



FINAL REPORT

Vaccination Week in the Americas 2017

April 22-April 29

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HISTORY

In 2002, prompted by a measles outbreak in Venezuela and Colombia, the health ministers of the Andean countries proposed the idea of a coordinated international vaccination effort. With the support of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), this proposal evolved over the succeeding months into a new initiative, Vaccination Week in the Americas (VWA). VWA was celebrated for the first time in April 2003 by 19 countries and territories; later that same year the initiative was endorsed through a resolution during the 44th Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Today, the initiative has matured into a hemisphere-wide celebration of the power of vaccination and a key annual opportunity for all countries of the Americas to highlight the essential work of national immunization programs.

What is VWA?

Led by the countries and territories of the Region, Vaccination Week in the Americas (VWA) is an effort to advance equity and access to vaccination. Country participation in VWA is flexible and national activities are selected annually based on current public health priorities; however, at the core of the initiative are efforts to reach out and vaccinate populations with little or no access to regular health services, such as those populations living in urban fringes, rural and border areas and in indigenous communities. By “reaching the unreached,” VWA contributes to strengthening national immunization programs across the Americas. The initiative has also provided an important platform for raising public awareness regarding the importance of immunization and for keeping the topic on the forefront of political agendas and in the media spotlight. VWA has become a bright example of what can happen when countries work together, across borders and in different languages, to improve their populations’ health.



Peru, April 2017

Overview: Vaccination Week in the Americas 2017

April 2017 marked the 15th year that the countries and territories of the Americas and the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) have come together to celebrate Vaccination Week in the Americas (VWA). Since 2003, more than 700 million people of all ages have been vaccinated through a diverse array of campaigns conducted under the umbrella of this monumental initiative.

VWA was celebrated this year by 44 countries and territories. Dozens of events were held across the Region to launch the week, ranging from national celebrations with the participation of presidents and other high-level authorities, to intimate events held in villages with the participation of local communities. Under the framework of VWA, thousands of health workers vaccinated many different populations ranging of all ages, including those living in remote, border, and urban fringe areas, indigenous populations, and other at-risk groups, against a wide range of diseases such as poliomyelitis, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, measles, diphtheria, mumps, whooping cough, neonatal tetanus, influenza, yellow fever, diarrhea caused by rotavirus, bacterial pneumonia, and human papilloma virus, among others.

Many countries also used Vaccination Week to carry out other preventive health measures, including deworming, vitamin A supplementation, blood pressure, blood sugar, BMI and vision screening, a bike-a-thon, Chikungunya and dengue control and prevention, and dental care.



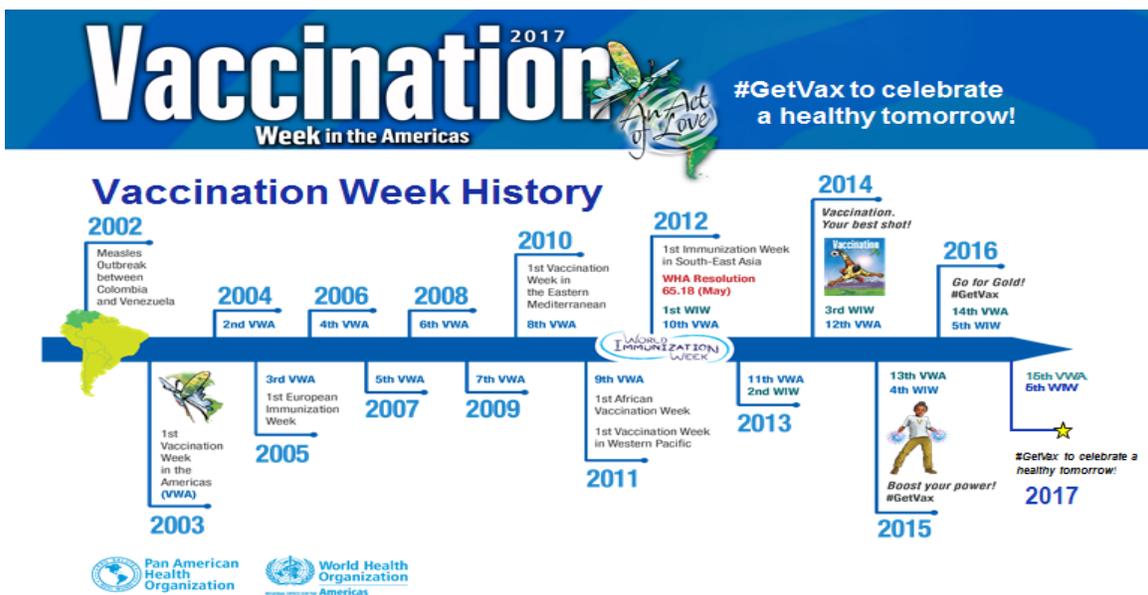
Objectives

Countries' participation in VWA has always been flexible; national activities are selected by ministries of health in accordance with current health priorities. The overarching objectives of Vaccination Week are to:



The Path to World Immunization Week

Following the early successes of the Americas in implementing VWA, other regions of the World Health Organization (WHO) have subsequently come on board with similar sister initiatives (see timeline below), each adapted to the realities of Member States. This global movement culminated in the establishment of World Immunization Week (WIW) in 2012. WIW was endorsed by the World Health Assembly that year and currently represents the overarching umbrella for all unique regional endeavors.



Regional Communication Campaign

The 15th VWA's regional slogan was "#GetVax to celebrate a healthy tomorrow," chose to encourage people and their families to protect themselves and the Region against the importation of polio, measles, and other vaccine-preventable diseases, in order to enjoy good health tomorrow. Printed campaign materials were distributed across the Region including posters, stickers and t-shirts in English, Spanish and Creole. Electronic versions of all distributed materials, as well as additional designs, audiovisual materials (including public service announcements or PSAs), links to VWA social media outlines and resources in Portuguese and French can be accessed online at www.paho.org/vwa (English) and www.paho.org/sva (Spanish).

#GetVax



PSA from Dr. Carissa F. Etienne, PAHO Director.

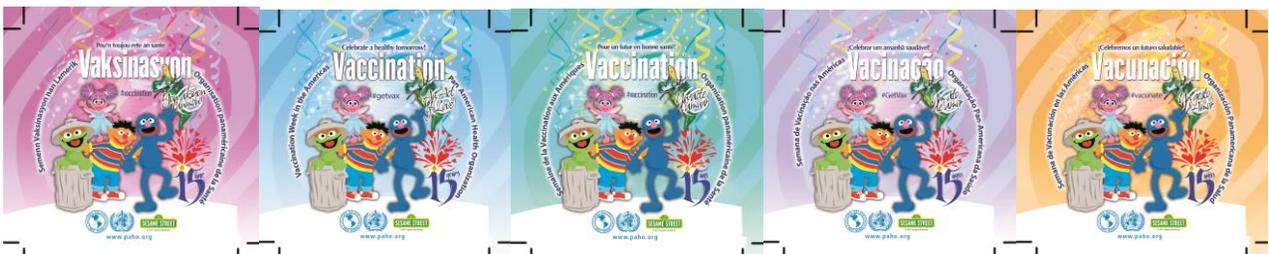
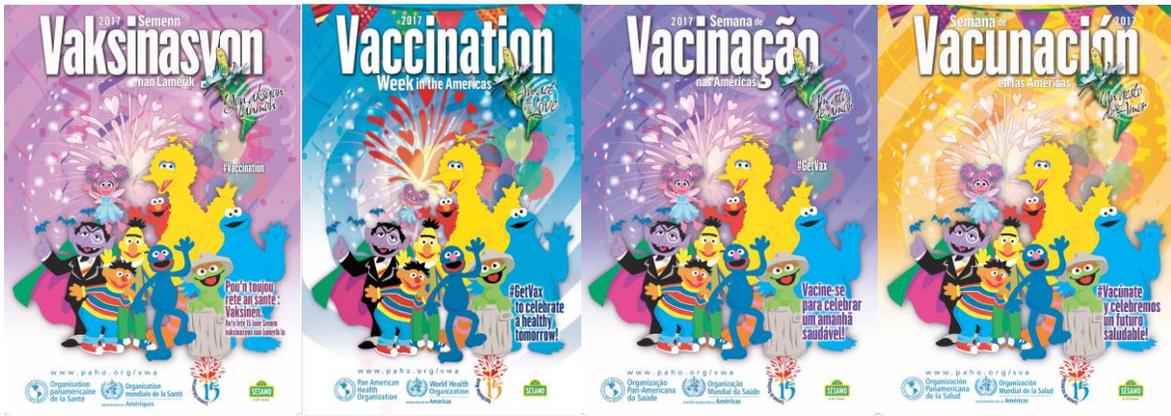
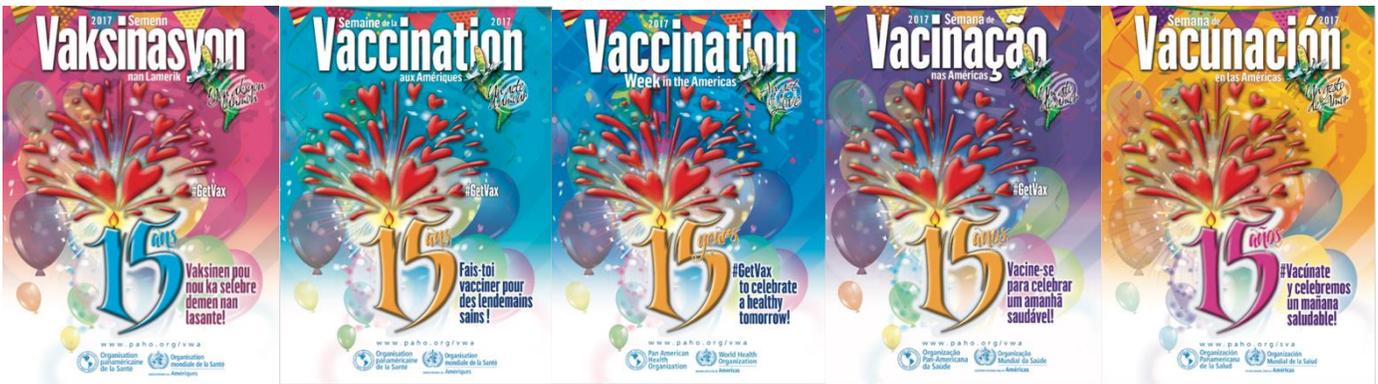


2017 15 years VWA promotional video



To celebrate the 15 years, PSAs were made combining PSAs from previous years and highlighting the various celebrities that have participated in previous VWA campaigns, promoting the importance and encouraging all to get vaccinated. Some of these celebrities included: as Chilean television host Mario Luis Kreutzberger Blumenfeld, Mexican actor and comedian Eugenio Derbez, former professional Brazilian soccer player Raulzinho, among others.

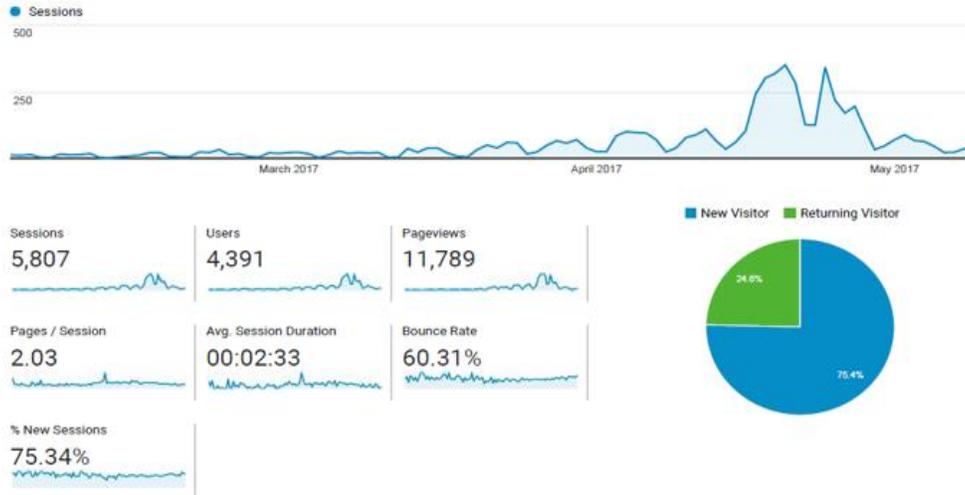
All VWA 2017 promotional videos available at: <https://www.paho.org/vwa/2017-campaign-videos/>



Promotional posters, stickers and promotional t-shirt design in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole for SVA 2017

Use of Web, Social Media and Press Coverage

This year, the VWA website (www.paho.org/sva) saw an increase in activity in the months leading up to VWA with a greater spike of activity during the week of VWA. The website received 11,789-page views with 75.4% of those visitors being new visitors. The promotional material that was posted on the website for participating countries to access, were downloaded 6,500 times. The most popular posters that were downloaded were the 15-year celebration poster in Spanish, the Sesame Street poster in Spanish and the Sesame sticker template. Much of the increase can likely be credited to increased social media messages with links back to the website.



Social media has indeed been an important part of VWA activities since 2011, and this medium has helped PAHO and countries to engage with the general public, advocate for immunization and dispel myths, and strengthen collaboration with partners.

Every year social media messaging for VWA is programmed on PAHO regional and country accounts. Messaging is geared toward caregivers, health care workers, decision makers, and the general public and aims to:

- Increase knowledge about the importance of vaccination in protecting the population's health;
- Encourage people to get themselves and their family members vaccinated;
- Motivate people to show their support for vaccination;
- Raise awareness of PAHO's work in vaccination in the Region;
- Recognize the outstanding public health achievements brought about by vaccination; and
- Advocate for continued support of strong EPI





This year, widespread social media campaign using #GetVax hashtags encouraged people to take photos holding their promotional posters and post them to social media or submit them to PAHO's website. PAHO reached a total of **1,345,195 people** with the social media posts: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram.



Dr. Etienne posted 14 times on her Twitter Account



Don Francisco's posted twice on April 26, 2017 on his Facebook Page with a total of 4,106,421 likes

In addition, WHO created social media templates for 5 daily themes throughout the week, as well as champion quote cards, that partners were able to use for promoting their work in immunization. These were unbranded from WHO so more people were able to use them. PAHO shared the World Immunization Week (WIW) social media messages listed below:



- Monday, 24 April: #VaccinesWork to save lives
- Tuesday, 25 April: #VaccinesWork to fight diseases
- Wednesday, 26 April: #VaccinesWork to leave no one behind
- Thursday, 27 April: #VaccinesWork to build a secure world
- Friday, 28 April: #VaccinesWork. Let's get to work

In 2017, PAHO headquarters and communication officers in PAHO country offices sent out media advisories and press releases and coordinated press conferences and interviews with technical officers.

Major international television channels that ran stories on the initiative included EFE, Radio ONU, Centro de Noticias ONU, Centro de Informacion de Naciones Unidas (CINU), among others. Countries each undertook their own national communication activities in celebration of VWA.

Mexican press release about vaccination campaign week launching in Mexico

Launching Events

On April 24, for the first time Mexico hosted the Regional launch in the main courtyard of Mexico's Secretary of Health, in Mexico City. The Secretary of Health, Jose Narro, and PAHO Director, Carissa F. Etienne, participated in the event, along with national health authorities, partner agencies, and regional PAHO staff.

Mexico has a long history in carrying out vaccination campaigns and other integrated activities to protect its population's health. The country holds National Health Weeks in February, May, and October, so it does not plan additional activities during Vaccination Week in the Americas. The intensive vaccination activities it carries out each May have contributed to the regional achievements of Vaccination Week in the Americas.



A closer look at a selection of VWA national and bi-national launches:

Antigua and Barbuda launched two separate VWA launching events. The first was during their VWA opening ceremony on April 24, with the presence of 35 nursing staff and invited government officials. The second launching event took place at a nursing conference where 55 nurses attended on April 27, 2017.



Antigua, VWA 2017



Argentina, VWA 2017

Argentina held its national launching event on the evening of April 21 during their "Night of Vaccines" event in the province of Córdoba. It was a fun filled launch event with music bands, many games, face painting, costumed superhero characters and much more. Among many of the community members that participated, other guests that participated were Argentine Red Cross, Argentine sports club's physical education professor from Córdoba, DASPU (Dirección de Asistencia Social del Personal Universitario), Hospital Rawson, PAMI and PAI provincial.



Bolivia, VWA 2017

Bolivia held their VWA national launch on April 17. All departments participated in this launch with the help of many invited guests such as the Minister of Health, Deputy Minister of Health and General Director of Health Services. In each department, they were accompanied by the PWR of PAHO and/or Unicef, UN Agencies, Governors, Government Officials and media among others.



Brazil, VWA 2017

Brazil had their first launching event on April 28, where 180 guests attended which took place at the Brazil PAHO office in Brasilia. Brazil also launched a second event on May 6 in the municipality of Cacoal in the state of Rondônia where approximately 500 guests participated.



Dominican Republic, VWA 2017

The Dominican Republic launched its VWA at Francisco Ulises Dominguez elementary school on April 25. Approximately 70 participants were present at the event where among them were the Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Project Hope, Rotary and JICA.



Nativas Paraguay, VWA 2017

A subnational ceremonial event was held in Nativas, Paraguay, for the VWA launching on April 26 where a total of 250 people were present at this event.



Grenada, VWA 2017

Grenada held a launch on April 20 with participation of high ranking authorities including the minister of health, mayor of the municipality and representatives from PAHO.

Summary of Country Vaccination Campaigns

Despite the diverse array of activities which take place under the umbrella of VWA, most country efforts can be categorized according to the three strategic areas of PAHO's Regional Immunization Vision and Strategy (RIVS): namely efforts to (1) sustain the achievements, (2) complete the unfinished agenda, or (3) confront new challenges. Specific quantities results of individuals vaccinated and antigens administered can be found in Tables 1 and 2. All data are based on country reports submitted to PAHO's regional headquarters.

1. Sustaining the achievements

Anguilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visited schools to immunize students with the third booster dose of Polio, Diphtheria and Tetanus. ○ Conducted vaccination activities to target children who were behind in their immunization schedules.
Antigua and Barbuda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updated childhood immunization schedules.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completed childhood immunization schedules. ○ Targeted vaccination activities for populations that have difficult access to vaccinations. ○ Strengthened epidemiological surveillance of immuno-preventable diseases.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reviewed health records to make sure individuals were up to date with their immunization schedules.
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Held a national campaign to maintain polio eradication.
Grenada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reviewed immunization records and health personal contacted families and individuals to ensure they were vaccinated. ○ Continued fever, rash, and acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance.
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completed childhood immunization schedules. ○ Maintained measles, poliomyelitis and congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) elimination.
Montserrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offered MMR to 22-45 year old's ○ Reviewed immunization cards.
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completed childhood immunization schedules. ○ Maintained measles, rubella and CRS elimination. ○ ESAVI (H1N1) surveillance.
Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carried out action plans against measles, rubella, yellow fever and poliomyelitis in the three health regions considered at risk.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completed immunization schedules. ○ Reviewed childhood immunization schedules.
St. Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued MMR2 vaccination for children aged 2 to 12 years old.

2. Completing the unfinished agenda

Anguilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Encouraged the public to visit their health centers to get their immunization status up to date.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Trainings were given to health personal and other staff members at health facilities on how to administer vaccines. o Continued surveillance on different diseases throughout the nation.
Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Introduced the HPV vaccine in cohorts of girls aged 10, 11, and 12 years of age.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Protected 43 million people against influenza.
Grenada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Introduced Hep. B birth dose. o Immunized elderly and chronic disease patients with the influenza vaccine.
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Administered influenza vaccine to at-risk populations such as: pregnant women, chronically ill individuals aged 6 months to 59 years, over 60, health workers, poultry farms and those working in SENASA (Servicio Nacional de Seguridad) to help reduce the complications of Influenza in prioritized groups. o Administered Td to pregnant women, 11-year-old girls and boys and 21-year-old young adults to maintain control and elimination of neonatal tetanus.
Montserrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Administered Td, Yellow Fever and Hep vaccines.
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ongoing health promotion against tetanus was carried out, mainly targeting women of childbearing age. o Administered the Pneumococcal vaccine polyvalent to at risk populations with chronic diseases and to at risk hepatitis adults.
Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Influenza vaccine was the main focus for this year's VWA.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Influenza vaccine was the main focus for this year's VWA.
St. Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Administered Hep B and seasonal influenza vaccine to adults with chronic diseases and other high risk groups.



Peru, VWA 2017



Aldeia Paratitim, Brazil, VWA2017

3. Confronting new challenges

Anguilla	The acceptance rate of HPV vaccine remains small and a big challenge. Mothers were sensitized on pneumococcal vaccine which will be introduced into the immunization schedule later this year.
Antigua and Barbuda	Introduction of the HPV vaccine remains a challenge. There was no introduction of HPV vaccine but there was staff sensitization and education on HPV vaccine and related illnesses. However, a private pediatric doctor gave a presentation on HPV vaccine and related illnesses to the staff on April 27 th at a conference.
Argentina	The expansion of the CNV leads to the need to expand the response capacity of the health system to meet the demand for vaccines. As a result of this need, some jurisdictions have expanded the network of vaccination services (province of Santa Cruz), as well as the hours of service, the cold chain capacity at central jurisdictional levels as well as the operational levels, the provision of computer equipment for registry of vaccinated persons (province of San Juan) and the support of the dissemination of vaccination strategies in the year, according to circumstances such as the time of year, school enrollment, etc. (province of Chubut).
Bolivia	Introducing vaccines is always a challenge. HPV represents an additional challenge due to the need to prepare special social communication and crisis management plans to reduce the impact of the groups that are against vaccinations.
Dominican Republic	The country introduced the national vaccination schedule, where the HPV vaccine targeted young girls aged 9 and 10 who were both enrolled and unenrolled in school. The strategy was focused on the school environment and is currently being carried out in fixed vaccination posts in the subnational level.
Nicaragua	During VWA, new cold chain equipment was acquired through projects such as: Luxembourg, Gavi and IDB.
Panama	During VWA, the HPV vaccine was administered in public and private schools with prioritizing unvaccinated children first.
St. Maarten	Due to the ongoing challenges of understaffing, the majority of the girls who started with their HPV vaccine did not receive their second dose before the end of school year 2016-2017. However, a “catch-up” campaign was scheduled for this population in September 2017.



Brasil, VWA 2017



El Salvador, VWA 2017



15 Reasons to Celebrate 15 Years

"During these past 15 years, we have demonstrated that vaccination is one of the most powerful strategies to prevent diseases and save lives," PAHO's Director Carissa F. Etienne said. "PAHO is committed to continue working closely with the countries to immunize the entire population and facilitate the introduction of new vaccines at affordable prices," she added.

In 2015, rubella and congenital rubella syndrome were eliminated in the Region and in 2016, country efforts helped achieve measles elimination. Vaccination against these diseases continues to help minimize the risk of importing these diseases into a country in the Region. Furthermore, millions of people have been vaccinated to keep the western hemisphere free of polio for 25 years.



Peru, VWA 2017

The countries of the continent anticipate vaccination against rubella, measles, diphtheria, mumps, whooping cough, neonatal tetanus, flu, yellow fever, rotavirus, bacterial pneumonia, and the human papilloma virus (HPV). The campaign acknowledges achievements reached through immunization during the last 15 years and what is planned moving forward.

Since 2000, new vaccines have been introduced in countries and territories of the Region. Currently, 20 countries and territories have introduced the rotavirus vaccine, which protects against deadly diarrheal diseases; 34 have introduced pneumococcal vaccine, which protects against types of pneumonia, meningitis and blood infections; and at least 24 have introduced the HPV vaccine, which protects against most types of cervical cancer and genital warts.

These achievements have been possible thanks to the dedication of thousands of health workers, who played a key role to reach everyone in their communities and take vaccines to the most vulnerable populations and hard-to-reach zones.

"We have achieved a healthier region thanks to vaccination," said the chief of PAHO's Comprehensive Family Immunization Unit, Cuauhtémoc Ruiz-Matus. "We will continue working so no children will suffer or die from a disease that we can prevent with vaccination," he added.



Peru, VWA 2017

Actions for Vaccination Week in the Americas have also gone beyond the immunization field. Health personnel took advantage of the initiative to implement other health actions, like deworming, vitamin A administration, and breastfeeding promotion. Similarly, community mobilization for vaccination has helped close gaps that separate people from needed attention.

Since the countries of the Americas started celebrating Vaccination Week in the Americas (VWA) in 2003, this initiative, coordinated by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), has helped attain many achievements. Here are 15 of them:

- **The Americas as a leader in vaccination**

The Region of the Americas has been a global leader in the elimination of vaccine-preventable diseases for many years. In 1971, the Americas became the first region in the world to eliminate smallpox; in 1994, the region was declared free of polio; in 2015, the Americas put an end to rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, and in 2016, the countries eliminated measles transmission. These achievements, together with high national immunization coverages, and the advances towards the elimination of neonatal tetanus and the control of diphtheria and pertussis, have positioned the Americas as a global leader in immunization.

- **640 million people vaccinated**

From the time VWA was started in 2003, more than 640 million people in the Region of the Americas have been vaccinated under the umbrella of VWA activities, against many dangerous diseases - including polio, measles, rubella, rotavirus, human papilloma virus (HPV), influenza, and yellow fever.



Colombia, VWA 2017

- **Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome elimination**

Endemic transmission of rubella and congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) was eliminated in the Americas in 2015, marking another leadership achievement. Although rubella is often a mild disease, when a pregnant woman is infected, it can cause miscarriage or severe birth defects, including blindness, deafness and heart defects. Mass measles and rubella (MR) vaccination campaigns that reached out to youths and adults in unconventional places – such as malls, jails, stadiums, and on public transportation – helped the Region to end rubella transmission.

- **Measles Elimination**

In 2016, the Region of the Americas became the first region in the world to be declared free of endemic transmission of the measles virus. One of the most contagious diseases known to humankind, measles can cause pneumonia, brain swelling and death. The Americas worked hard to stop measles from spreading by conducting one-time catch-up campaigns in children 1-14 years old, strengthening routine immunization to reach 95% of children every year, and undertaking massive follow-up campaigns every four years to reach 95% of children with a second dose of the vaccine.

- **25 years without polio**

A massive, focused effort against polio in the Americas that began in 1985 and continued with high vaccination coverage rates and strong epidemiological surveillance led to its eradication in the Americas, with the last case of wild polio seen in 1991. In 2016, the Region celebrated 25 years of no cases of wild poliovirus. Polio causes a highly contagious disease with no cure that can cause paralysis in a matter of hours. At the global level, there are fewer cases of polio today than ever before and only one of the three types of wild poliovirus still circulate, which means that global eradication is close to being achieved.

- **Healthier populations, more savings**

Evidence continues to show that vaccination is one of the safest, most cost-effective ways to prevent diseases and death. The polio vaccine has prevented 15 million cases of paralysis worldwide, and it is estimated that its eradication will result in economic savings of some \$40-50 billion dollars.

- **First to introduce new vaccines**

The Region of the Americas has been at the forefront in introducing new vaccines as part of routine vaccination schedules in countries since 2000. To date, 20 countries and territories in the Region have introduced the rotavirus vaccine, which protects against deadly diarrheal diseases; 34 have introduced pneumococcal vaccine, which protects against types of pneumonia, meningitis and blood infections; and at least 24 have introduced the HPV vaccine, which protects against most types of cervical cancer and genital warts.

- **The dedication of health workers to reach underserved populations**

Every year, Vaccination Week in the Americas activities focus on reaching populations with limited access to health services, including indigenous populations, migrants, populations living in rural and border areas, and people living in urban fringe areas. The commitment of health workers to reach everyone has allowed these populations to receive vaccinations that protect them from potentially deadly diseases.

- **Purchase of quality vaccines at the lowest price**

For more than 35 years, PAHO's Revolving Fund has made high-quality vaccines and supplies available to countries at the lowest possible price. Each year, the Revolving Fund helps the Member States of the Organization purchase more than 200 million doses of vaccines. Under an equity principle, all participating countries have access to the same products, at the lowest price, regardless of their size or economic development.

- **Pan Americanism for vaccination**

The collaboration among the countries of the Region has been a key part of the success of Vaccination Week in the Americas. Although national participation in VWA is flexible depending on each country's priorities, countries often join efforts and hold binational activities along borders, in areas where access to health services and vaccination is limited. These vaccination activities have taken place over the last 15 years during Vaccination Week in border areas between the USA and Mexico; Guatemala and Belize; Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay; Haiti and the Dominican Republic; Suriname and French Guiana; and Peru and Bolivia.



Antigua, VWA 2017

- **Political commitment to vaccination**

The countries of the Americas have continuously demonstrated their commitment to vaccination by maintaining strong Expanded Programs on Immunization (EPI) and dedicating national financial resources for vaccination. In fact, 95% of national immunization programs in the region are financed by the countries themselves, helping to ensure the long-term sustainability of the programs.

- **Vaccination as a right for the whole family.**

Social mobilization and communication campaigns in Vaccination Weeks have contributed to people in the Americas recognizing their right to vaccination, resulting in a higher demand for vaccines. At the same time, more people understand that vaccines provide protection at different life stages: from birth (BCG, hepatitis b), childhood (polio, measles, mumps, rubella), adolescence and youth (HPV), adulthood (influenza), pregnancy (influenza, tetanus / diphtheria / pertussis) and the elderly (influenza and pneumococcal).

- **An opportunity for health promotion**

Vaccination Week in the Americas activities are often targeted at populations who may not have regular contact with health services. They also are a great opportunity to incorporate health promotion activities. Over the years, countries of the Region have taken advantage of Vaccination Week to add such activities as screenings for diabetes and high blood pressure, and to administer deworming medicines, promote breastfeeding, HIV testing, provide dental care and demonstrate vector control activities.

- **The start of a global movement**

The successful VWA experience has served as a model for other Regions of the WHO, whom established and evolved their own sister initiatives which grew into a global movement. The first region to follow suit was Europe in 2005. The Eastern Mediterranean and Africa regions began vaccination weeks in 2010, followed by the Western Pacific in 2011, and South-East Asia in 2012. In 2012, when the Americas celebrated a decade of VWA, the globe celebrated the first ever World Immunization Week (WIW), a global movement supported by the World Health Assembly.



Peru, VWA 2017

- **Toward a healthy tomorrow**

The achievements of the past 15 years have set the foundation for a healthier tomorrow. As current vaccines gain wider usage, new vaccines are being developed to protect against malaria, different types of cancers, and other chronic diseases, as well as Ebola and Zika. New technologies are also in the works to make vaccines easier to administer. All of these advances aim towards the same goal: A healthier world with the presence of fewer dangerous diseases.

Table 1. People Vaccinated, by Target Population and Country or Territory, VWA 2017

VWA 2017 RESULTS BY POPULATION										
Country	0-12 months	1-4 years	<5 years	> 5 to 18 years	WCBA's Td	>60 years influenza	Adult MR/MMR	High risk occupations	Others/Unspecified	TOTAL
Anguilla	23	29		176	7		1	1		237
Antigua & Barbuda										
Argentina	1,861,000	870	447	1,556,000	1,732,000	1,827,000	181	3,482	244,953,000	256,909
Aruba										
Bahamas										
Barbados										
Belize										
Bermuda										
BES Islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba)										
Bolivia									351,200	351,200
Brazil			10,131,234		1,993,947	19,309,847		4,005,734	3,322,964	28,632,492
British Virgin Islands										
Canada										
Cayman Islands										
Chile										
Colombia										
Costa Rica										
Cuba	113,909	245,600	110,525							470,034
Curaçao										
Dominica										
Dominican Rep.	16,018	64,451	80,459		262,921				189,721	613,570
Ecuador										
El Salvador										
Grenada	191	101	1	465		125		128	359	1,370
Guatemala										
Guyana										
Haiti										
Honduras	126,319	80,872	208,191			501,831		137,714	399,122	1,454,049
Jamaica										
Mexico										
Montserrat							5	34	25	64
Nicaragua	54,000	145,000	199,000	440,000	281,650				300	1,119,950
Panama	8,661	32,882	-	45,064	77,438	61,528	10,942		84,275	320,790
Paraguay	177,712	204,290	381,405	66,578	58,902	140,584	857	57,184	168,175	1,255,687
Peru										
St. Kitts and Nevis										
St. Lucia										
St. Maarten	5	26	78	131						240
St Vincent and the Grenadines										
Suriname										
Turks and Caicos										
Trinidad & Tobago										
United States										
Uruguay										
Venezuela										
TOTAL	498,699	774,121	980,106	553,970	2,676,597	20,015,742	11,986	4,204,277	4,761,094	34,476,592