



Undersecretary of Prevention and Health Promotion

TRAVEL ADVICE ON ENDEMIC COUNTRIES WITH WILD POLIOVIRUS CIRCULATION AND COUNTRIES WITH RISK OF SPREADING OF DERIVED-VACCINE POLIOVIRUS.

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Key Points:

- **Poliovirus acute flaccid paralysis secondary to poliomyelitis is a highly contagious disease** caused by a poliovirus that can cause acute flaccid paralysis and death.
- **Mode of transmission:** The virus enters to body through the mouth by ingesting of contaminated food and water and replicates primary in gastrointestinal cells and tonsils. The virus is excreted through nasopharyngeal secretions for one to two weeks and through the feces for three to six weeks.
- **There is no cure** for the disease, but **it can be prevented through vaccination.**
- **Countries, territories and/or areas at risk of international spreading of poliovirus:**



Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1): Afghanistan, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan.

Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1): Madagascar

Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2): Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Yibuiti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen.

Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3): Israel

- **An event of acute flaccid paralysis was confirmed to circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in an unvaccinated person in Rockland County, New York, United States.**

Clinical presentation: Acute flaccid paralysis secondary to poliomyelitis.

- Fever (greater than or equal to 38°C or 100°F).
- Headache, nausea, vomit and muscular pain.
- Severe form: Paralysis or decreased muscle tone in one or more limbs.

People at higher risk to getting sick:

- Population without or incomplete vaccination schedule (inactivated SALK-type vaccine or live attenuated SABIN-type virus).
- People who traveling to places where cases of wild poliovirus type 1 and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus have been reported.

Risk Level

LEVEL 2 - LOW

Practice enhanced precautions.
The possibility of getting sick from the disease in general population is low, there are specific medical or preventive measures against the disease.




Polio Global Eradication Initiative

PAHO

Here you can consult broader information on the epidemiological situation.

Before your travel:

Stay informed of the situation of your travel destination.

Make sure you have complete polio vaccination schedule.

- Children: in Mexico, the inactivated poliovirus type 1, 2 and 3 (IPV) vaccine is applied, effective against poliomyelitis, included in the component of the Hexavalent vaccine and applied in a four-dose scheme (2, 4, 6 and 18 months old).
- Adults: Currently, Mexico vaccination schedule does not include a IPV booster application for adults.

During your travel:

- **Practice hand hygiene frequently** (use soap and water at least 20 seconds. You can also practice handrubbing with a 70% alcohol-based solutions or gel) **and avoid touching your nose, mouth, and face.**
- **Eat well cooked food.**
- Drink only bottled water or **water** that has been boiled or purified and pasteurized milk.

After your travel:

- If you had been traveled to any of these countries and by your return to Mexico you present any signs or symptoms of the disease within the first 35 days after your return, seek for medical advice, referring them your travel history.

Additional Information:

- **Statement of the 32nd Polio IHR Emergency Committee.** <https://www.who.int/news/item/24-06-2022-statement-of-the-thirty-second-polio-ih-er-emergency-committee>
- **World Health Organization (WHO)** <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/poliomyelitis>
- **Polio Global Eradication Initiative/Standard Operating Procedures on responding to a poliovirus event or outbreak** <https://polioeradication.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Standard-Operating-Procedures-For-Responding-to-a-Poliavirus-Event-Or-Outbreak-20220807-EN-Final.pdf>
- **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)** <https://www.paho.org/es/temas/poliomieltitis>

For any questions, contact to **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND SANITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT** at telephone numbers **55 5337-1845** and **800-0044-800**, where you will be attended by highly trained personnel, available 24 hours a day.

