

Immunization in the Americas

2015 Summary

Comprehensive Family Immunization
Family, Gender and Life Course



Pan American
Health
Organization



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

preface

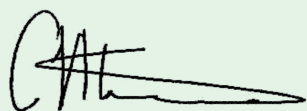
The Decade of Vaccines and the *Global Vaccines Action Plan* (GVAP) envision a world in which all individuals and communities enjoy life free of vaccine-preventable diseases. The Region of the Americas has ratified its commitment to achieving this by promoting the adoption of the *Plan of Action on Immunization*, which shares the vision described in the GVAP. However, given the particular characteristics of the Region, it is also crucial to emphasize the importance of universal and equitable access to immunization services that offer safe, effective, and affordable vaccines throughout the life course.

The Region has focused its efforts on using vaccination as a catalyst to strengthen health systems, while at the same time achieving the goal of eliminating vaccine-preventable diseases. This year, 2015, marks an important milestone: the Region of the Americas was declared by the International Expert Committee as the first region in the world free from the endemic transmission of the rubella virus and congenital rubella syndrome. With this achievement, the goal of eliminating measles in the Region has become even more urgent.

The Region was certified as polio-free in 1994, but in order to reach the global goal of polio eradication, the countries of the Hemisphere still face the challenge of switching from the trivalent oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to the bivalent oral vaccine (bOPV) against polio types 1 and 3 only, since no circulation of wild poliovirus type 2 has been reported in the world since 1999. To ensure that this switch is accomplished safely, effectively, and without setbacks, the countries are expected to plan and implement the recommended actions on a timely basis, thus reducing the risk of emerging cases of vaccine-derived polio virus (cVDPV).

Vaccination coverage is the principal indicator of how immunization programs are performing and what advances have been made toward the objectives of the GVAP and the *Plan of Action on Immunization*. Nevertheless, the data provided by the countries gives cause for concern as reduced coverage rates are being observed. For this reason, PAHO encourages the countries to step up their efforts to ensure universal and equitable access to vaccination, as well as to use quality vaccination data, in order to support effective actions from the local to the regional level and improve decision-making processes and program management at all levels.

We know that there is still work to be done to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision of a world in which everyone benefits from vaccination regardless of where they were born or where they live. We rely on the ongoing commitment and collective will of the Member States, communities, and our many partners. This commitment, coupled with the unconditional dedication of health workers, will ensure that the immunization goals will continue to be met. I call upon you to continue working together and to "go for more."



Carissa F. Etienne
Director
Pan American Health Organization

For this publication:

- Latin America is composed of Mexico, Central American Isthmus, Latin Caribbean, Andean Area, Brazil, and Southern Cone.
- Latin America & Caribbean is composed of Latin America and Non-Latin Caribbean.
- Because of their population size, Brazil and Mexico are shown separately.

The data published in the brochure "Immunization in the Americas" may have been updated by the countries, after publication. To see the most up-to-date data, please visit: www.paho.org/immunization/Data.

program management and financing

	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	years covered by multi-year plan for immunization	number of NITAG meetings	number of districts with at least 1 supervisory visit	plan for immunization injection safety	national system to monitor ESAVIs	spending on routine immunization financed using gov't funds (%)	spending on vaccine purchases financed using gov't funds (%)	budget line for vaccine purchases
		2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
The Americas								
North America								
Bermuda	...	4	4	no	yes	98	100	yes
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Latin America								
Mexico	2013-2018	3	32 ^a	no	yes	100	100	yes
Central American Isthmus								
Belize	2013-2018	...	4	yes	yes	99	100	yes
Costa Rica	2015-2020	...	...	yes	no	100	100	yes
El Salvador	2013-2014	4	262	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Guatemala	...	12	...	...	yes	99	100	yes
Honduras	2011-2015	3	250	yes	yes	79	73	yes
Nicaragua	2015(2016-2020)	1	153	yes	yes	75	67	yes
Panama	2019	9	14	no	yes	87	100	yes
Latin Caribbean								
Cuba	2014-2018	3	168	yes	yes	100	99	yes
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	no	yes	94	94	yes
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti	2011-2015	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...
Martinique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andean Area								
Bolivia	2010-2015	6	...	yes	yes	95	93	yes
Colombia	...	4	1122	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Ecuador	2010-2016	3	...	no	yes	...	...	...
Peru	2015-2019	5	20	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Venezuela	2015-2020	2	...	yes	yes	100	100	...
Brazil	2012-2015	2	...	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Southern Cone								
Argentina	2011-2016	3	138	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Chile	2010-2020	7	15 ^b	yes	yes	100	100	...
Paraguay	2014	4	238	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Uruguay	2015-2020	4	278	yes	yes	100	100	...
Non-Latin Caribbean								
Anguilla	2013-2014	...	3	yes	yes	100	100	...
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	yes	...	...	yes
Aruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	2010-2020	...	34	no	yes	99	99	yes
Barbados	...	...	9	yes	yes	99	100	...
BES*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	...	0	2	yes	yes	100	100	...
Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	0	7	yes	yes	82	100	yes
Grenada	...	...	4	yes	no	92	100	no
Guyana	2013-2018	4	13	yes	yes	91	82	yes
Jamaica	...	...	13	yes	yes	99	100	yes
Montserrat	...	...	4	yes	yes	4	100	...
Saint Kitts & Nevis	2015	4	0	no	yes	95	100	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	5	yes	yes	91	100	no
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	9	yes	yes	94	94	yes
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	...	...	1	no	no	100	100	yes
Suriname	...	6	0	yes	yes	98	100	yes
Tinidad and Tobago	2016-2018	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos	...	...	3	no	no	100	100	yes
Virgin Islands (UK)	2015	...	8	yes	yes	95	100	yes
Virgin Islands (US)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba.
(a) entidades federativas; (b) regions.

surveillance indicators

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP), 2014

Country	Number of AFP cases	AFP rate (x 100,000 pop <15 years old)	% of cases investigated within <48 hours	% of cases with 1 adequate sample	Total Number of sites	% Sites reporting
Argentina	214	2.11	52	83	625	87
Bolivia	41	1.07	95	79	3,059	83
Brazil	444	0.94	95	69	3,392	95
Canada	28	0.5	...	7	...	...
CARPHA	10	0.5	60	60	500	72
Chile	71	1.84	58	83	314	99
Colombia	166	1.29	25	81	5,326	93
Costa Rica	18	1.61	56	94	70	...
Cuba	10	0.52	100	80	165	100
Dominican Republic	19	0.6	11	78	236	49
Ecuador	22	0.44	...	68	2,181	...
El Salvador	64	3.5	55	88	1,227	70
Guatemala	31	0.73	6	61	220	60
Haiti	21	0.54	71	52	191	67
Honduras	60	1.89	25	90	449	90
Mexico	599	1.73	99	80	320 ^a	...
Nicaragua	28	1.39	82	100	185	100
Panama	14	1.29	64	71	232	75
Paraguay	16	0.73	50	63	999	81
Peru	58	0.62	57	62	7,731	88
Uruguay	3	0.26	50	100	155	...
United States of America	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Venezuela	64	0.75	97	88	13,092	...
TOTAL/AVERAGE	2,001	1.19	74	76	40,669	--

(a) value 2013.

Source: Integrated Surveillance Information System (ISIS), Polio Eradication Surveillance System (PESS), and country reports to FGL-IM/PAHO.

Measles/Rubella Surveillance Indicators, 2014

Country	Number of suspect cases	% of cases with adequate investigation	% of cases with adequate samples	% of samples received in lab ≤5 days	% of lab samples results ≤4 days	Rate of suspected MR cases/100,000 population	Rate of suspected CRS cases/10,000 live births
Argentina	484	17	94	58	39	1.2	0.9
Bolivia	157	99	97	75	94	1.6	0.0
Brazil	6,625	...	73	73	51	0.0	0.2
CARPHA	492	43	83	12	86	6.6	1.4
Chile	268	34	72	80	86	1.6	0.0
Colombia	2,818	74	95	90	97	5.9	5.2
Costa Rica	44	57	84	77	68	1.0	0.0
Cuba	1,151	100	100	100	100	10.3	0.0
Dominican Republic	61	7	77	67	69	0.6	0.0
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
El Salvador	496	67	94	82	72	8.0	3.8
French Guiana	0	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Guadeloupe	0	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	243	7	94	61	78	1.7	0.1
Haiti	123	90	98	89	77	1.2	0.5
Honduras	288	41	97	71	70	3.9	0.4
Martinique	1	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Mexico	4,925	99	98	88	82	4.5	0.0
Nicaragua	144	95	97	95	94	2.5	1.6
Panama	216	96	97	84	90	6.3	0.1
Paraguay	337	77	97	95	89	5.3	0.3
Peru	423	86	89	75	40	1.5	0.0
Uruguay	10	90	80	88	75	0.3	0.0
Venezuela	758	89	97	68	56	2.7	0.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	20,064	81	88	80	72	3.6	0.7

Source: Integrated Surveillance Information System (ISIS), Measles Elimination Surveillance System (MESS), and country reports, FGL-IM/PAHO.

Main Data Sources

For detailed information on demographic data and socioeconomic indicators, please visit: www.paho.org/datastatistics.

Demographic data: United Nations, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, New York; 2013. Accessed 15 June 2015 (<http://esa.un.org/wpp/>). U.S. Bureau of the Census. International Data Base. December 2013 Release. Accessed 15 June 2015 (<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/>). Women of childbearing age includes women aged 15 to 49 years.

Infant mortality rate (1,000 lb) or number of deaths (N): As reported or estimated by countries. Infant mortality rate as reported by the country (ECU, ELS, GTM, GUY, PRY, TRT) presents limitations due to the coverage of deaths of infants < 1 year or the number of live births. For some countries due to the small number of events, the rate does not meet standards for reliability and precision and number of deaths are presented. An increase in infant mortality rate may reflect an improvement in data coverage and quality.

Socioeconomic indicators: The World Bank. 2015 World Development Indicators. Washington DC; 2015. 15 June 2015 Update. The estimates of the national health expenditure) corresponds to the WHO National Health Accounts estimates. For more information: WHO Health expenditures database, <http://apps.who.int/nha/database/DocumentationCentre/Index/en>

Immunization coverage, immunization program management, and financing information: Annual country reports to Comprehensive Family Immunization Unit (IM)/PAHO via PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF); 2015.

Morbidity: Annual country reports to IM/PAHO via JRF, vaccine-preventable disease specific surveillance reports for measles/rubella and polio; 2014-2015.

Surveillance indicators: Vaccine-preventable disease specific surveillance reports for measles/rubella and acute flaccid paralysis/polio to IM/PAHO; 2014-2015.

Symbols and Abbreviations

(pop) population; (lb) live births; (NA) not applicable; (...) not available; (ppp) purchase power parity; (int'l) international; (GDP) gross domestic product; (BCG) bacille Calmette-Guérin (anti-tuberculosis vaccine); (Polio3) third dose of polio vaccine (oral polio vaccine or inactivated; polio vaccine); (DTP1) first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (as DTP or combination vaccine); (DTP3-Hib3) third dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-*Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine (as DTP-Hib or other combination vaccine); (Rotavirus) last dose of rotavirus vaccine; (PCV3) third dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; (DTP4) first booster dose after the primary series consisting of three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (as DTP or combination vaccine); (MMR1) first dose of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine; (MMR2) second dose of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (when

offered in the routine program; (CRS) congenital rubella syndrome; (Hib) *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; (NITAG) national immunization technical advisory group; (ESAVI) event supposedly attributable to vaccination or immunization; (gov't) government; (Hi) *Haemophilus influenzae*; (Spn) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; (Nm) *Neisseria meningitidis*; (m) months.

Country codes: (ARG) Argentina; (BOL) Bolivia; (BRA) Brazil; (CARPHA) Caribbean Public Health Agency; (CHL) Chile; (COL) Colombia; (DOM) Dominican Republic; (ECU) Ecuador; (SLV) El Salvador; (GTM) Guatemala; (GUY) Guyana; (HTI) Haiti; (HND) Honduras; (NIC) Nicaragua; (PAN) Panama; (PRY) Paraguay; (PER) Peru; (SUR) Suriname; (VCT) St. Vincent and the Grenadines; (VEN) Venezuela.

Technical Notes

Immunization coverage: Proportion of children aged < 1 year vaccinated with one dose of BCG vaccine, the third dose of polio vaccine (oral polio vaccine or inactivated polio vaccine), the first dose of DTP, the third dose of DTP and Hib, the last dose of rotavirus vaccine (2nd or 3rd dose depending on the vaccine used) and the third dose of PCV, respectively. Proportion of children aged 1 year vaccinated with the first booster of DTP vaccine, and one dose of MMR vaccine, respectively. Proportion of children vaccinated with a second dose of MMR vaccine, as targeted in countries offering a second MMR dose in the routine program. Coverage rates are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, as reported by the country. Reported coverage rates $\geq 100\%$ are presented as 100% with a footnote. Subregional aggregated data express average values weighted by population aged < 1 year, when a figure is available.

Drop-out rate DTP1-DTP3: Number of DTP1 doses minus the number of DTP3 doses (among children aged < 1 year) divided by the number of DTP1 doses, expressed as a percentage.

Municipalities reaching coverage $\geq 95\%$ for DTP3: Proportion of municipalities reporting coverage levels equal to or greater than 95% for DTP3, respectively, expressed as a percentage. Municipalities are defined as the third administrative level (country level being first), unless otherwise stated.

Morbidity: Number of confirmed cases of wild polio, measles, rubella, CRS, NNT, non-NNT, pertussis, diphtheria, Hib meningitis, and mumps. Subregional aggregated data is the sum of the totals. These are not rates; hence, inter-country comparisons may not be appropriate.

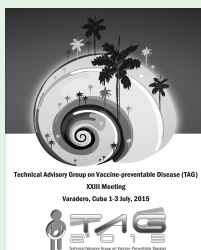
Immunization program management and financing:

- Multi-year plan for immunization: Existence of an immunization strategic plan for more than one year.

Selected Information Products of the Comprehensive Family Immunization Unit



- **Immunization Newsletter:** A bi-monthly publication that includes information on all aspects of program implementation, from scientific articles on vaccine-preventable diseases and vaccines to practical matters related to the day-to-day running of an immunization program. Copies of the newsletter are available online at www.paho.org/immunization/newsletter.



- **XXIII TAG Meeting Report:** PAHO's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on Vaccine-preventable Diseases functions as the leading regional forum to review and promote regional goals and strategies for immunization. Specifically, the TAG reviews national immunization program progress and results, assists in identifying research needs, and oversees the progress of ongoing research efforts. The report of the XXIII TAG meeting held in July 2015 in Varadero, Cuba is now available online at www.paho.org/immunization/TAG-Reports.

- **Evidence base for new vaccine introduction in Latin America and the Caribbean:** The special supplement to the journal Vaccine, contains recent research developed by the ProVac Network of Centers of Excellence aimed at closing the evidence gap for new vaccine introduction. Available online at www.paho.org/provac (Publications).

- **Measles/Rubella (MR) and Polio Bulletins:** Weekly epidemiological surveillance bulletins. Available online at www.paho.org/immunization/MeaslesRubellaBulletin and www.paho.org/immunization/PolioBulletin.

- Number of NITAG meetings: Number of times the NITAG met in 2014. NITAGs provide recommendations on immunization practices, including advice on vaccines to be included into the national immunization schedule.
- Number of districts with at least one supervisory visit: immunization supervision including all or most aspects of the program, the supervisions of the local level are generally done by region/department/state or national level
- Plan for immunization injection safety: the existence of a plan to ensure the safety of injections, including training, supervision, and the proper use of safety boxes. This plan may be part of the annual immunization plan of action.
- National system to monitor ESAVIs: System in place for the reporting and follow-up of ESAVIs.
- Spending on routine immunization financed using government funds: Percentage of all of recurrent immunization-specific spending that was financed using government funds (for all recurrent inputs, including vaccines, injection supplies, salaries and per-diem of health staff working full-time on immunization, transport, vehicles and Id chain maintenance, training, social mobilization, monitoring, and surveillance). This excludes any external financing from donors, but may include loans.

- Spending on vaccine purchases financed using government funds: Percentage of all vaccine spending that was financed using government funds. This excludes any external financing from donors, but may include loans.
- Budget line for vaccine purchase: Specific line in the national budget for the purchase of vaccines.

Surveillance indicators: For measles/rubella definitions refer to PAHO. Measles Elimination: Field Guide. (Scientific and Technical Publication No. 605). Washington DC: PAHO, 2005. For acute flaccid paralysis definitions refer to PAHO. Poliomyelitis Eradication: Field Guide. (Scientific and Technical Publication No. 607). Washington DC: PAHO, 2005. Available at http://www.paho.org/english/ad/fch/im/FieldGuide_Index.htm.

This brochure is published in collaboration with the Health Information and Analysis Unit, Department of Communicable Diseases and Health Analysis (CHA/HA), Pan American Health Organization.

Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Use in the Americas, 2014

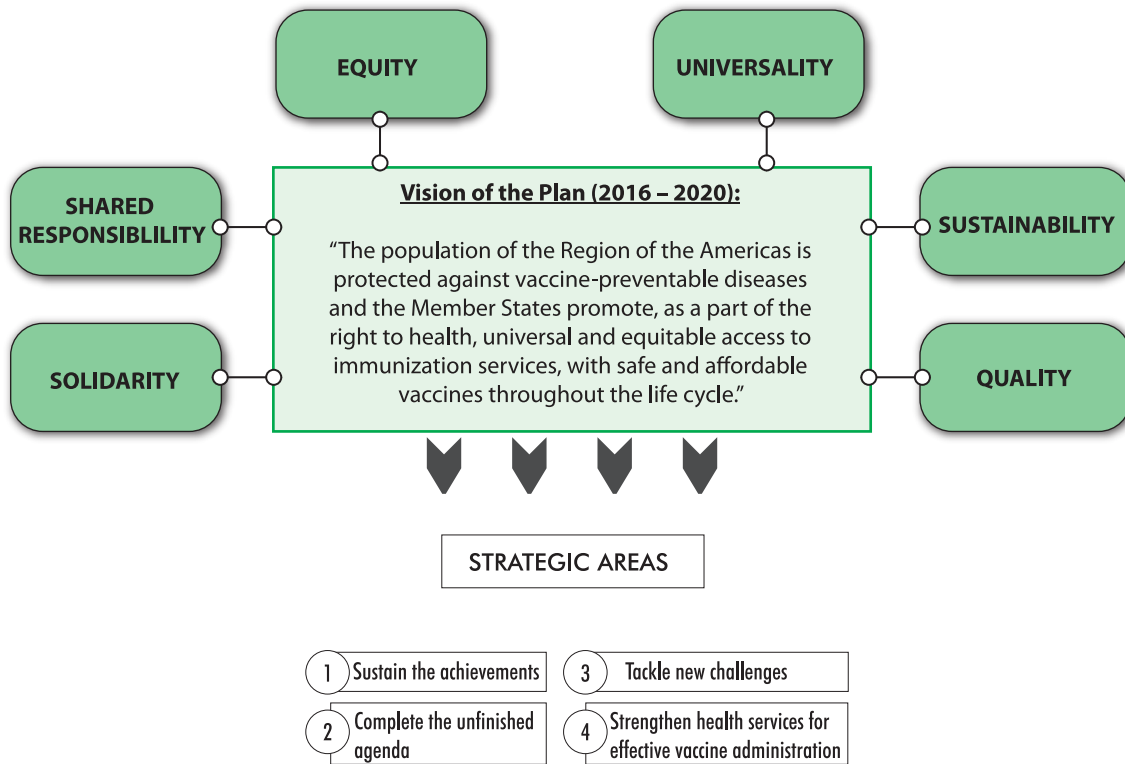
Country	Children		Elderly Adults		Other Risk Groups		
	6m-23m ^a	24m-59m	Schedule	Coverage (%)	Health Workers	Chronic Disease	Pregnant Women
Anguilla	NA	NA	≥50y	...	yes	...	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	50.4	no	≥65y	90.2	84	35	96 ^g
Aruba	...	...	≥60y	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	11.3	yes	≥50y	100	yes	yes	yes
Barbados	NA	NA	≥65y	100	yes	...	NA
Belize	...	no	≥65y	8.6	36	...	75
Bermuda	...	...	≥50y	45.8	39	...	18
BES*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	44.4	no	≥65y	89	61	100 ^c	59
Brazil	81.5	yes	≥60y	86	97	yes	84
Canada	...	...	≥50y	...	yes	yes	yes
Cayman Islands	...	yes	≥50y	9.7	yes	73	3
Chile	72.2	no	≥65y	75.03	100 ^c	100 ^c	97
Colombia	77.1	yes	≥50y	100 ^c	yes	yes	yes
Costa Rica	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cuba	NA	...	≥65y	100 ^c	100 ^c	92	88
Curaçao	...	...	≥60y	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	yes	≥65y	100	60 ^d	...	yes
Dominican Republic	1.7	no	≥65y	6.3	42	yes	13
Ecuador	62.8	yes	≥60y	39	100 ^c	88	31
El Salvador	68.2	yes	≥60y	74.9	78	...	75
Grenada	...	yes	≥50y	...	yes	yes	NA
Guatemala	7.1	yes	≥65y	64	100	74	17
Guyana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haiti	NA	NA ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Honduras	...	...	≥60y	78.9	85	100 ^c	NA
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	16 ^e	20	...
Mexico	79.1	yes	≥60y	90.6	92	100 ^c	86
Montserrat	NA	NA ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	68	100 ^c	81
Panama	21.7	yes	≥60y	68.8	79	yes	54
Paraguay	44.8	yes	≥60y	41.7	59	yes	79
Peru	36.5	no	≥60y	89	97	100 ^c	30
St. Kitts and Nevis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...
St. Lucia	NA	NA	≥50y	...	yes	yes	42
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...
Sint Maarten**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	NA	NA	...	...	yes	yes	yes
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos	23.7	yes	≥50y	...	yes	yes	yes
United States of America	...	...	≥50y	...	yes	yes	yes
Uruguay	47.2	yes	≥65y	30.2	46	...	yes
Venezuela	24.1	yes	≥60y	9.6	74 ^f	10	34
Virgin Islands (UK)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 ^e	85	NA

* Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba; ** Dutch part;

(a) pediatric coverage formula: ((2nd dose + single dose)/denominator)*100; (b) with chronic disease; (c) reported coverage > 100%; (d) high refusal rate; (e) low intake of this vaccine by healthcare workers; (f) denominator not updated since 2009; (g) 50% of newborns.

Source: Country reports through the PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF), 2015.

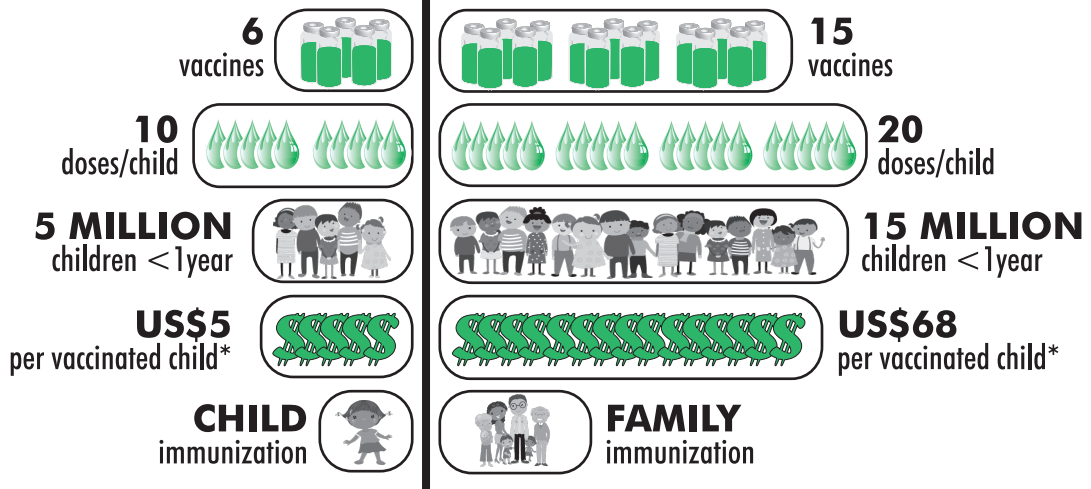
Regional Immunization Action Plan (RIAP) for the Americas



Source: FGL-IM/PAHO.

PROGRESS OF EPI IN THE AMERICAS

1975-2014



Source: FGL-IM, PAHO.

*Vaccine cost for a child vaccinated against 12 diseases.

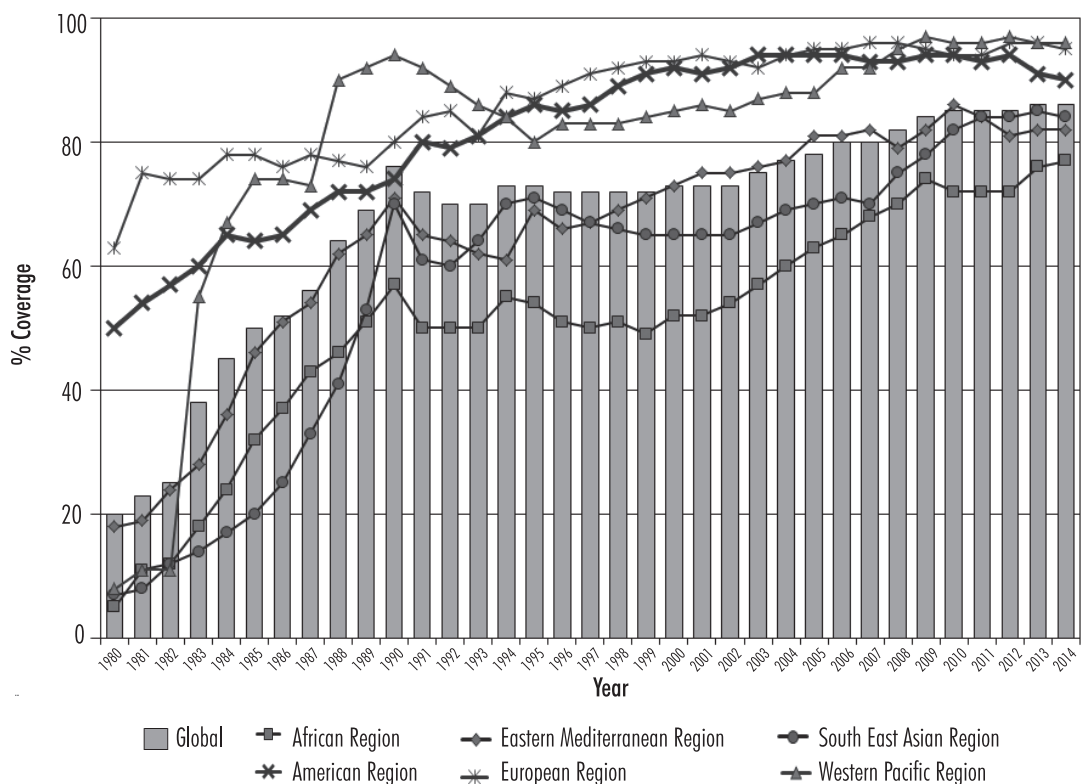
EPI - Expanded Program on Immunization

Dashboard of Indicators for Selected Regional Immunization Action Plan (RIAP) Objectives for the Americas, 2013-2014

General (GO) and Strategic Objectives(SO)	Baseline (2013)	Target (2020)	2014
GO 1.2.1 Number of countries and territories in which endemic transmission of measles or rubella virus has been reestablished	1	0	0
GO 2.2.1 Number of countries and territories reporting national average coverage of at least 95% with three doses of DTP vaccine in children under 1 year	19	35	20
GO 2.2.2 Number of countries and territories reporting coverage of at least 80% in each district or equivalent with three doses of DTP vaccine in children under 1 year	12	35	12
SO 4.2.1 Number of countries and territories that have dropout rates below 5% between the first and the third dose of DTP vaccine	11	35	18
SO 4.2.2 Number of countries and territories with coverage above 95% for third dose of DTP vaccine sustained for three or more consecutive years	13	35	14
SO 4.2.5 Number of countries and territories that have a national system for a computerized nominal immunization registry	3	10	3

Source: Country reports through the PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF), 2015; FGL-IM/PAHO.

Global Immunization 1980-2014, DTP3 Coverage



Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2014. July 2015
 Immunization Vaccines and Biologicals, (IVB), World Health Organization.
 194 WHO Member States.

Epidemiological Surveillance Indicators for Diseases Preventable by New Vaccines in Reporting Countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014

Rotavirus Surveillance, January-December 2014

Data and Indicators	BOL	CHL	COL	DOM	ECU	SLV	GTM	HTI	HND	NIC	PRY	PER	VCT	SUR	VEN	TOTAL
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	9,736	15,573	3,204	8,364	19,203	40,591	14,679	917	27,277	11,462	9,304	20,863	114	3,106	14,160	198,553
Number <5 years admitted to hospital for diarrhea	1,223	888	536	796	5,131	4,183	2,042	319	3,842	2,196	649	1,866	22	749	876	25,318
Number <5 years who meet the case definition	826	436	536	250	1,510	1,465	942	189	3,078	1,536	627	1,102	14	275	422	13,208
Number <5 years with epidemiological form and stool specimen	758	434	536	172	1,440	1,325	446	189	1,502	614	316	802	8	222	405	9,169
Positive cases of rotavirus	170	58	268	4	395	135	300	25	266	52	46	113	0	47	39	1,918
Deaths	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	1	3	4	0	0	0	26
% of positive cases of rotavirus	21%	13%	50%	2%	26%	9%	32%	13%	18%	3%	7%	10%	0%	17%	9%	15%

Bacterial Pneumonia Surveillance, January-December 2014

Data and Indicators	ARG	BOL	ECU	SLV	GTM	HND	NIC	PAN	PRY	PER	VEN	TOTAL
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	14,837	14,231	19,203	26,627	3,024	14,111	9,479	734	9,304	11,309	10,223	133,082
Number of suspected cases of pneumonia	868	1,894	3,214	1,225	429	851	2,328	94	1,020	1,703	1,111	14,737
Number of suspected cases with x-ray and epidemiological form	858	1,863	2,643	1,167	429	622	1,861	39	1,009	1,703	1,011	13,205
Number of probable cases of bacterial pneumonia	614	678	2,409	650	358	519	1,306	39	514	799	695	8,581
Probable cases with blood specimen	490	670	2,386	527	358	171	1,277	22	481	799	500	7,681
Probable cases with pleural fluid specimen	44	22	42	9	0	1	3	0	99	0	11	231
Confirmed cases of Hib	1	1	8	0	260	0	4	0	0	2	1	277
Confirmed cases of Hi (no b)	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Confirmed cases of Spn	15	9	15	1	0	1	1	...	33	11	6	92
Confirmed cases caused by other bacteria	24	23	169	0	0	31	36	0	43	8	13	347
Contamination	0	5	38	7	0	0	116	0	8	5	52	231
Deaths	10	15	35	0	35	19	30	0	20	17	35	238

Bacterial Meningitis Surveillance, January-December 2014

Data and Indicators	ARG	BOL	BRA	COL	ECU	SLV	HTI	HND	NIC	PRY	PER	VCT	VEN	TOTAL
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	14,569	14,127	1,119,902	200	19,202	26,673	661	14,111	9,479	9,304	11,309	114	10,223	1,249,874
Number of suspected cases of meningitis	79	76	8,474	100	179	118	36	56	157	227	81	1	136	9,720
Number of suspected cases with cerebrospinal fluid test and epidemiological form	79	64	7,709	100	178	105	26	41	89	223	81	1	108	8,804
Number of probable meningitis cases	65	41	1,481	15	158	40	26	26	89	35	11	1	97	2,085
Confirmed cases of Hib	6	1	...	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	14
Confirmed cases of Hi (no b)	4	1	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Confirmed cases of Nm	19	1	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	439
Confirmed cases of Spn	6	6	183	0	7	1	0	2	1	11	6	0	1	224
Confirmed cases caused by other bacteria	16	5	777	0	16	1	0	4	4	7	0	0	3	833
Contamination	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	16
Deaths	5	4	227	0	6	1	0	2	3	9	2	1	7	267

Source: Country reports to FGL-IM/PAHO.