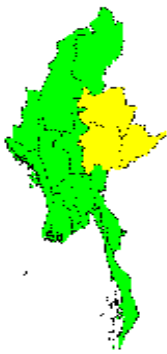


**Non-Polio AFP Rates
2004**

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**Non-Polio AFP Rates
2005 (annualized)**

0 - 0.49

0.50 - 0.99

1 or above

Table 1: Reported AFP cases against targets by State/Division and classification status of cases with onset in 2004 and 2005 (date as of 5/11/2005)

State / Division	Population 15 years	2005									2004					
		Min. non-polio AFP target	AFP		Polio			Cases Pending	No. with 2spec. w/in 14 days	No. of AFP cases (0 day follow-up done)	AFP		Polio			
			Non-polio AFP cases	Reported AFP cases	Confirmed Polio	Unk Polio	Virus				Non-polio AFP cases	Reported AFP cases	Confirmed Polio	Unk Polio	Virus	Cases Pending
Ayeyarwady	2,601,906	26	30	31	0	0	1	31	17	39	39	0	0	0	33	34
Bago East	1,077,159	11	14	14	0	0	0	13	8	15	15	0	0	0	14	15
Bago West	875,375	9	24	25	0	0	1	23	9	15	15	0	0	0	14	13
Chin	184,304	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Kachin	488,406	5	7	7	0	0	0	7	6	6	6	0	0	0	6	6
Kayah	102,134	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Kayin	571,724	6	10	10	0	0	0	9	7	7	7	0	0	0	5	7
Magway	1,746,279	17	29	32	0	0	3	31	20	24	24	0	0	0	22	24
Mandalay	2,523,193	25	36	36	0	0	0	34	11	37	37	0	0	0	35	36
Mon	960,683	10	9	12	0	0	3	12	8	16	16	0	0	0	14	16
Rakhine	1,053,603	10	12	13	0	0	1	13	2	20	20	0	0	0	19	20
Sagaing	2,106,207	21	36	38	0	0	2	38	15	34	34	0	0	0	31	33
Shan North	780,825	8	5	6	0	0	1	5	2	8	8	0	0	0	8	8
Shan East	369,035	4	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	5	5	0	0	0	4	5
Shan South	724,599	7	5	6	0	0	1	6	5	7	7	0	0	0	7	7
Tanintharyi	520,658	5	6	7	0	0	1	7	3	12	12	0	0	0	10	11
Yangon	2,133,852	21	36	41	0	0	5	39	19	22	22	0	0	0	20	19
Totals	18,819,943	188	265	285	0	0	20	274	136	271	271	0	0	0	246	258

Table 2: Selected Performance Indicators by State/Division for cases with onset in 2004 and 2005 (data as of 5/11/2005)

State / Division	2005								2004							
	Annualized AFP RATE		Stool Collection		% AFP cases typed w/in 48 hrs.		% AFP cases with 0 days follow-up		Annualized AFP RATE		Stool Collection		% AFP cases typed w/in 48 hrs.		% AFP cases with 0 days follow-up	
	Total AFP	Non-Polio	% with 2spec. w/in 14 days	% with any specimen	% AFP cases typed w/in 48 hrs.	% AFP cases with 0 days follow-up	% weekly zero reports received	% weekly zero reports received	Total AFP	Non-Polio	% with 2spec. w/in 14 days	% with any specimen	% AFP cases typed w/in 48 hrs.	% AFP cases with 0 days follow-up	% weekly zero reports received	% weekly zero reports received
TARGET		1	80		80	80	80		1	80		80	80	80	80	
Ayeyarwady	1.44	1.39	100	100	97	85	100	100	1.56	1.56	85	100	97	87	100	94
Bago East	1.57	1.57	93	100	100	89	100	98	1.50	1.50	80	100	100	100	100	99
Bago West	3.45	3.32	92	100	100	100	100	100	1.88	1.88	93	100	93	87	100	100
Chin	1.31	1.31	100	100	100	100	100	89	1.00	1.00	50	100	50	100	100	86
Kachin	1.73	1.73	100	100	100	100	100	81	1.20	1.20	100	100	100	100	98	62
Kayah	2.37	1.18	50	100	100	100	100	97	2.00	2.00	100	100	100	100	96	88
Kayin	2.12	2.12	90	100	100	88	100	100	1.40	1.40	71	100	100	100	100	100
Magway	2.22	2.01	97	100	100	95	100	93	1.50	1.50	92	100	96	100	100	95
Mandalay	1.73	1.73	94	100	100	73	100	100	1.54	1.54	92	100	95	97	100	100
Mon	1.51	1.13	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.78	1.78	88	100	100	100	100	100
Rakhine	1.49	1.38	100	100	100	67	100	100	2.00	2.00	95	100	95	100	100	98
Sagaing	2.18	2.07	100	100	100	60	100	85	1.70	1.65	91	100	97	97	100	87
Shan North	0.93	0.77	83	100	100	67	99	93	1.14	1.14	100	80	100	100	97	95
Shan East	0.98	0.98	100	100	100	100	100	98	1.67	1.67	80	100	100	100	100	95
Shan South	1.00	0.83	100	100	100	100	100	88	1.00	1.00	100	100	86	100	100	73
Tanintharyi	1.63	1.39	100	100	86	75	100	88	2.40	2.20	83	100	92	92	100	82
Yangon	2.32	2.04	95	100	100	95	100	100	1.10	1.10	95	100	95	86	100	96
Totals	1.83	1.70	96	100	100	85	100	95	1.53	1.52	90	100	96	95	99	91

Table 3: AFP cases by month of paralysis onset, last 13 months

State / Division	2003 Total AFP	2004 Total AFP	2004 total AFP Jan-Oct	2005 AFP up to date	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05	Sep-05	Oct-05
Ayeyarwady	34	39	27	31	6	3	5	5	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	4
Bago East	16	15	10	14	4	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	4	1
Bago West	13	15	11	25	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	12	4
Chin	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kachin	7	6	6	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Kayah	9	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kayin	5	7	6	10	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	1
Magway	24	24	20	32	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	2	5	6	6	5
Mandalay	44	37	32	36	3	5	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	6	16	5
Mon	11	16	12	12	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	3
Rakhine	19	20	17	13	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	7	3
Sagaing	27	34	28	38	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	2	5	4	12	7	6
Shan North	3	8	7	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Shan East	15	5	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Shan South	9	7	7	6	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Tanintharyi	12	12	10	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
Yangon	38	22	18	41	3	5	2	0	3	0	2	3	3	1	8	14	7
Totals	291	271	218	285	34	26	20	11	13	12	9	12	22	29	52	81	44

Table 4: Stool processing and Laboratory performance indicators for cases with onset in 2004 & 2005, data as of 5/11/05

	Target	Achievement	
		2004	2005
% Specimens arriving at the Lab within 3 days after being sent	80	96	98
% Specimens arriving in the Lab in good condition	90	100	100
% Specimens with a turn-around time of 28 days or less	80	99	85
% Specimens for which non-polio enterovirus was isolated	10	16	12
% Polio-positive specimens forwarded to Ref Lab within 14 days after isolation	80	100	100

Table 5: Laboratory Results, as reported by NHL between 5 October 2005 and 5 November 2005

State/ Division	Township	EPID number	Date Onset	Date Stool sent	Stool Condition	Date Report by NHL	Stool 1 Result	Stool 2 Result
SAGAING	PHALUNGBYIN	MMR052105001	08/08/2005	04/09/2005	Good	28/09/2005	NFEV	NFEV
MANDALAY	CHANMYA THARZ	MMR091505002	06/08/2005	14/09/2005	Good	03/10/2005	NFEV	NFEV
AYEYARWADY	KYONEPYAW	MMR140305001	07/08/2005	16/09/2005	Good	03/10/2005	P2	P2
MON	PAUNG	MMR100405003	13/08/2005	16/09/2005	Good	03/10/2005	NFEV	NFEV

N.B. If stool condition is good and laboratory finding is negative, it will not be shown in the table.

Table 6: Results of Intra-Typic Differentiation by NH/Bangkok, 2005

State/ Division	Township	IDCODE	Onset Date	Stool Condition	Stool 1	Stool 2
BAGO	THANATPIN	MMR072405001	15/03/2005	Good	P1S P2S	P1S P2S P3S
MAGWAY	MINEU	MMR081905001	30/04/2005	Good	P2S	P2S

Note: P1, P2, P3 indicates Polio Serotype 1, 2, 3 respectively; "W" indicates "Wild Virus"; "S" indicates "Sabin (=Vaccine) Virus"

Cold Chain Monitoring Equipment use in Health Facilities

The use of cold chain monitoring equipment is very important because the keep tract of temperature (ie. it a way potency) of vaccines and diluents during transportation and storage.

They are:-

- (1) Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM).
- (2) Vaccine Cold Chain monitor card.
- (3) Thermometers.
- (4) Freeze indicators.

Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM)

A vaccine vial monitor (VVM) is label when the vaccine vial has been exposed to heat over a period of time. It is a good practice to see condition of vaccine vial monitors (VVM) before using them.

Vaccines vial monitors is attached to real of most vaccines. It is prented on the vial level or cap. We have to look the color of inner square. Which becomes darker as the vaccine is expose to heat.

Use only vials with inner square that are lighter in color than outside circle.

It is to note that vaccine vial monitor (VVM) has cumulative effective to repeated heat exposure. In practice it is also sensitive to light. It is important to note the vaccine vial monitor (VVM) does not indicate freezing.

Vaccines cold chain monitor card

It is card with indicator & trip that changes color when vaccines are exposed to high temperatures. This card is used to estimate the length of time that vaccine has been exposed to high temperature.

Manufactures pack these monitors with vaccine supplied by WHO and UNICEF.

It is usually used for large shipment of vaccine. The change in colour is cumulative & relate to heat

exposures over the whole life of the shipment & not to a specific point in the cold chain.

Thermometers

There are two types of move meters to monitor the temperature of high refrigerators. They are dial thermometers and stem thermometer.

On a dial thermometers, the needle mover around the scale, pointing to plus (+) numbers when it is warmer and to minus (-) numbers when it is colder. On a stem or bulb thermometers, coloured fluid in the bulb more up the % scale as it becomes warmer & down the scale as it becomes colder.

Freeze watch

It is an irreversible temperature indicator which slows if a product such as vaccine, has been exposed to freezing temperatures in blue. It consists of a white backing card and small vial of coloured liquid, all contained in plastic bag.

If the plastic casing is exposed to freezing temperature 0°C for more than one hour, the vial trust & release liquid, staining the white backing card.

Freeze indicator is used for vaccines like DPT, TT, DT, Td (freezing point-6.5 °C), hepatitis B (-5°C).

Freezer Tag

It consists of the electronic temperature circuit with associated LCD-display. If the indicator is exposed to below 0°C ± 0.3°C for more than to second it will change from good " status to alarm" on LCD screen. It shelf live is five year.

