

Containment:

An Important Part of Ending Polio

The world is working to end polio. We help reduce the risk of eradicated polioviruses getting out from the places where they are worked with or stored.



Why it Matters

Poliovirus can affect the central nervous system, resulting in paralysis and death. In 2015, the Global Commission for the Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication (GCC) declared wild poliovirus type 2 eradicated. GCC declared wild poliovirus type 3 eradicated in 2019. Scientists use both types for research and development:

- Laboratories use poliovirus to research cancer treatments and perform other life-saving work.
- Manufacturers use live virus to make poliovirus vaccines for the world.

Why CDC?

CDC has a long history in the worldwide fight against poliovirus. On December 2, 2011, the agency declared polio eradication a public health emergency. It activated an incident management system to coordinate the response. Since then, over 760 staff have contributed over 970,000 hours and almost 3,000 field deployments in support of this mission.

CDC assists with outbreak response, laboratory testing, disease surveillance, vaccination campaign planning, program monitoring and evaluation, and research. The agency supports global containment efforts with expertise in oversight, monitoring of biosafety, and security in laboratories.



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4 Pillars of Polio Containment



Identify:

All countries survey their laboratories and other facilities to identify [infectious and potentially infectious poliovirus materials](#).



Destroy:

All countries request that laboratories and facilities destroy all unneeded poliovirus materials.



Transfer:

Laboratories and facilities may choose to move needed poliovirus materials to [poliovirus-essential facilities \(PEFs\)](#).



Contain:

Countries will approve PEFs to continue work with eradicated polioviruses. The National Authority for Containment certifies PEFs in the United States. These facilities must comply with the World Health Organization Global Action Plan.

Poliovirus Containment is Necessary to Ensure Polio Stay Eradicated

Poliovirus containment is a key objective of the World Health Organization's Global Polio Eradication Initiative. PEFs must take steps to keep the virus from getting out and causing harm to the public.

Current poliovirus containment focuses on eradicated polioviruses:

- **Wild poliovirus types 2 & 3:** Samples of wild poliovirus types 2 & 3 remain secure in laboratories and vaccine manufacturing facilities.
- **Vaccine-derived poliovirus types 2 & 3:** It rarely happens, but some strains of poliovirus can mutate and cause paralysis and circulate like wild poliovirus.
- **Oral poliovirus vaccine type 2:** This weakened strain of poliovirus does not cause disease. It protects against infection but is no longer used for routine immunization.

Vaccinating People Against Poliovirus is Still Important

Many countries still use oral polio vaccine (OPV). In April 2016, the world switched to an OPV that includes poliovirus types 1 & 3. The previous OPV included poliovirus types 1, 2, & 3.

Since 2000, the United States has used only inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV). IPV contains all three types of poliovirus. Over 90% of the U.S. population is vaccinated against poliovirus.