

Yellow Fever Vaccination Certificates- procedures and challenges in the region

**THE 8TH MEETING OF THE CAPSCA ASIA PACIFIC &
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Recent Outbreak

- Yellow Fever (YF) case detected in Luanda, **Angola** in December 2015; spread to 14/18 provinces by May 2016
- Exported cases to **Democratic Republic of Congo, China & Kenya**
- 7 countries (**Peru, Uganda, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Ghana & Guinea**) reported YF outbreaks/sporadic cases not linked to Angola outbreak
- No new YF case reported
 - in Angola since 23 June 2016
 - in DRC since 12 July 2016
- Uganda declared end of YF outbreak on 6 September 2016



Emergency Committee Recommendation

Emphasis on serious national & international risk of the outbreak

- **Affected countries:** accelerate control interventions
- **All countries:** ensure YF vaccination of all travelers to/from affected countries
- **At risk countries:** intensify surveillance & preparedness, verification of YF vaccination in travelers, risk communication

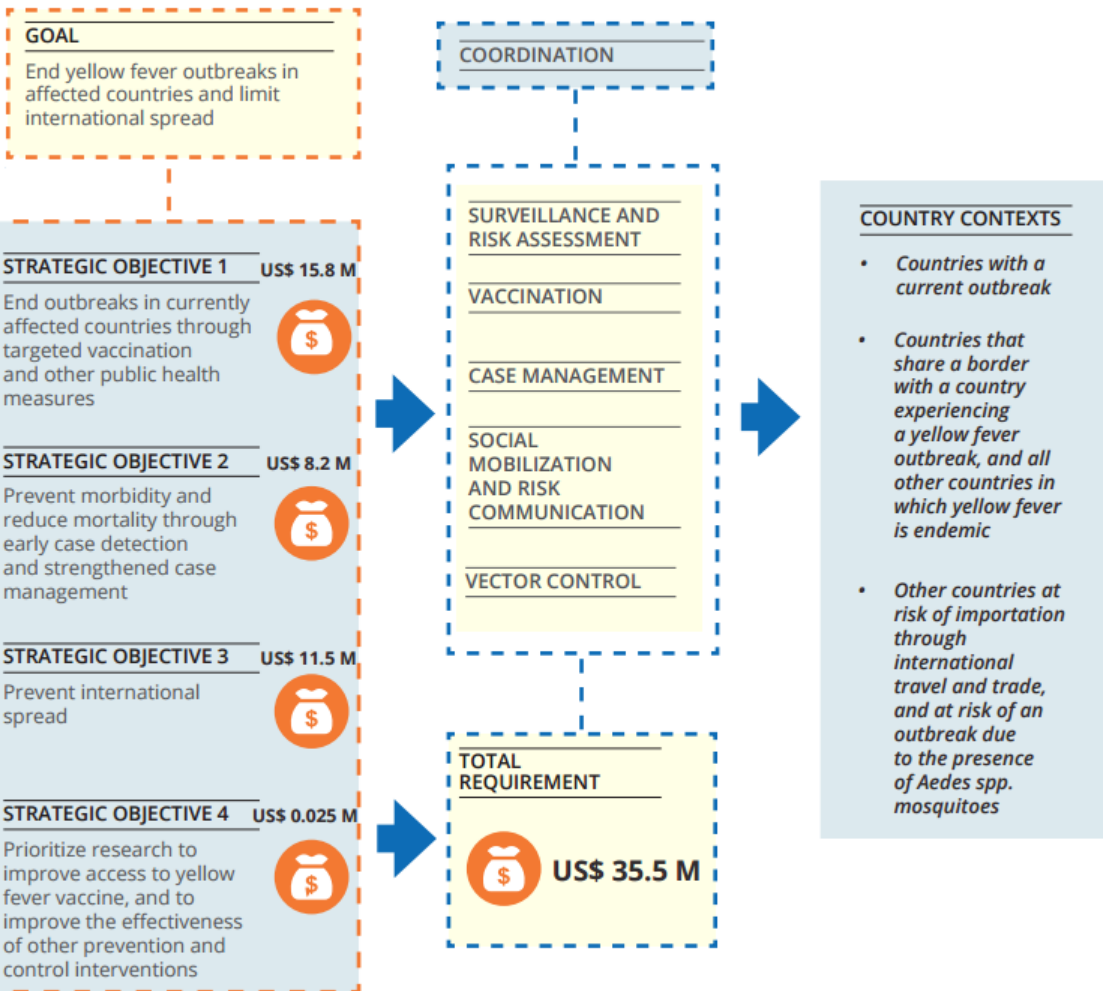


YF Strategic Response Framework

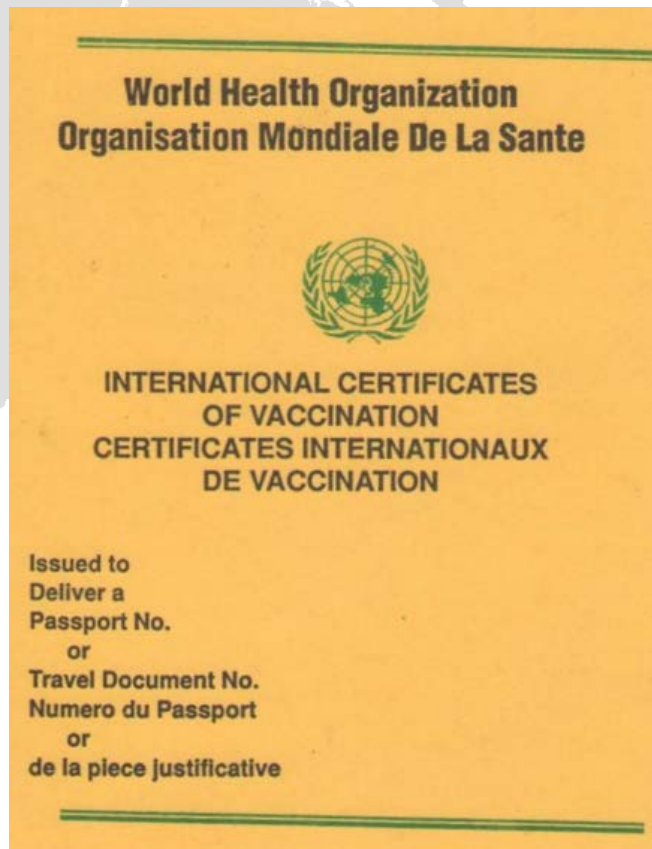
YELLOW FEVER
Strategic Response Framework
JUNE-AUGUST 2016



Yellow Fever Strategic Response Framework
12/06/2015
WHO/YF/SR/16.1



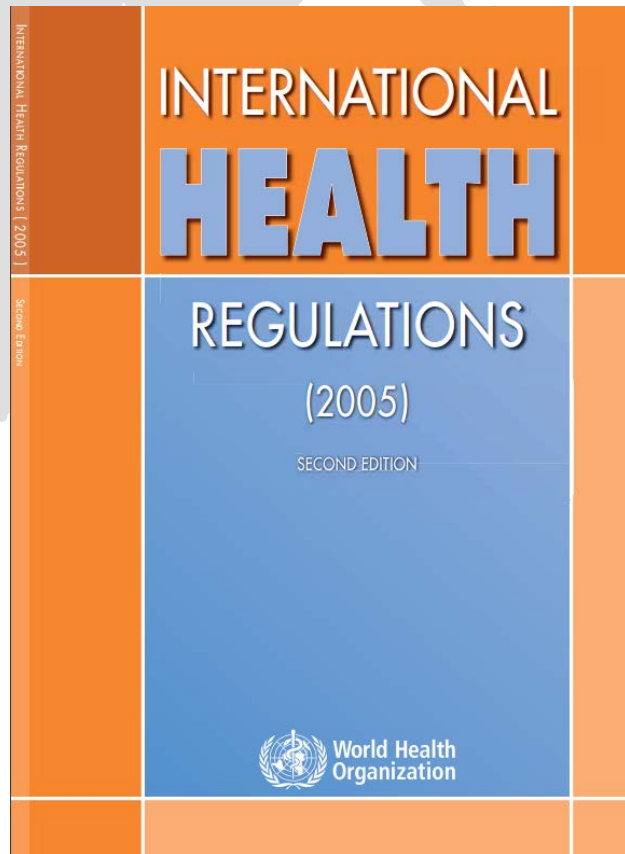
Yellow Fever Prevention



- YF prevented by an extremely effective vaccine, which is safe & affordable
- The vaccine provides effective immunity within 30 days for 99% of persons vaccinated
- Currently no specific anti-viral drug for yellow fever
- Good supportive treatment in hospitals improves survival rates of those infected with YF



International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005)

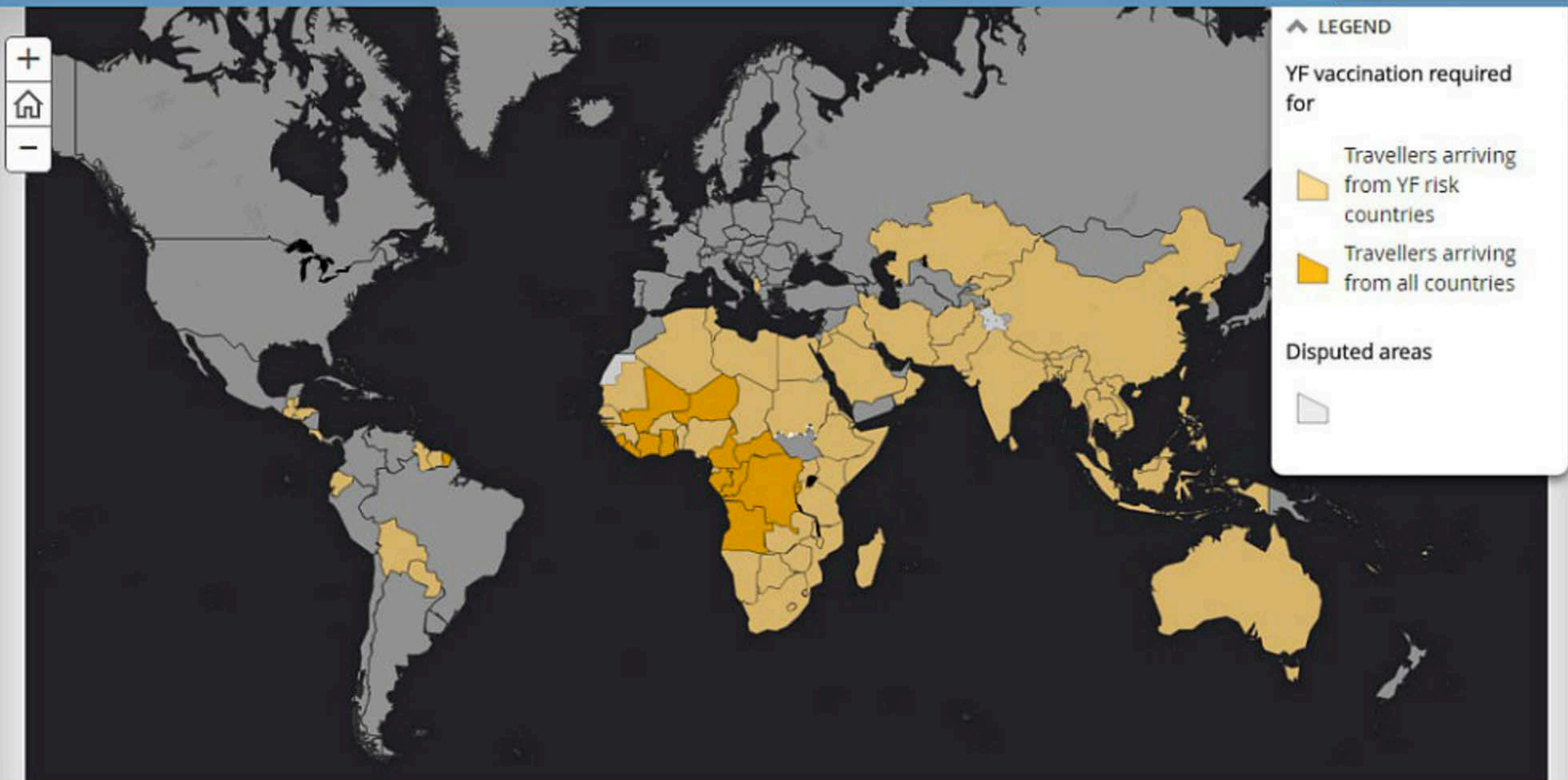


Yellow fever – only disease specified in IHR (2005) for which countries may require proof of vaccination from travelers as a condition of entry under certain circumstances & may take certain measures if an arriving traveler is not in possession of such a certificate



Yellow Fever Vaccination Requirement

International travel and health

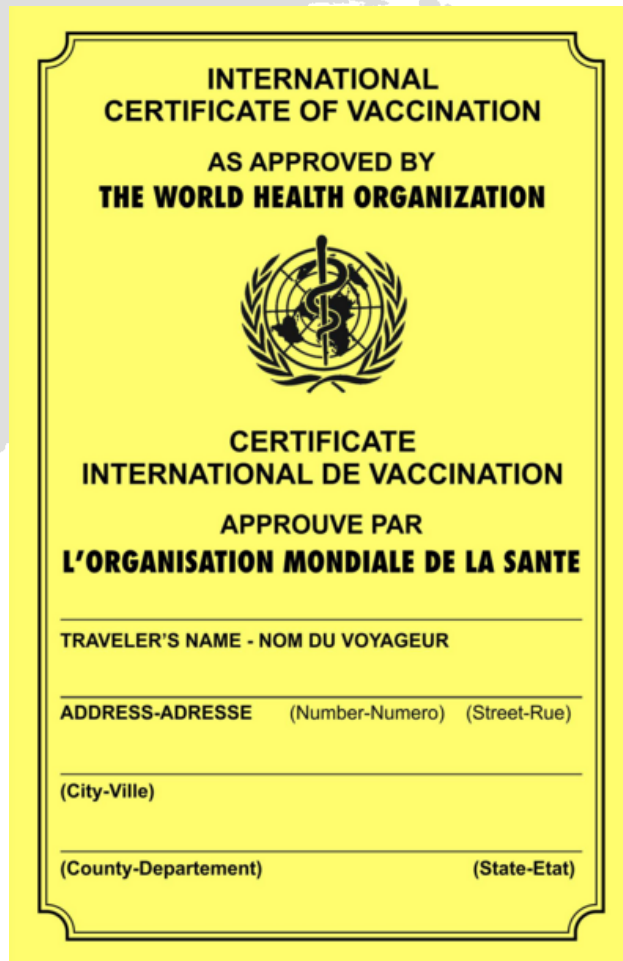


Fractional dose of YF vaccine

- Due to limited supply of YF vaccine, ***dose sparing*** strategy used to achieve greater coverage
- Fractional dosing using 1/5th of the regular dose provides effective immunity against YF for at least 12 months & possibly much longer
- Infants/children $\leq 2Y$ require full dose of YF vaccine as they may have a weaker immune response to the vaccine than older people
- **People receiving fractional dose of YF vaccine are not entitled to a yellow fever certificate that is valid for international travel**



Amendment to Annex 7, IHR (2005)



- A single full dose of yellow fever vaccine is sufficient to confer sustained immunity and life-long protection against YF disease
- Policy of **lifetime dose of yellow fever vaccine** came into force under International Health Regulations on 11 July 2016
- All countries must accept a YF yellow fever vaccination certificate as valid for the life of the person holding it



Yellow Fever in South East Asia (SEA)

- No case of YF reported in the region
- The vector *Aedes aegypti* endemic in SEA
- YF vaccination recommended to travelers going to areas at risk of YF
- Travelers arriving from regions with risk of YF required to present proof of vaccination



Yellow Fever threat to SEA



- Risk of introduction of YF into Asia is now greater than at any time in history
- Countries need to develop & keep contingency plans ready for possible YF outbreaks