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Indonesia: recommendation for polio vaccination

Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV) is confirmed in Papua province, Indonesia

On 15 February 2019, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) reported two genetically linked circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV) type 1 isolates; one from a case of acute flaccid paralysis, with onset of symptoms 27 November 2018 and the other from a healthy person who is a community contact in Papua province, Indonesia [1]. The identification of these genetically linked isolates indicates that cVDPV1 is circulating in the community.

This new outbreak is not linked to the ongoing outbreak of cVDPV1 in neighbouring Papua New Guinea [1].

CVDPVs can arise in populations who are inadequately vaccinated and where sanitation and personal hygiene is poor. Like wild poliovirus, vaccine-derived polioviruses (VDPV) have the potential to cause paralysis in unvaccinated or partially vaccinated individuals [2].

The GPEI and other agencies are continuing to evaluate this outbreak situation and response measures, including the planning and implementation of an immunization campaign [1].

[TravelHealthPro Country Information vaccination recommendations for Indonesia](#) has been updated to reflect this recent outbreak. The official WHO Statement and the Temporary Recommendations will be issued shortly [3].

Advice for travellers

CVDPV can be transmitted via the faecal-oral route, either by exposure to water contaminated by infected human faeces, or by person to person contact. You are advised to practise strict food, water and personal hygiene.

Independent of your travel destination, you should be up to date with routine vaccination courses and boosters as [recommended in the UK](#).

If you are travelling to countries reporting recent cVDPV, you should make sure you have completed a full course of a polio-containing vaccine. Vaccines used in the UK will provide protection against all types of polio. If your last dose of polio vaccine was given 10 or more years ago, you should have a booster dose.

Children who are travelling should be up to date with an age appropriate course of polio vaccine.

For specific country advice, check our [Country Information pages](#).

For specific outbreak information, check our [Outbreak Surveillance](#) section.

The polio status of countries is reviewed by World Health Organization on a regular basis and polio vaccination recommendations are subject to change.

Further details on the global polio situation can be found on the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative](#)

and [WHO](#) websites.

Resources

- [GPEI: Vaccine-derived polioviruses](#)
- [World Health Organization: Polio](#)
- [World Health Organization. What is vaccine-derived polio? On-line Q and A. April 2017](#)
- [Poliomyelitis factsheet](#)

References

1. [Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Indonesia: affected by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus. 13 February 2019. \[Accessed 25 February 2019\]](#)
2. [World Health Organization. What is vaccine-derived polio? On-line Q and A. April 2017 \[Accessed 25 February 2019\]](#)
3. [Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Polio this week. 20 February 2019](#)