WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

VIR/YF/71.1
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON YELLOW FEVER

Entebbe, 9-15 March 1971

DRAFT AGENDA

A. Opening by Director-General or his representative

B. Appointment of Officers

C. Administrative arrangements

1. Previous and present status of yellow fever in the world

2. Epidemiology and ecology

   2.1 Natural history of yellow fever in the Americas

   2.2 Recent views on the natural history of yellow fever in Africa

   2.3 Possible spread of yellow fever to new areas

3. Virology

   3.1 Structure, replication, physical and chemical properties

4. Immunology

   4.1 Antibody responses after natural infection and after vaccination

   4.2 Cross-reactions from infection with other Group B viruses (interpretation of results in serological surveys, protection conferred by heterologous Group B immunity, etc.)

5. Laboratory diagnosis

   5.1 Current methods of diagnosis (histopathology, serology - paired sera and single sera - isolation and preliminary identification of virus)

   5.2 Recent advances in diagnostic methods for arboviruses and their possible application to yellow fever (immunofluorescence, gel diffusion, etc.)

6. Vaccines and vaccination

   6.1 17D and Dakar strain vaccines. Problems and desirable improvements: adaption of 17D vaccine to tropical mass vaccination programmes: studies on thermostability: quality control: specific recommendations to the Expert Committee on Biological Standards

   6.2 Vaccination programmes in emergencies

   6.3 Regular vaccination programmes in "Jungle-yellow fever" areas

   6.4 Regular vaccination programmes in "Urban-yellow fever" areas

7. Vector control

   7.1 Urban areas (mainly *Aedes aegypti*)

   7.2 Rural areas (mainly other species)

8. Methods of surveillance for yellow fever

8.1 Early recognition of suspected cases

8.2 Conduct of serological surveys in human beings (mode of sampling sera, number required, multipurpose sera, areas and groups of priority, etc.)

8.3 Serological studies in wild and sentinel animals

8.4 Virus circulation in animal reservoirs

8.5 Vector surveillance

9. Further research and investigation

10. Conclusions and recommendations