

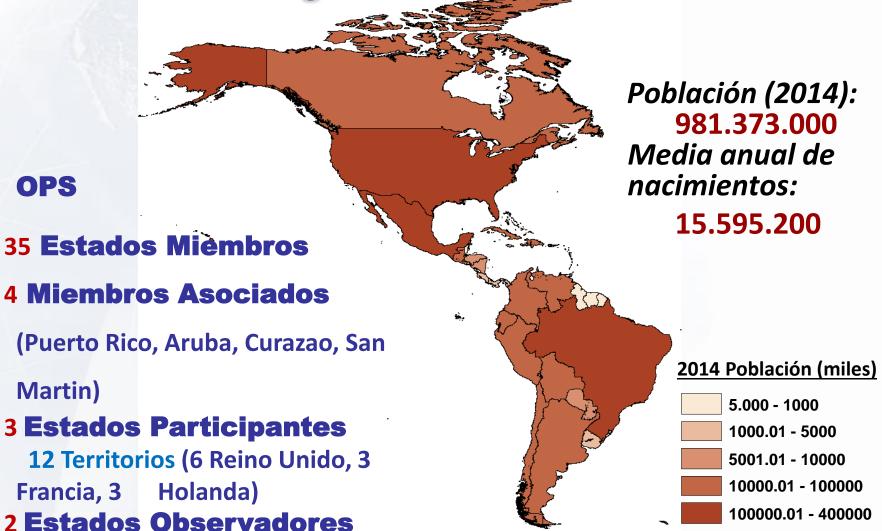
Update on vaccination status in the Americas

Dr. Lúcia Helena de Oliveira Immunization Unit/FGL





La Región de las Américas



(Portugal y España)





PAHO Directing Council Resolution CD25.R27, 1977

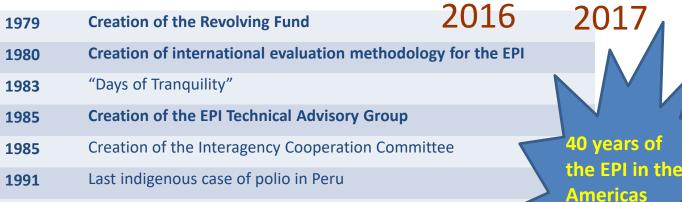
- ✓ The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) of the Americas was created in 1977 as a Regional Immunization Program
- ✓ The Revolving Fund for Vaccine Procurement was launched in 1979 as a procurement mechanism for essential vaccines, syringes and other related supplies without interruption



Milestones in the 39 years of the EPI in the Americas

1977

PAHO's Directing Council establishes the EPI



1994 Declaration of the goal to eliminate measles

1st Region certified free of polio 1994

1st Vaccination Week in the Americas 2003

Launch of the Pro-Vac initiative and new vaccines introduction 2006

2010 Directing Council resolution on strengthening the EPI (RIVS)

2012 1st World Immunization Week

2013 Directing Council resolution on the principles of the Revolving Fund

2015 1st Region free of rubella

Directing Council resolution on the Regional Immunization Action Plan 2015

2016 **OPV Switch**

2017

We are going for more... elimination of measles and perinatal hepatitis B





PROGRESS OF THE EPI IN THE AMERICAS

1977 > 2015





DOSES/ CHILD <1YR



5 MILLION CHILDREN <1YR



US \$5
PER VACCINATED
CHILD <1YR













15 VACCINES















LIFE COURSE VACCINATION

Impact of the Immunization Program in the Americas

Morbidity

Disease	# Cases before the Vaccine	# Cases after the Vaccine
Polio	2,989 (1980)	0 (2014)
Endemic rubella	125,056 (1997)	0 (2014)
Congenital Rubella Syndrome	80 (2000)	0 (2014)
Diphtheria	5,570 (1980)	9 (2014)
Neonatal tetanus	803 (1980)	10 (2014)
Measles	257,790 (1980)	1,996 (2014)

Mortality

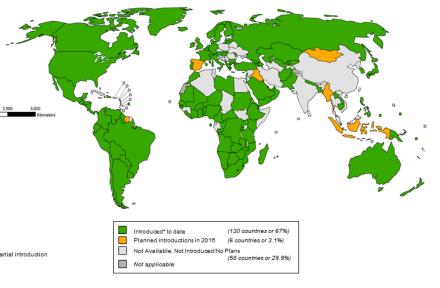
Disease	# Deaths before the Vaccine # Deaths after the Vac	
Polio	18 (1980)	0 (2014)
Measles	950 (1990)	0 (2014)
Neonatal tetanus	116 (1996)	3 (2014)
Rotavirus	15,000 (2004)*	7,238 (2013)*

Source: Country reports to the PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF)

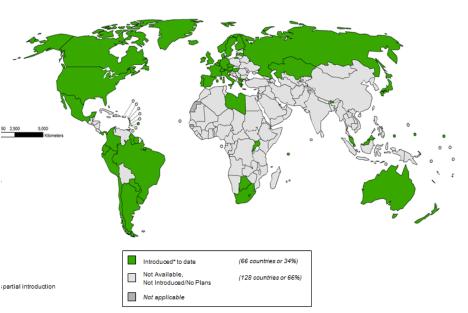
^{*} PAHO estimations 2013

Global Evolution of the EPI, 2016

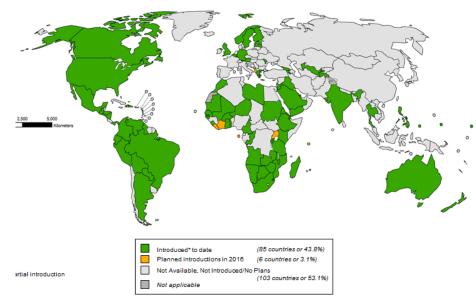
Countries with Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine in the national immunization programme; and planned introductions in 2016



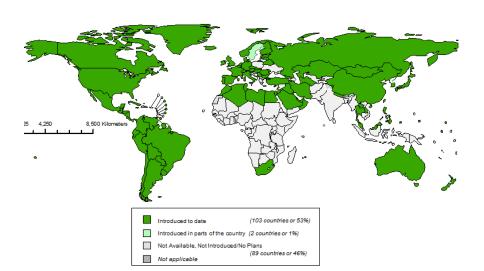
Countries with HPV vaccine in the national immunization programme



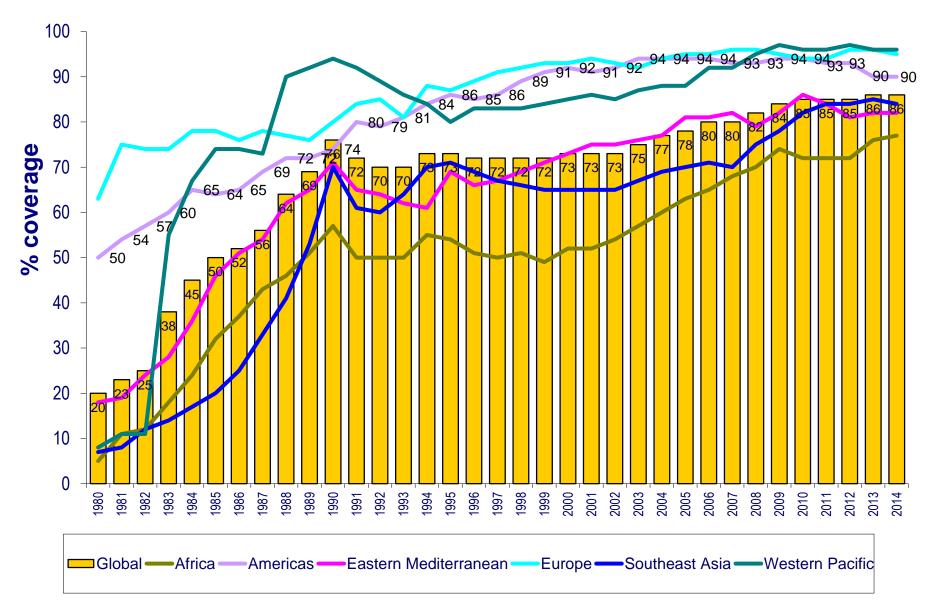
Countries with Rotavirus vaccine in the national immunization programme; and planned introductions in 2016



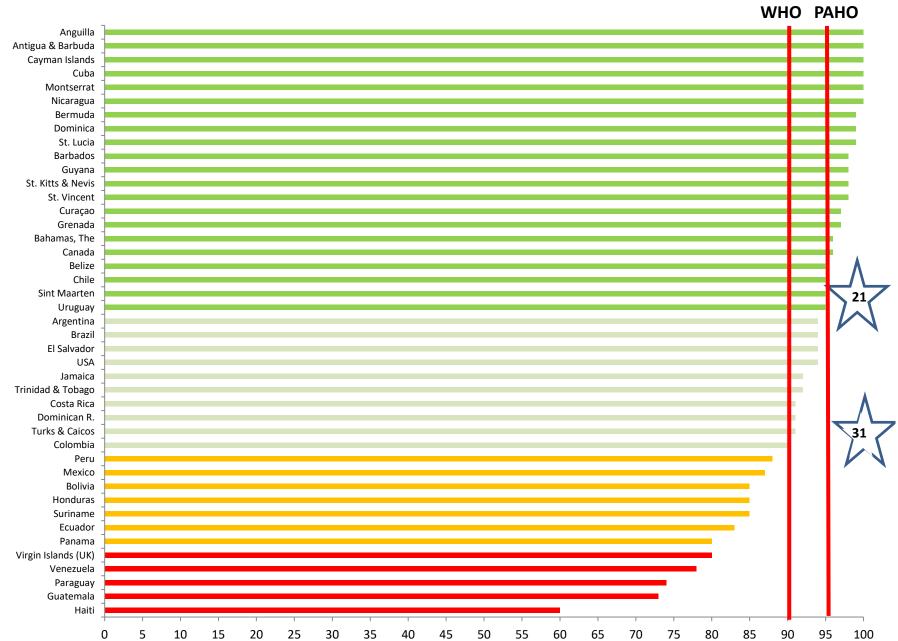
Countries with Influenza vaccine in the national immunization programme



Global and Regional DTP3 Coverage, 1980-2014



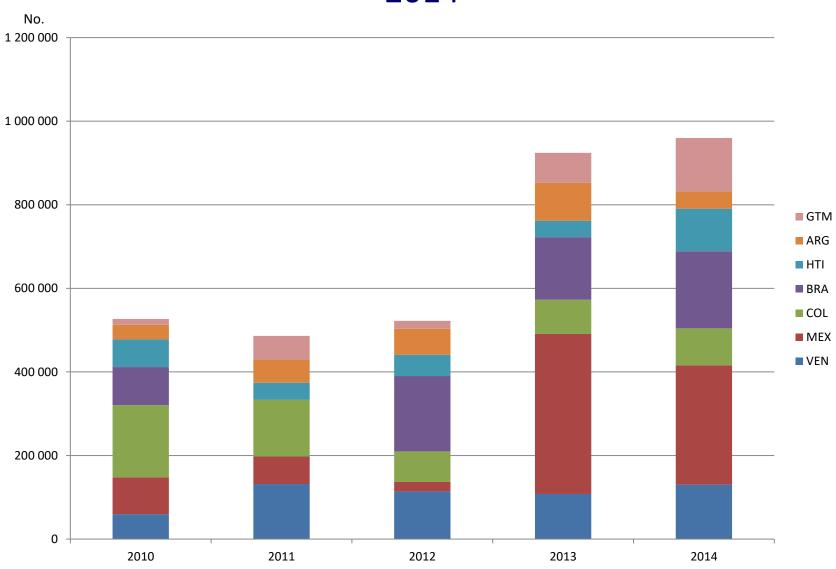
DPT3 Coverage in the Countries of the Americas, 2014



Variation of DPT3 Coverage in Selected Countries, 2010 to 2014

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guatemala	94	85	96	85	73
Ecuador	100	100	100	87	83
Honduras	100	100	88	87	85
Panama	94	87	85	80	80
Haiti	69	85	81	85	60
Suriname	96	86	84	87	85
Mexico	95	97	99	83	87
Virgin Islands (UK)	87	92	98	85	80
Peru	93	91	95	88	88

Number of Unvaccinated Children (DPT3) by Year and by Country. Selected Countries in the Americas, 2010-2014

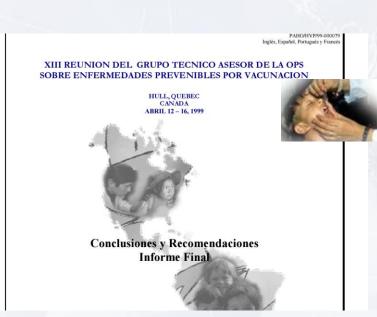


Policy process for new vaccine introduction in Latin America and the Caribbean





1985: in the context of regional efforts to eliminate poliovirus in the Americas, PAHO convenes a regional technical advisory group to formulate evidence-based recommendations specific to the Region





TAG









- 1985: PAHO convenes a regional technical advisory group to formulate evidence-based recommendations specific to the Region
- 1999: WHO convenes a global-level committee to advise on immunization and vaccine related policy, which is the main input into the WHO vaccine position papers







- 1985: PAHO convenes a regional technical advisory group to formulate evidence-based recommendations specific to the Region
- 1999: WHO convenes a global-level committee to advise on immunization and vaccine related policy, which is the main input into the WHO vaccine position papers
- 2000+: In recognition of the diverse set of national contexts that follow WHO/PAHO recommendations, global push to promote the establishment of national advisory bodies charged with providing independent, expert advise on vaccines and immunization at a country-level



http://www.paho.org/provac





Considerations for new vaccine policymaking

Disease burden

Vaccine characteristics

- Immunogenicity
- Efficacy/effectiveness
- Duration of protection
- Type-specific protection
- Dosage

Safety and adverse events (harms)

Cost-effectiveness

Technical

Vaccine supply Logistics & operational issues Financing strategies Partnerships **EVIDENCE PACKAGE**

Acceptability
Perception of risk
Political will
Equity

Operational & Programmatic

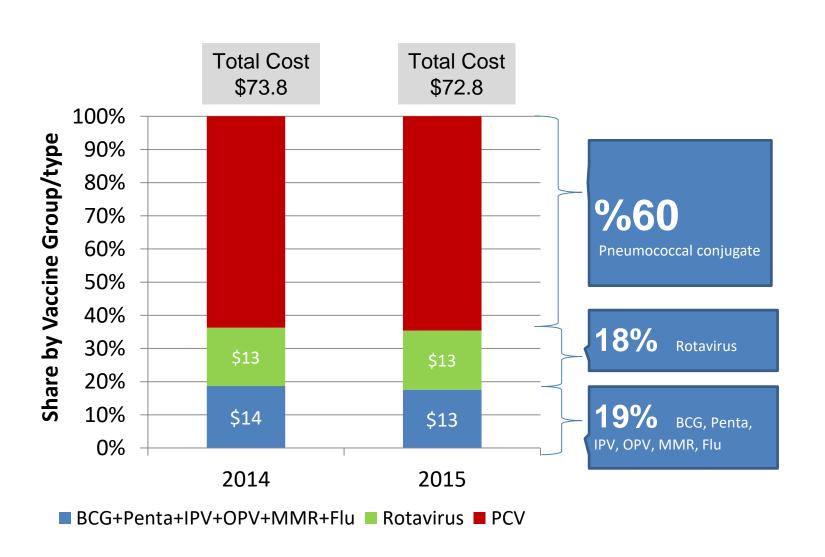
Social

Source: Andrus, JK., Toscano, CM., Lewis, M., Oliveira, L., et al. 2007, "A model for enhancing evidence-based capacity to make informed policy decisions on the introduction of new vaccines in the Americas: PAHO's ProVac Initiative", *Public Health Reports*, 122(6): 811-816.

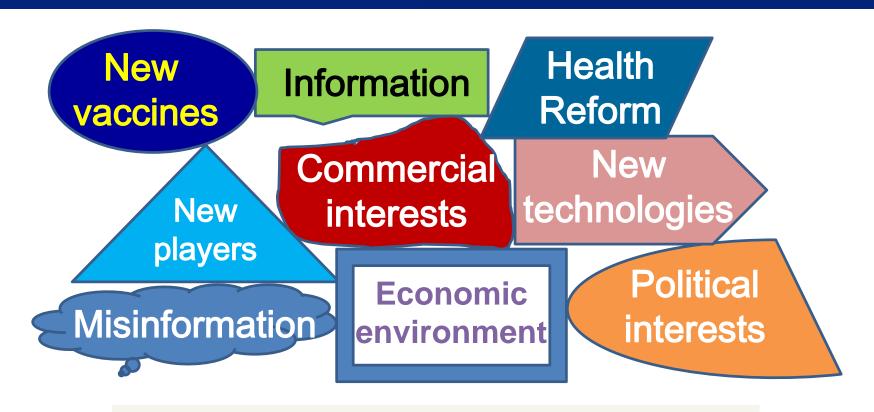




Total Cost of Vaccines to Protect a Child Against 13 Vaccine Preventable Diseases



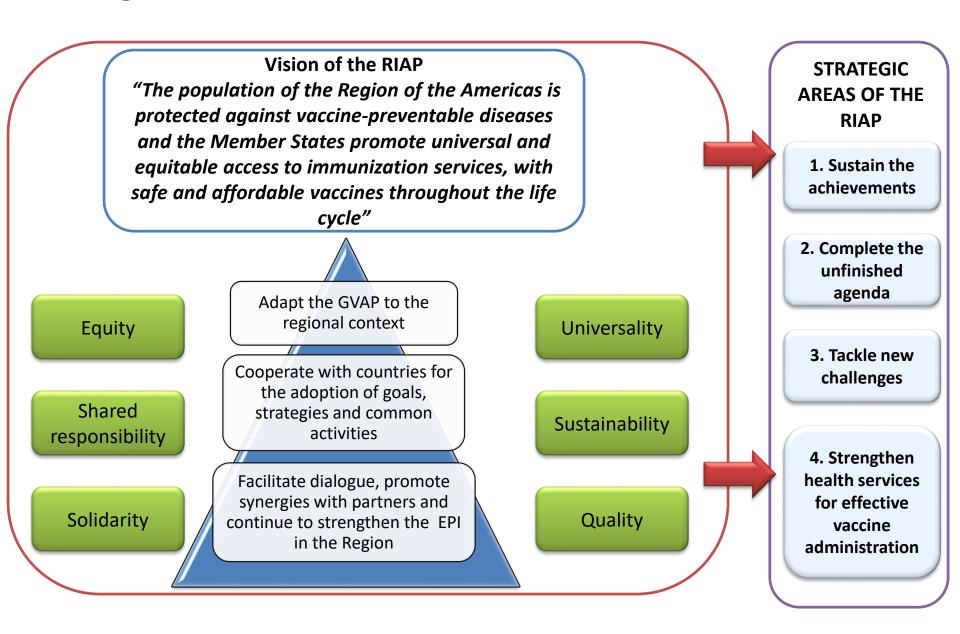
Dynamics and challenges



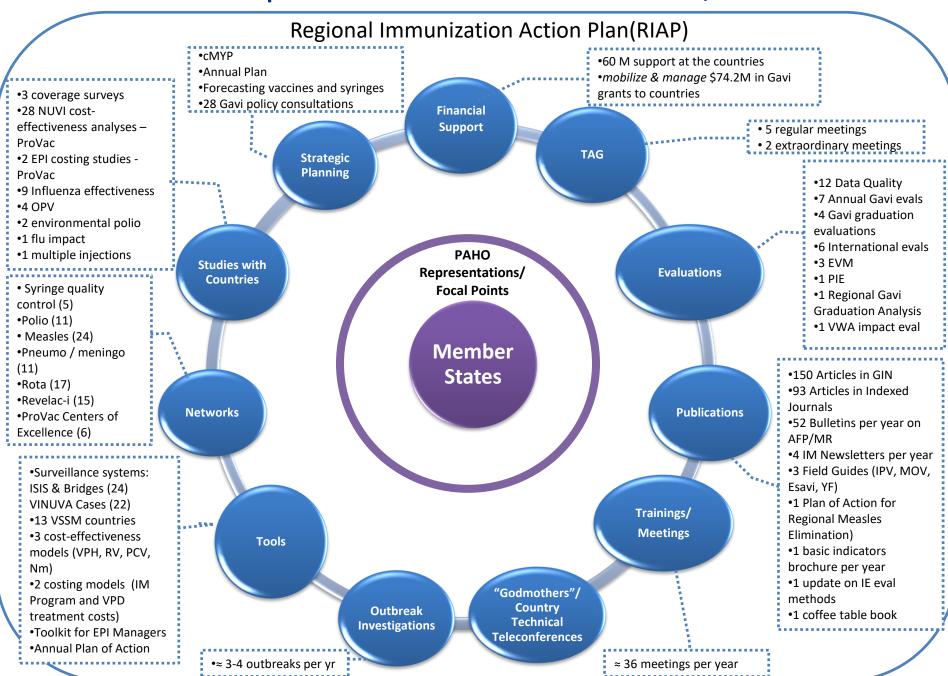
REGIONAL IMMUNIZATION ACTION PLAN (RIAP)

POLIO ERADICATION & ENDGAME STRATEGIC PLAN 2013-2018

Organization and Content of RIAP, 2016-2020



Technical Cooperation to Member States, 2011-2015



Coordination with Partners



A global partnership to stop measles & rubella











Universidad de Cartagena



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RUTGERS











































Thank you!

