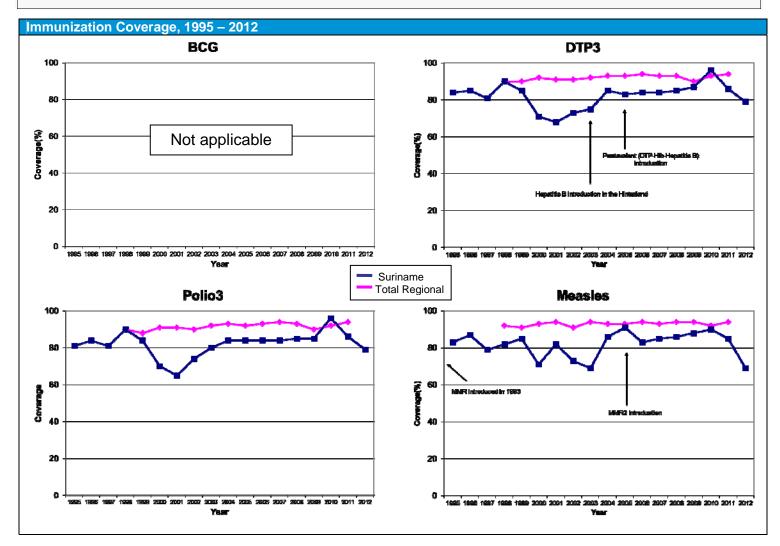




Source: United Nations Population Division; US Bureau of the Census; The World Bank; and WHO. 2012 or last available year.

For more information:

- PAHO country profile: http://www.paho.org/english/dd/ais/cp_740.htm
- WHO Immunization profile: http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/en/globalsummary/countryprofileselect.cfm
- GAVI country profile: not applicable



BCG= bacille de Calmette-Guérin (anti-tuberculosis vaccine); DPT3 = third dose of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine (as DPT or combination vaccine); OPV3 = third dose of polio vaccine MMR = first dose of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine; MMR2 = second dose of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine; Pentavalent = combination vaccine DPT-Hib-HepB

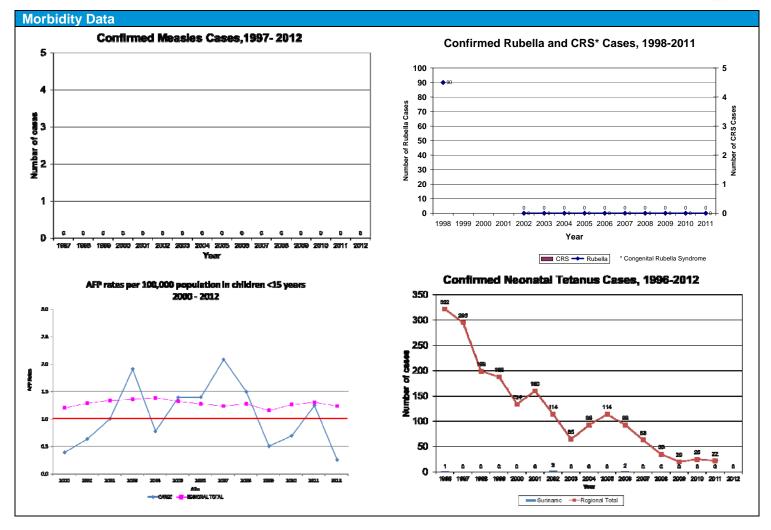
Immunization Schedule, 2011								
BCG	NA							
OPV	2m	4m	6m	18m	5y			
DTP				18m				
DTP-Hib-HepB	2m	4m	6m					
DT					5y			

Hepatitis B	NB	risk groups		
MMR	1y			
TT/Td	7y+; pregnant women			
Yellow fever	1y*			
Influenza	6m-2y; adults at risk groups			

NA: not applicable; NB: newborn; m-month; y-year;

^{*} administered at subnational level





Surveillance Indicators, 2012									
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) - CAREC	Country	Expected		Measles/Rubella - CAREC	Country	Expected			
Number of cases	5	•		Number of suspect cases	559				
AFP rate per 100,000 children aged <15 years	0.25	1.0		% of sites reporting weekly	83	80			
% of cases investigated <48 hours	80	80		% of cases with adequate investigation	87	80			
% of cases with 1 sample collected within 14 days of				% of cases with adequate sample	96	80			
Onset	100	80							
% of sites reporting	100	80		% of samples arriving in lab <5 days	25	80			
				% of results received from lab <4 days	96	80			

Source: PESS, MESS, and country reports, FCH-IM, PAHO.

Highlights:

- Suriname conducted a follow-up campaign for measles and rubella in 2005 and had included a second dose of MMR vaccine into the routine schedule. However, this was discontinued. A follow-up campaign is highly recommended
- Yellow fever vaccination is given in the Hinterlands, but its nationwide expansion is expected
- There is good coordination on immunization with bordering countries, especially during Vaccination Week in the Americas
- Suriname conducted a Data Quality Self-Assessment in early 2009
- Seasonal influenza was not used in the country, but it was used in 2009 in preparation to pandemic vaccination
- Suriname purchased and received donations of the H1N1 vaccine. As of the end of August, around 25,000 doses had been administered
- · All vaccines are procured with national funds. Introducing new vaccines will have a significant impact on the EPI budget

Updated on 3 May 2013 Suriname