Immunization in the Philippines: Current Trends and the Way Forward

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Department of Health
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Country Background

• 2.3 Million estimated infants and pregnant women annually
• Decentralized health system since 1991
• High level of government commitment to child health including EPI
  – 100% of EPI vaccines funded by the Government
  – Established National Immunization Committee and program-specific committees such as:
    – National Polio Certification Committee
    – Polio Expert Panel
    – National AEFI Committee
    – National Measles Verification Committee
The Evolution of the Vaccine

Introduction

1976
EPI was launched

1979
OPV
BCG, DPT & TT

1982
Anti-measles vaccine

1992
Hepatitis B vaccines

1993

2010
MMR
Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-HiB) vaccines
The Vaccine Introduction (2)

2012
Rotavirus
Flu &PPV
Senior Citizen

2013
PCV
MR & Td

2014
IPV

2015
HPV

2016 & Beyond*
Dengue
Japanese Encephalitis
Cholera

* For Introduction
# Current Immunization Schedule

![Image of Immunization Schedule]

## Schedule ng Pagbibigay ng Bakuna para sa mga Batang Isang Taon Pababa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAKUNA</th>
<th>SAKIT NA MAIWASAN</th>
<th>NIREREKOMENDANG EDAD NG BATA</th>
<th>PAGKAPANGANAK</th>
<th>1 ½ BUWAN</th>
<th>2 ½ BUWAN</th>
<th>3 ½ BUWAN</th>
<th>9 BUWAN</th>
<th>1 TAON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCG</td>
<td>Tuberkulosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEPATITIS B</td>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENTVALENT VACCINE (DPT-Hep B-Hib)</td>
<td>Dipterya, Tetano, Hepa B, Pertussis, Pulmonya, Meningitis</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV)</td>
<td>Polio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td>
<td>Polio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV)</td>
<td>Pulmonya, Meningitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR)</td>
<td>Tigdas, Beke, German Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MGA PAALALA

- Nagsisimula ang pagbabakuna ng bata sa kapanganakan.
- Sundin ang schedule ng bakuna at siguruhing makumpleto ang mga ito hanggang sumapit ang kanyang unang kaarawan.
- Ang mga bakunang hindi nakalista ay maaring makuha sa pribadong ospital o doktor.
## Vaccines for Special Population Groups & Expansion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccines</th>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPV</td>
<td>60 yrs old and above</td>
<td>Only for indigent senior citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>High risk population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyhoid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provided by BOQ &amp; paid by individual travellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPV/IPV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccines</th>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Td</td>
<td>Grade 1 &amp; Grade 7</td>
<td>Public schools only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>9-10 yrs old</td>
<td>20 poorest provinces only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JE</td>
<td></td>
<td>For introduction in 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Budget (PhP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>316,960,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>444,857,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>483,857,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>843,057,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>990,784,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,494,454,489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,874,792,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,949,783,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,541,993,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,342,491,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,989,749,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Milestones of the EPI in the Philippines
Global Polio Eradication Initiative

The Philippines was certified Polio-free since October 2000!

This was made possible by achieving:
- High OPV3 Immunization Coverage
- Good Surveillance for Polio
Estimated Measles Incidence per Million Population and Percentage of MCV1, MCV2 and Measles SIA/SBI Reported Coverage
Philippines, 1980 - 2015**

* Years DOH required fully immunized child (FIC) reporting only. 1996 has no report.
**Annualized Coverage

Office of the WHO Representative in the Philippines
World Immunization Week: 
Eliminating Maternal and 
Neonatal Tetanus in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines

Technical Officer from the WHO treks to reach the 1st mangyan village in the mountain. These teams crossed the same river in different locations to get to the several Mangyan Villages in order to conduct the survey.

February 2015

The survey conducted in the province of Occidental Mindoro, considered to be the district at highest risk, found no case of neonatal tetanus among the births identified in the survey. Because Occidental Mindoro was selected as the "highest-risk" province for neonatal tetanus in the Philippines, with the exception of the ARMM, it is likely that neonatal tetanus has also been eliminated in the other provinces at lower risk. To complete the validation of MNTE in the Philippines, a three-round Tetanus toxoid immunization of child-bearing age women will be held in ARMM beginning this year with focus on areas that are not usually reached by routine health services.
Enhanced the cold chain capacity

• Conducted cold chain inventory nationwide
• Installed 9 units of Walk-in Chillers for selected Regional and Provincial Storage
• Procured 3,161 units of ice-lined refrigerators for provinces, cities and municipalities
• Additional procurement of 1,500 units of ice-lined refrigerators to complete the gaps at all levels
EPI Comprehensive Multi-year Plan

• DOH EPI Strategic Plan for 2016-2021
• Includes strengthening of immunization coverage for traditional vaccine and introduction of new vaccines in the routine immunization services

• **Key Strategies:**
  Strategy 1. Expand package of quality immunization service and scale up coverage
  Strategy 2. Generate demand for immunization services and build-up multi-sectoral support for NIP
  Strategy 3. Strengthen surveillance and response
  Strategy 4. Build-up Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation
  Strategy 5. Institute supportive governance, financing and regulatory measures
<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expand the package of quality immunization services and scale up coverage</td>
<td>5.8 B</td>
<td>6.3 B</td>
<td>13.6 B</td>
<td>14.5 B</td>
<td>14.7 B</td>
<td>54.6 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate client’s demand and multi-sectoral support for immunization services</td>
<td>244.1 M</td>
<td>253.8 M</td>
<td>156.4 M</td>
<td>85.0 M</td>
<td>93.3 M</td>
<td>832.8 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening surveillance and response</td>
<td>66.8 M</td>
<td>67.5 M</td>
<td>76.8 M</td>
<td>80.8 M</td>
<td>79.2 M</td>
<td>371.3 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build-up supervision, monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>35.4 M</td>
<td>49.6 M</td>
<td>48.8 M</td>
<td>37.1 M</td>
<td>51.3 M</td>
<td>222.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute supportive governance, financing and regulatory measures</td>
<td>3.3 M</td>
<td>9.2 M</td>
<td>6.0 M</td>
<td>5.8 M</td>
<td>8.7 M</td>
<td>33.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6.16 B</td>
<td>6.68 B</td>
<td>13.9 B</td>
<td>14.3 B</td>
<td>14.9 B</td>
<td>56.0 B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenge 1:
Increased number of unimmunized children

Pertussis & Diphtheria Cases
Reported sub-national DTP/Penta3 coverage, Philippines, 2014
Pertussis & Diphtheria Cases
Reported sub-national DTP/Penta3 coverage, Philippines, 2014

1 dot = 1 case
Reported Measles Cases, Philippines
2014 – 2015*

1 Dot = 1 case
Challenge 2: Meeting the global synchronized t-OPV to bOPV shift in April 2016

• Total of 4M doses of vaccines available in the health service delivery points
  – 550K doses utilized per month

• Expected delay in the procurement/shipment/delivery of the bOPV supply
Challenge 3: Inadequate health care providers

- Multi-tasking health workers (from national to health facilities)
- Some local chief executives with little investment in health
  - Unfilled HR vacant positions including community health volunteers
The Way Forward

- Creation of National Immunization Program (NIP) from the existing EPI
- Expansion of Reaching Every Purok Strategy
- Augmentation of manpower capacity to support regional health offices and local government units
- Strengthening of immunization data management
• Establishment of routine surveillance system with laboratory confirmation capacity
• Conduct of Cost Effectiveness Analysis
• Securing financial sustainability through the EPI cMYP
SALAMAT.... Thank You