

Vaccination: the situation in France September 2017

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Santé publique France

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Veyrier du Lac

FROM 2018 CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE MUST BE VACCINATED AGAINST 11 DISEASES



July 11th

« A partir de 2018, les enfants de moins de deux ans devront être vaccinés contre 11 maladies »

After the prime minister's general policy speech, Health Minister Agnès Buzyn said that she will submit to the parliament a law proposition making it compulsory for young children below 2 years old, 8 vaccines which are for the moment recommended, in addition to 3 the vaccines currently compulsory (Dtpolio) .

This decision is a public health need. France has very high vaccine coverage for compulsory vaccines, better than many countries, but they are not such satisfactory for several recommended vaccines.

This situation is the cause of epidemics and re-emergence of diseases with hospitalisations and avoidable deaths. These transmitted diseases are also particularly dangerous for infants and fragile persons : vaccination is not a single act but it is also intended to protect family members and the community. To be vaccinated allows to protect oneself and to protect others.

CONTEXT

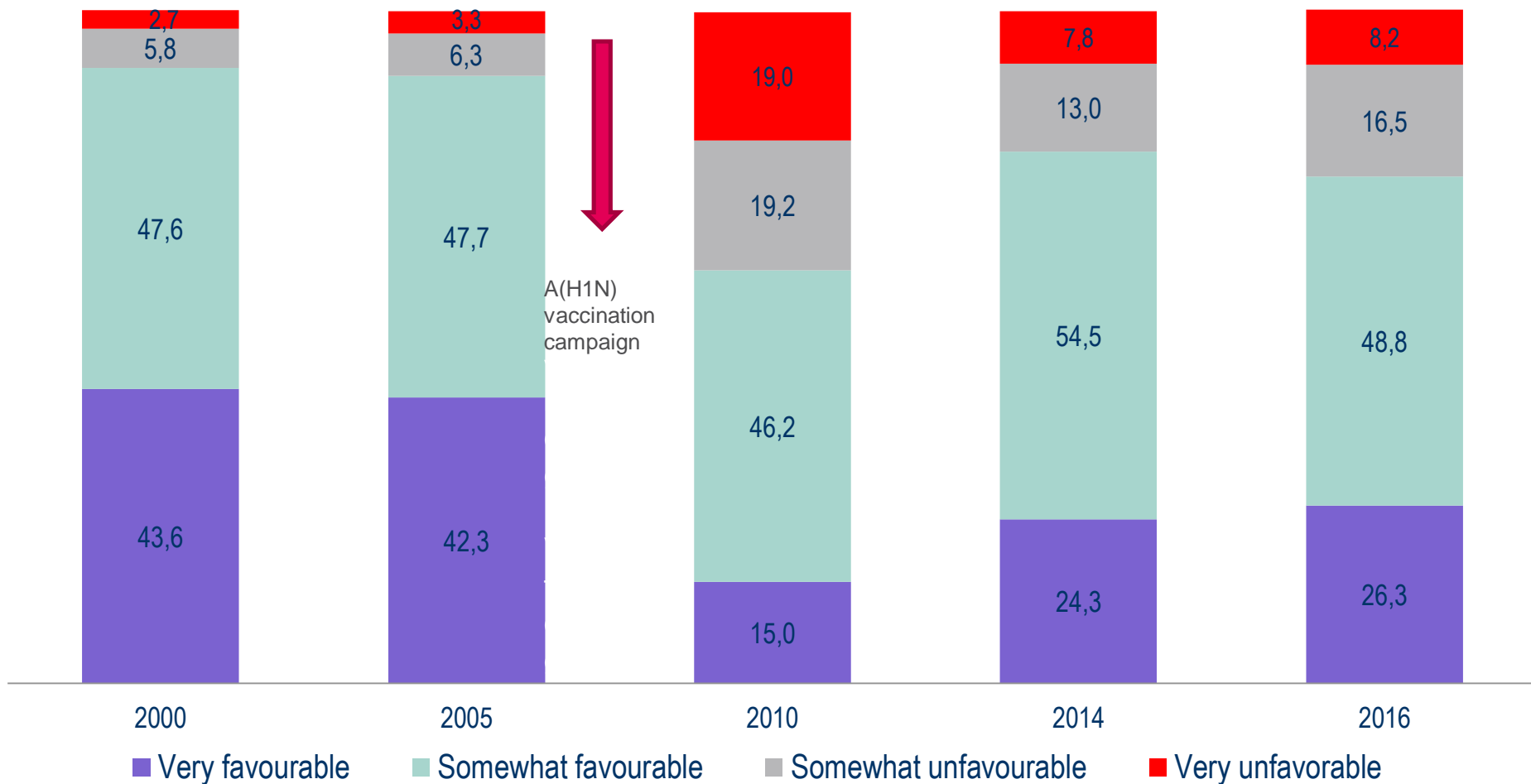
WHAT IS THE CONTEXT ?

- Coexistence of mandatory and recommended vaccinations in the French vaccination schedule is difficult to explain and to understand
- Mandatory vaccines are not available alone which is being contested by the antivaccine movement
- Recommended vaccines are considered as optional
- Vaccine coverage is very high for mandatory vaccinations and combined vaccines but not enough for other recommended vaccines
- Distrust between population and health care workers for several years

SITUATION FOR THE DIFFERENT VACCINES AND VACCINE COVERAGE

Vaccin	introduction	Status	Vaccine coverage	Tendency
DT Polio	1938, 1940, 1964	Obligation	98 %	Stable
Pertussis	1966	Recommendation, combined with other antigens	98 %	Stable
<i>Haemophilus influenzae b</i>	1993	Recommendation combined with other antigens	97 %	Stable
Hépatite B	1995	Recommendation combined with other antigens since 2008	88 %	42 % in 2007
Pneumococcus	2006	Recommendation – not combined	95 %	Progression
ROR -1 st dose	1983	Recommendation	91 %	Stable
ROR – 2th dose	2005 (before 2 year)	Recommendation	79%	Progression
Meningococcus C	2010	Recommendation	70	Progression

DISTRUST AND VACCINE HESITANCY INCREASING AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION



Baromètres santé SPF - 18-75 years old

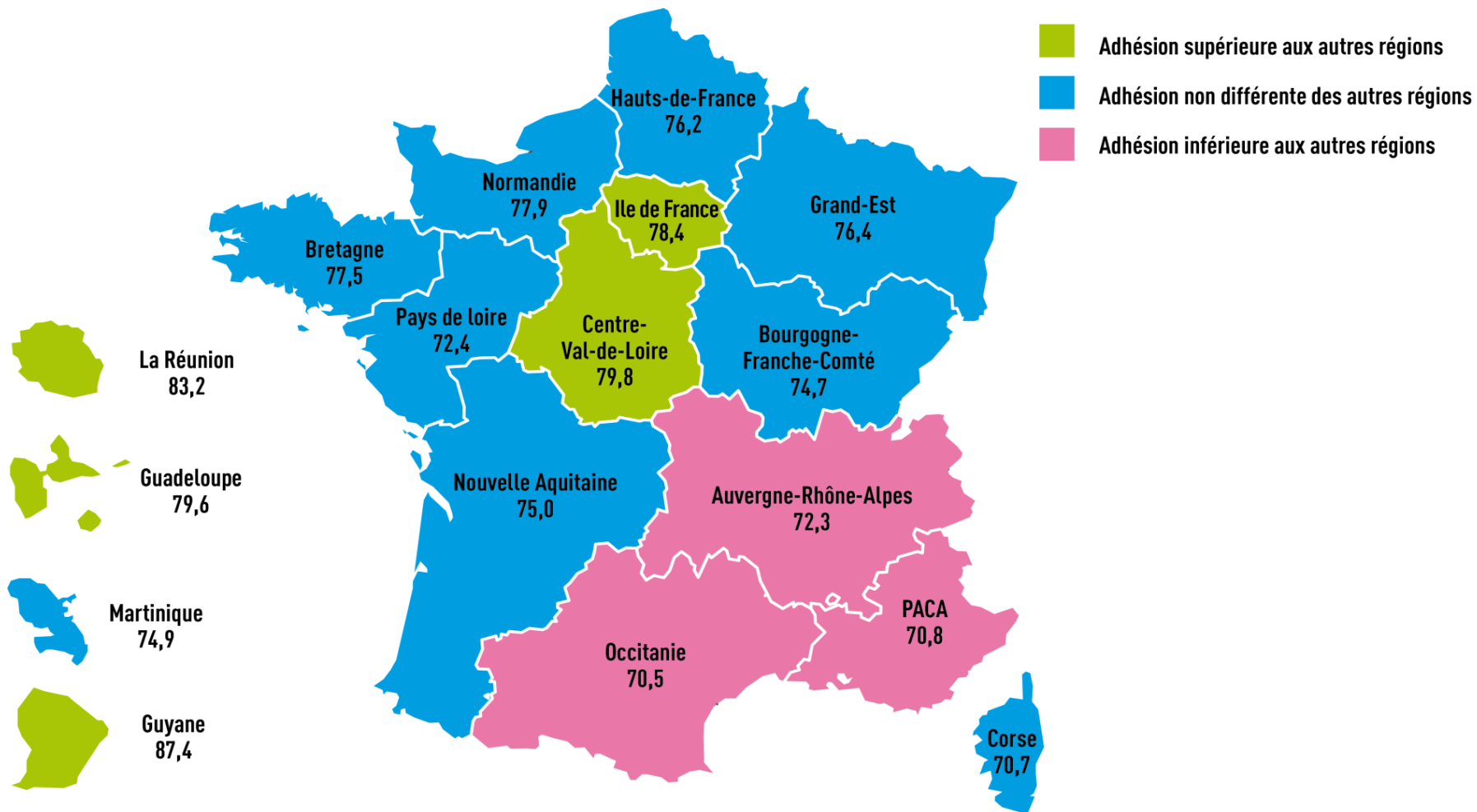
RELUCTANT TO SOME VACCINES

	2010	2014	2016
People averse to some vaccinations	53 %	45 %	42 %
Pandemic flu A (h1n1)	41 %	7 %	3 % ***
Seasonal flu	11 %	19 %	15 % ***
Hepatitis B / Hepatitis	10 %	13 %	13 %
BCG	1 %	2 %	2 %
ROR (MMR)	1 %	1 %	2 % ***
HPV	<1 %	8 %	6 % ***
DTP	<1 %	1 %	2 % **
All vaccinations	2 %	2 %	2 %

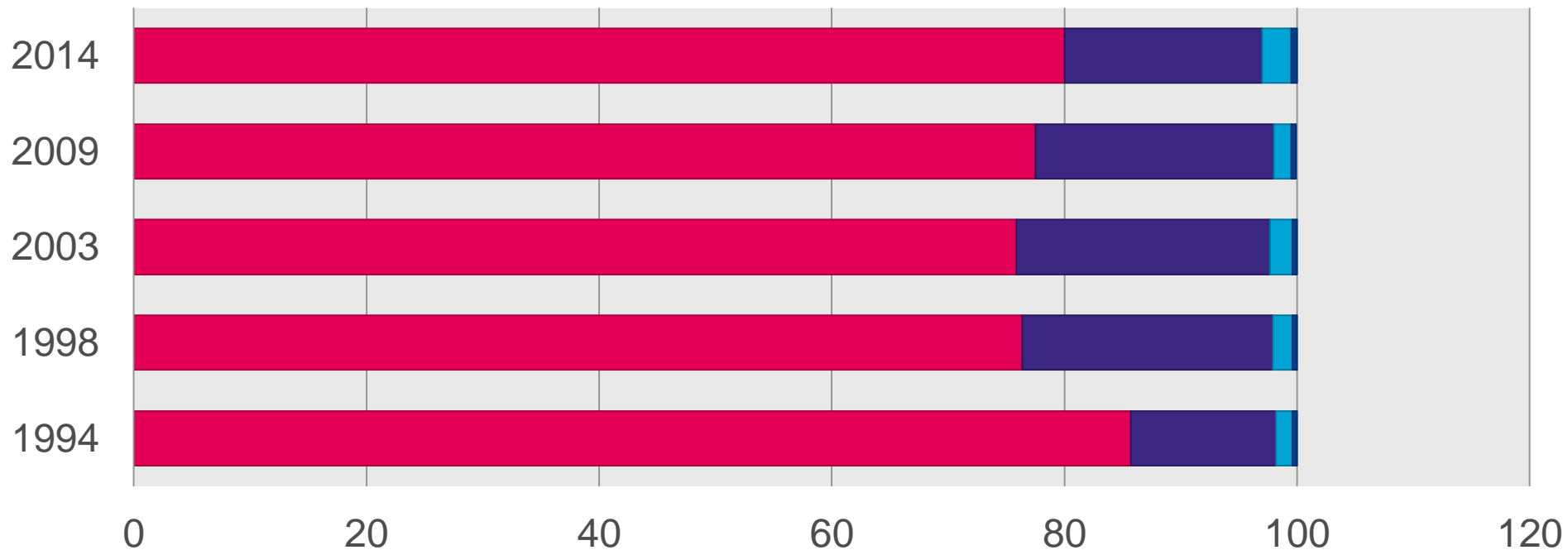
Spontaneous answers among 18-75 years old who declared that they are unfavourable to at least one vaccination

Comparison between 2014 and 2016 : ** : p<0,01, *** : p<0,001.

PERCEPTION OF VACCINATION ACCORDING THE REGION



ATTITUDE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS TOWARDS IMMUNIZATION



■ very favourable ■ mostly favourable ■ mostly unfavourable ■ very unfavourable

DECISION PROCESS

- Different reports and action plan 2012 -2017
- 2015: Senator Hurel's report ➡ action plan for a new vaccination policy and a public debate about vaccination
- 2016 January : Minister announcement : organisation of a **Citizen concertation** with an orientation committee

A diverse group of people, including men and women of various ethnicities, are smiling and looking towards the camera. They are dressed in casual to semi-formal attire. The background is a plain, light color.

**CITIZEN
CONCERTATION
APRIL TO
NOVEMBER 2016**

concertation-vaccination.fr

CITIZEN CONCERTATION

Two juries : Citizens and health professionals

- Online Participative platform
- Opinion surveys
- Auditions 45

➔ **2 questions :**

- How to improve confidence?
- How to improve vaccine coverage?

- Very low level of knowledge about vaccines
- To be mandatory or not is THE most important criterion of the perception of the vaccination
- Beliefs about vaccination are deeply rooted in accordance with mandatory or not mandatory vaccination
- When vaccination is compulsory, it means for people that they delegate the decision to vaccinate and they do not have to answer questions by themselves
- Most people interviewed did not want abolition of the Law
- The Doctor is very important : trusting the doctor is the key and the Doctor attitudes is another key

DISTRUST AMONG POPULATION AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

- 40 % of the population declare that they have doubts about vaccination security (Larson 2016)
- In case of suppression of compulsory vaccination for DTP >15 % of GPs would not insist on importance of vaccination (2007 and 2015)
- 13% of parents would not vaccinate their children with DTP if these vaccines were no longer mandatory (2016), especially among disadvantaged parents
- Parents who look for information on the internet are more susceptible to be less favourable to vaccination and more inclined to not vaccinate their children against DTP, if these vaccines were no longer compulsory.

- **A vaccination plan is imperative and essential with 2 goals :**
- **-individual and collective protection (infants, pregnant women, people with chronic diseases , old people, etc.)**
- **A strong, long-term commitment of the state and health authorities**
- **Suppression of the coexistence of compulsory and recommended vaccines**
- **Either suppression of compulsory vaccines**
- **Or extension of compulsory vaccines for a limited period**
- **With or without exemption**
- **Requirement at day care center, kindergarten and at school?**

CONDITIONS

- **Transparency**
- **Information, listening and communication**
- **Official Website for public and health professionals**
- **Education and training for health professionals for more commitment**
- **Education at school**
- **Research**
- **Simplification in the vaccine path**
 - **Vaccine record**
 - **Vaccine available**
 - **Accessibility**
 - **Free of charge**
- **Compensation for damage due to side effects**
- **Action plan at regional level**



Décision n° 2015-458 QPC du 20 mars 2015

Constitutional Council has confirm that these obligations are conform to the constitution

Décision du 8 février 2017



The concil of state considered that the minister has to make these vaccines available and ask her to do it in a time limit of 6 months except if the law is extended the number of compulsory vaccination



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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

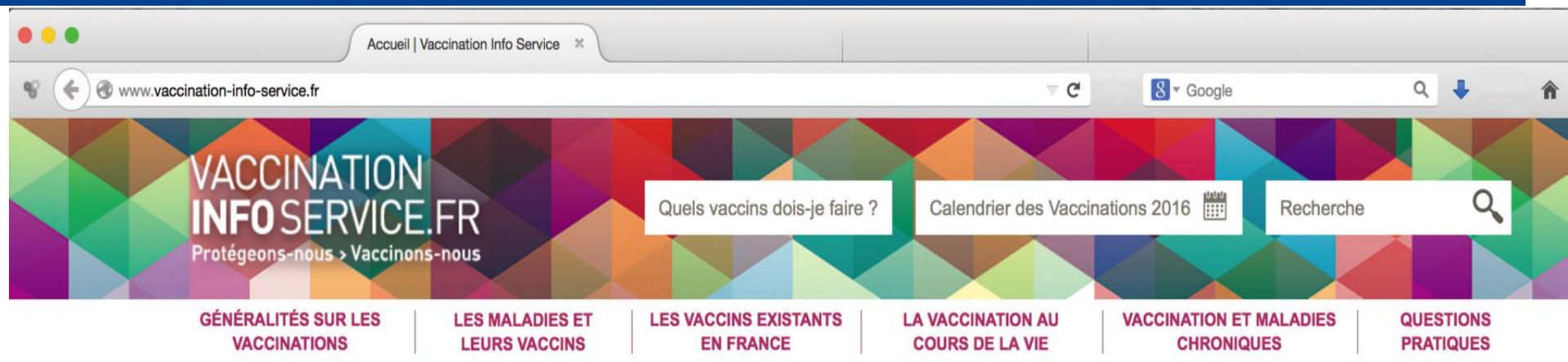
MINISTÈRE
DES SOLIDARITÉS
ET DE LA SANTÉ

July 11th

« A PARTIR DE 2018, LES ENFANTS DE MOINS DE DEUX ANS DEVRONT ÊTRE VACCINÉS CONTRE 11 MALADIES »

From 2018 children under two years old will have to be vaccinated against 11 diseases

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Accueil | Vaccination Info Service

www.vaccination-info-service.fr

Google

VACCINATION
INFO SERVICE.FR
Protégeons-nous > Vaccinons-nous

Quels vaccins dois-je faire ?

Calendrier des Vaccinations 2016

Recherche

GÉNÉRALITÉS SUR LES VACCINATIONS

LES MALADIES ET LEURS VACCINS

LES VACCINS EXISTANTS EN FRANCE

LA VACCINATION AU COURS DE LA VIE

VACCINATION ET MALADIES CHRONIQUES

QUESTIONS PRATIQUES

QU'EST-CE-QU'UN VACCIN ?

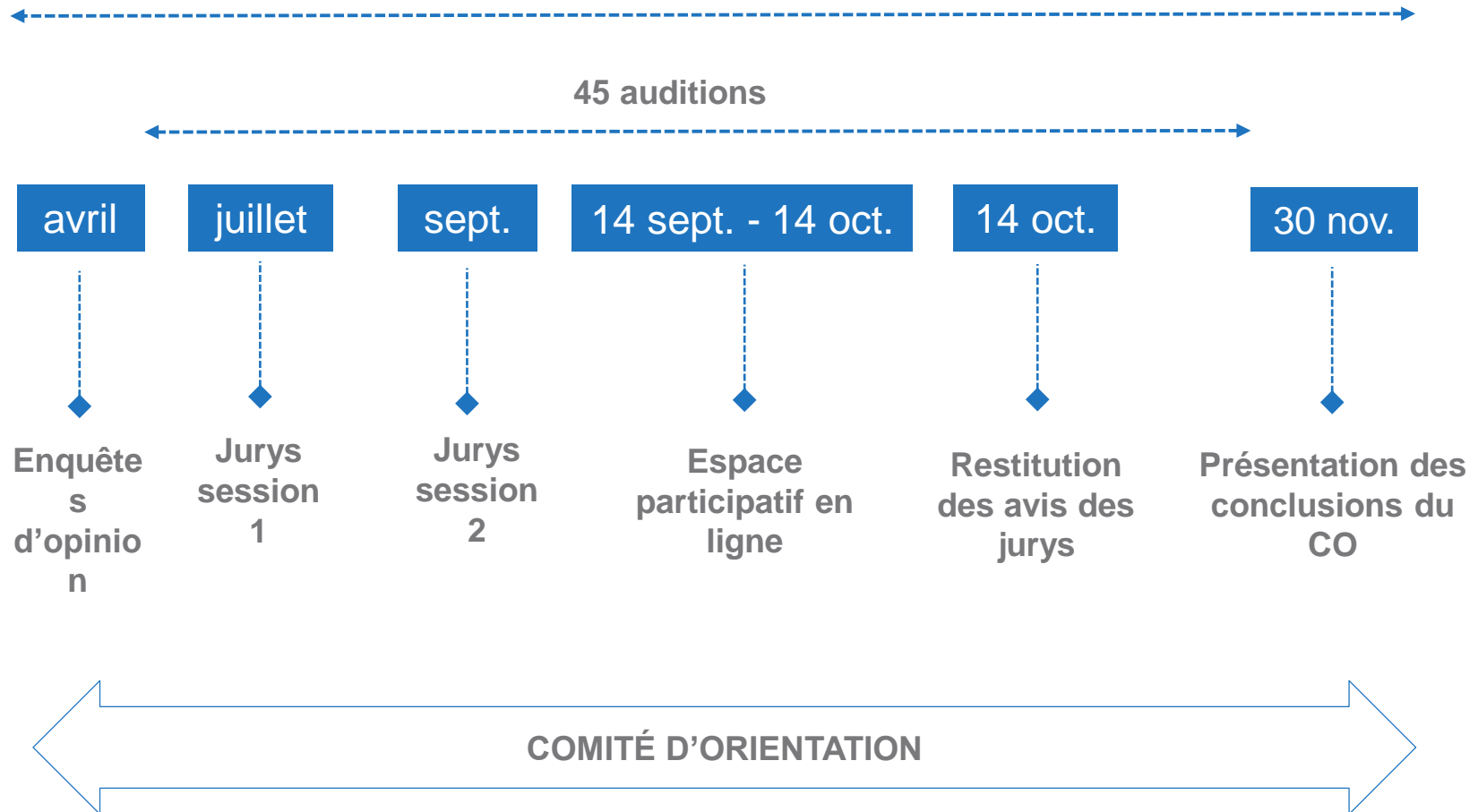
< La fabrication d'un vaccin se déroule en deux temps : d'abord la production de l'antigène, puis sa mise en forme pharmaceutique. C'est un processus long et complexe, qui fait l'objet de très nombreux contrôles systématiques par les fabricants et les autorités publiques.



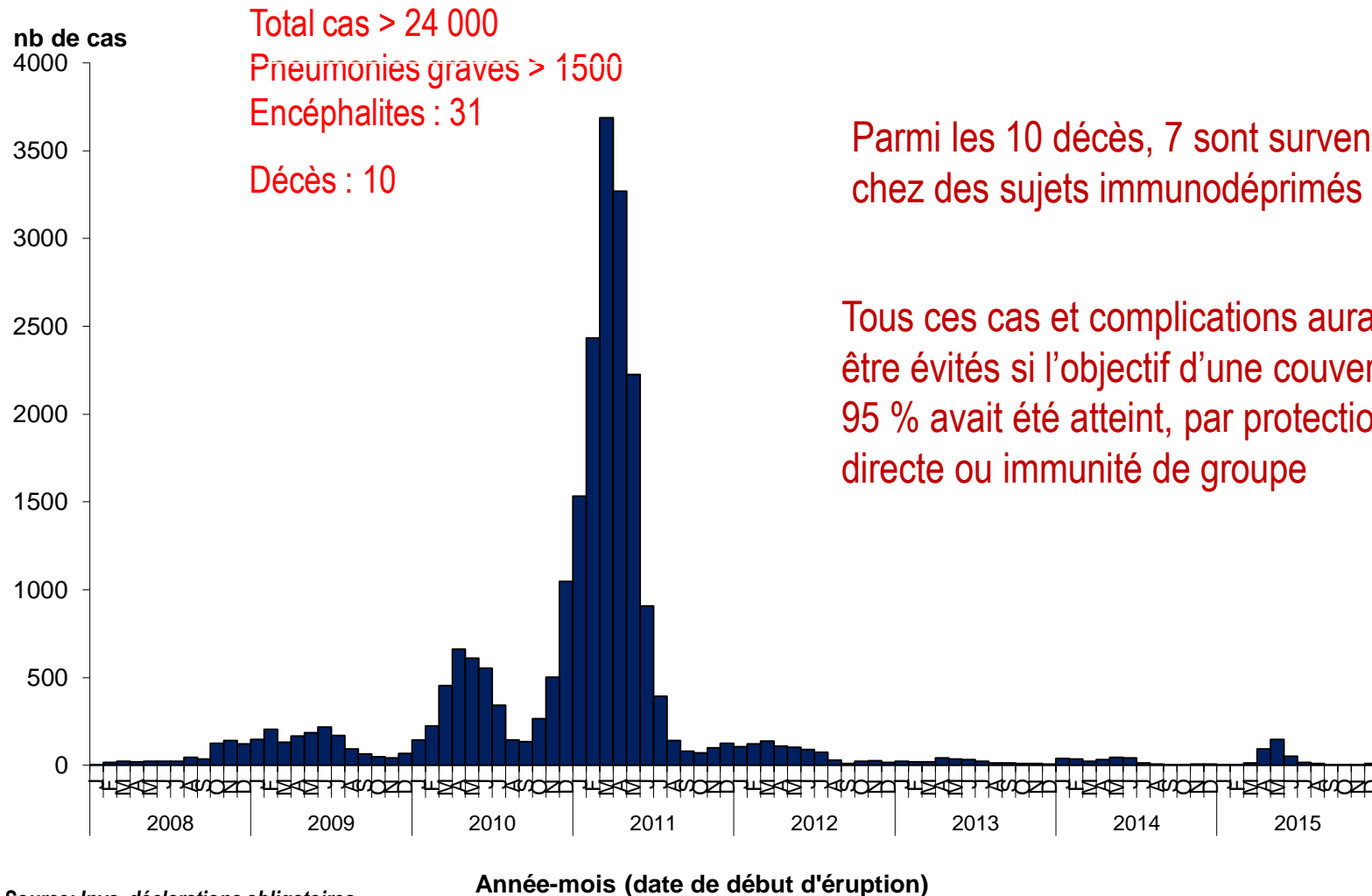
[Voir la transcription de la vidéo](#)

LE PROCESSUS DE LA CONCERTATION CITOYENNE

Site concertation-vaccination.fr



CAS DE ROUGEOLE PAR MOIS - DÉCLARATION



Dispositif d'enquêtes périodiques visant à mieux connaître les comportements, attitudes, connaissances et opinions des Français en matière de santé et à suivre ces indicateurs dans le temps.

Créé en 1992 pour ...

aider au pilotage de programmes nationaux de prévention

« orienter » les campagnes de communication,

Contribuer à l'évaluation des politiques publiques.

Des enquêtes qui reposent sur ...

des échantillons constitués par sondage aléatoire

des interviews réalisées par téléphone fixes et mobiles

Le baromètre 2016 : 8 janvier au 2 août 2016

- 15 216 interviews réalisées auprès de 15 à 75 ans résidant en France métropolitaine
- Taux de participation de 52 % pour l'échantillon « fixes » et 48 % pour l'échantillon « mobiles »
- Durée moyenne des entretiens téléphoniques : 38 minutes