



IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN MALAYSIA

VACCINOLOGY 2017 – III INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM FOR ASIA PACIFIC EXPERTS

Hanoi, Vietnam 16th – 19th October 2017

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MALAYSIA: DEMOGRAPHY

- Area: 330,803 km2
- Population: 32 million
- 15 states: Perlis, Kedah, Penang, Perak, Selangor, FT Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya, FT Labuan, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Sabah, Sarawak
- Life expectancy: 75.05 years at Birth

Male: 72.7 yearsFemale: 77.4 years

- Total Fertility Rate: 2.0 births per woman age 15-49 years
- Population growth rate:
 1.5% annual change
- <5 mortality rate:8.0 per 1000 live births

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia (DOSM) 20

IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES IN MALAYSIA

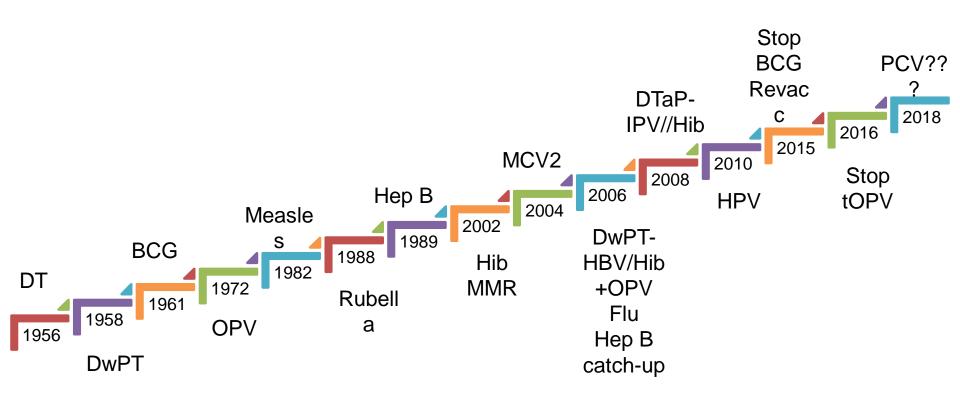
- Included in the Maternal & Child Health Programmes (MCH)
- Since 1950s
- Vaccination is given free under the NIP for all children.
- 2015 onwards Non Malaysian had to pay a minimal fee for vaccination.
- Gives free vaccination for non-Malaysian during outreach programme, mopping-up activities and supplementary immunisation activities (SIA).
- Few vaccines delivered through School Health Service: 7yo: MR, DT, tOPV (stopped), BCG revacc (stopped) 13yo: HPV
 - 15yo: Tetanus

DELIVERY OF IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

Through:

- Government hospitals: 141
 - 9 are special medical institutions under MoH
 - 8 are non-MoH hospitals (i.e. MoE and MoD)
- Private hospitals: 214
- Primary health clinics: 3,332
 - 934 are Health Centres
 - 1,821 are community clinics
 - 105 are maternal and child health clinics
 - 212 are MoH mobile clinic teams
 - 260 are 1 Malaysia health clinics
 - 13 flying doctor teams
 - 14 1Malaysia mobile clinic teams (buses and boats)
- School Health Service (mobile school team)

CHRONOLOGY OF PAEDOATRIC VACCINE INTRODUCTION IN MALAYSIA



CURRENT NATIONAL IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE

VACC.		AGE (Month)								AGE (year)				
VACC.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	18	21	7	13	15
BCG														
Hepatitis B														
DTaP														
Hib														
Polio (IPV)														
Measles														
MMR / MR								MMR	MMR			MR		
DT														
HPV													2 dos	
ATT														
JE (Sarawak)														
PCV														

Primer dose

Booster dose



Sabah and special high risk group only

ADULT IMMUNISATION

- Hep B
- Influenza
- Typhoid
- Meningococcal
- Yellow Fever
- Cholera

- : HCWs
- : HCWs front liners
- : Food handlers (Food Hygiene Regulation)
- : Pilgrims
- : Travellers
- : Outbreak area in Sabah

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

- Malaysia immunisation coverage high (> 95%).
- Sustaining disease control and ensures success of program depends
 - High rates of vaccine acceptance
 - Immunization coverage
- Data collected by Family Health Development Division, MoH
 Increase in vaccine hesitancy
 Geographic clustering of outbreaks



IMMUNISATION COVERAGE: 10 YEARS TREND



120



NOTIFICATION FORMAT

			Boring Notis: Rev(2010 No. Sirt:		
NOTIFIKASI PENYAKIT BERJANGKIT YANG PERLU DILAPORKAN (Soloveri 10, Atta Percepahan Dan Percamakan Penyakit Berjangkit 1988)					
MAKLUMAT PESAKIT					
Nama Penuh (HURUF BESAR):					
Nama Pengiring (Ibu/Bapa/Penjaga): (Jika belum mempunyai Kad Pengenalan diri)	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++				
No. Kad Pengenalan Diri / Dokumen Perjalanan <i>(Untuk Bukan Warganegara)</i>			Sendiri Pengiring		
No. Daftar:	Nama Wad:	Tarikh Masuk W			
Kewarganegaraan: Warganegara:		4. Jantina: Lelaki	Perenpuan		
Ya Keturunan:		5. Tarikh Lahir: /	Tahun Bulan Hari		
Tidak Negara Asal:		7. Pekerjaan:			
Kedatangan: Izin Tan	pa Izin Penduduk Tetap	7. Pekerjaan: (Jika tidak bekerja, nyata	kan status diri)		
No. Telefon: Rumah Tel. Bim (Untuk dihubungi)	sit Pejabat -				
Alamat Kediaman		10. Alamat Tempat Kerji	a / Belajar:		
DIAGNOSIS PENYAKIT		<u> </u>			
		tacillary) acillary) be alt alt antial	Syphilis - Acquired Syphilis - Acquired Support - Acqui		
elain dari notifikasi bertulis, penyakit beriku engue, Diptheria, Ebola, Food Poisoning, Pla			jam iaitu:- Acute Poliomyelitis, Cholera,		
Cara Pengesanan Kes: Kes Kontak POMEMA Ujian Saringan	12. Status Pesakit:		13. Tarikh Onset:		
Ujian Makmal:	15. Keputusan Ujian Makmal:		16. Status Diagnosis:		
Neme Ujen: (I)(II)	Positif ()	Sementaria (Provisional/Suspected) Disablean (Continued)		
Tarish Sampti Diambi:	Belum Siep		Tarikh Diagnosis		
Maklumat Kiinikal Yang Relevan:			18. Komen:		
MAKLUMAT PEMBERITAHU					
Nama Pengamal Perubatan:					

List of VPD under mandatory Notification:

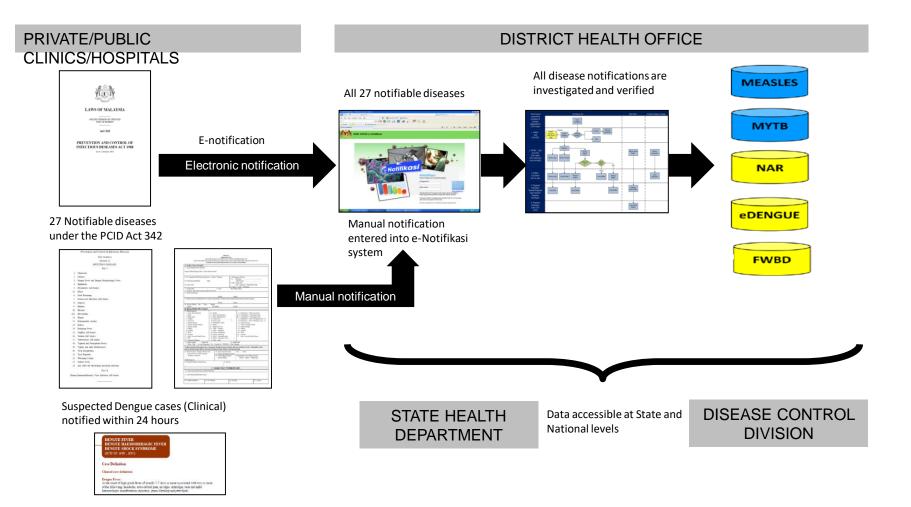
- Measles
- Viral Hepatitis
- Tuberculosis
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis
- Tetanus (Neonatorum & Others)
- Viral Encephalitis (JE)
- Yellow Fever
- Poliomyelitis
- Influenza

Syndromic Notification:

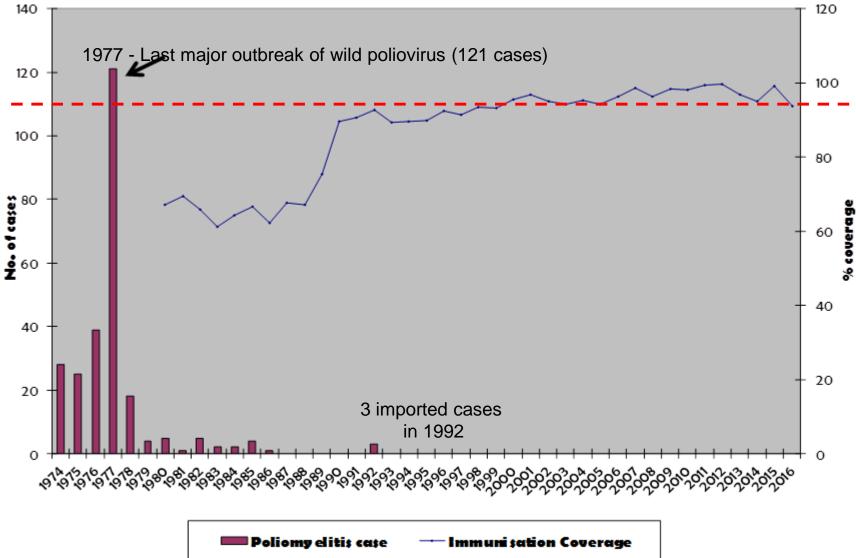
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- ILI

Tandatanga Rengamal Penu • Fever with Rash (Administrative within 24H)

Notification Process



TREND FOR POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIO IMMUNISATION COVERAGE, 1974



POLIO ERADICATION PROGRAM

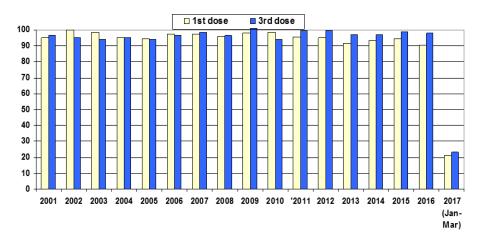
Non-polio AFP rate per 100,000 populations under 15 years old,

Malaysia, 1996 - 2017 (until June 30, 2017)

Percentage of Non-polio AFP cases with adequate stool specimens, Malaysia, 1996 - June 2017



Polio 1st and 3rd Dose Immunization Coverage, 2001 – March 2017



Results of environmental surveillance of poliovirus (January to December 2016)

Location		Virus isolated										
Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bandar Tun Razak	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS L	E6	E7	E6	E6	E6	E6	NPEV
Cyberjaya	NS	NS	NS	NSL	NS	E6	E6	NEG	E6	E19	E19	NEG
Pusat Pembentongan Likas, sabah	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	CB1	E6

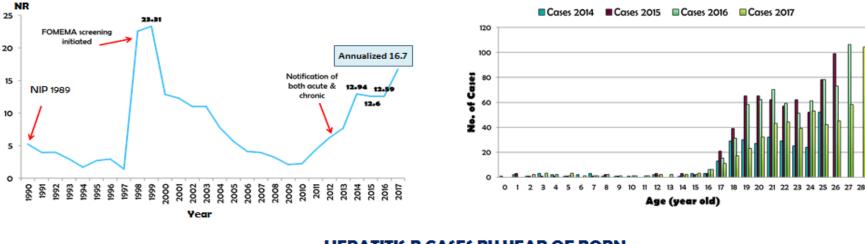
Results of environmental surveillance of poliovirus (January to May 2017)

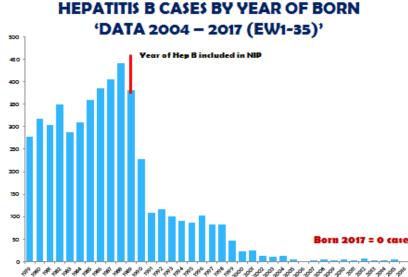
Leasting	Virus isolated											
Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bandar Tun Razak	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV							
Cyberjaya	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV	NPEV							
Pusat Pembentongan Likas, Sabah	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG							

HEPATITIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

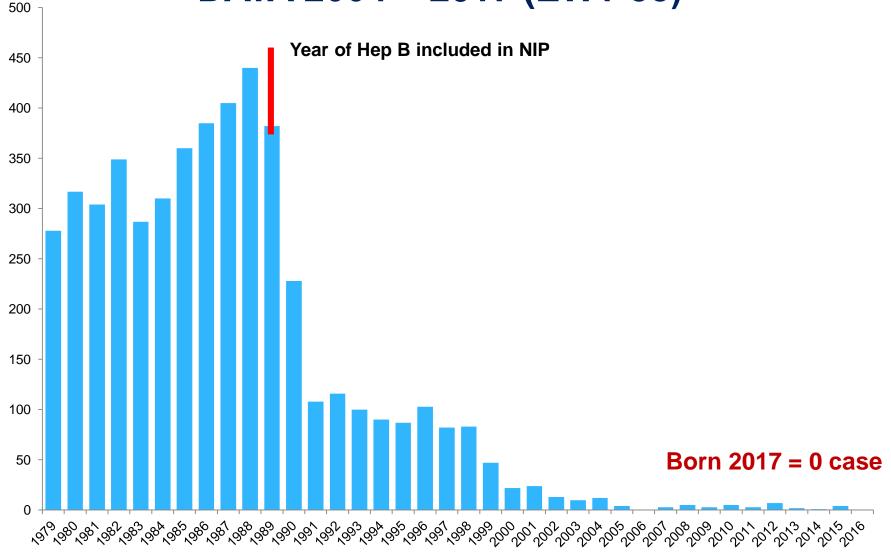
NOTIFICATION RATE (NR) OF HEPATITI\$ B, 1990-2017 (EW1-35)

CASES (AMONG MALAYSIAN) BORN IN 1989 AND AFTER, 2014 - 2017 (ew1-35)





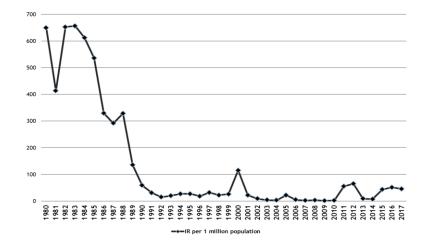
HEPATITIS B CASES BY YEAR OF BORN 'DATA 2004 – 2017 (EW1-35)'

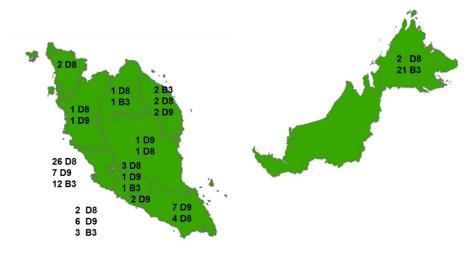


MEASLES ELIMINATION PROGRAM

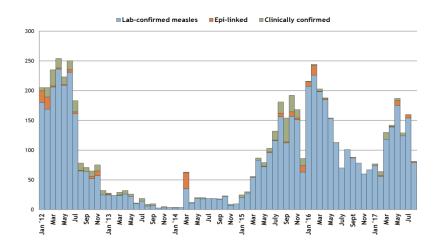
Measles Incidence in Malaysia (per 1 million); 1980-2017 (August)

Distribution of Meases Virus Genotype, Jan-July 2017





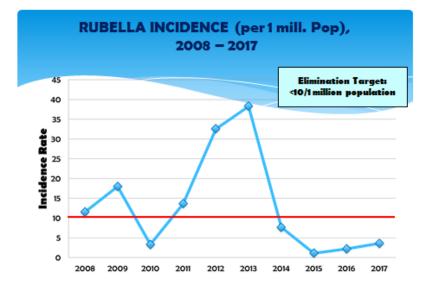
Measles Cases in Malaysia by Onset of rash (month), 2010 - 2017 (August)



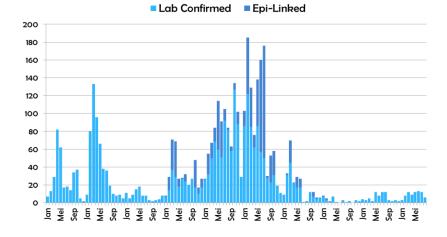
New Milestones in MEP

- 1982 MCV was introduced into NIP
- · 2002 MCV vaccination changed from 9 months to 12 months
- 2004 MCV2 introduced to 7 years old
- · 2004 Nationwide MCV SIA to children 8 to 15 years old
- 2005 Nationwide MCV SIA to children 17 years old
- 2010 Enhanced MEP
- 2011 Targeted MR SIA as outbreak response and/or risk assessment points
- 2012 Expert review team to classify cases
- 2016- MCV1 at 9 month:
 - MCV2 at 12 months
 - current MCV2 continue until 2023
- 2017 Nationwide targeted MR \$IA

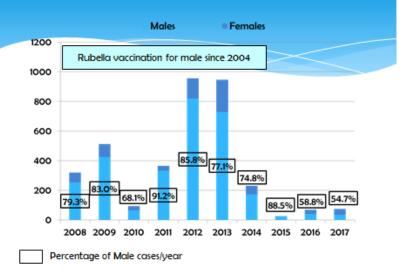
RUBELLA ELIMINATION PROGRAM



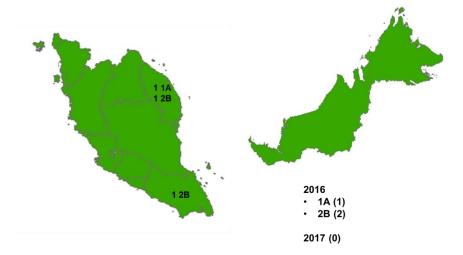
Rubella Cases By Month Of Rash Onset 2008 – 2017



RUBELLA CASES BY GENDER, 2008 - 2017

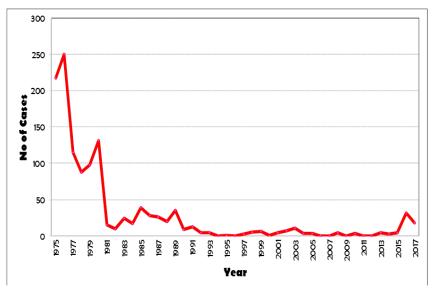


Distribution of Rubella Virus Genotype, Jan-July 2017

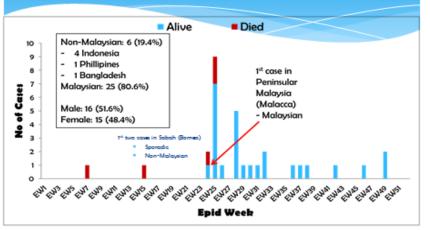


DIPHTHERIA

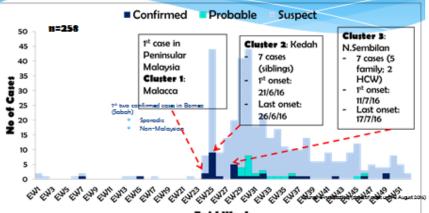
NUMBER OF DIPHTHERIA CASES, 1975 – 2017 (ew1-35))



CONFIRMED DIPHTHERIA CASES IN 2016: CASE STATUS (Alive-Died)

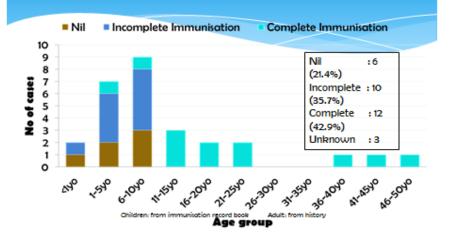


DIPHTHERIA CA\$E\$ IN 2016: \$U\$PECTED, PROBABLE & CONFIRMED CA\$E



Epid Week

CASES BY AGE GROUP AND VACCINATION STATUS



Source, e-notification (registered care until 6* August 20%)

SCENARIO VACCINE REFUSAL IN MALAYSIA

- Started -> 2012-2013
- Initially small movements
- Later- can be seen in Social Media
- The spread of anti-vaccine movements quite obvious



🛀 Digital Malaysia - Nov. 2015

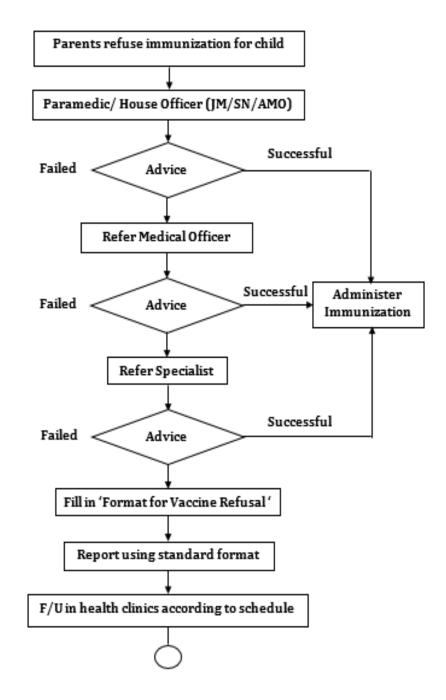
Population	30.8 M
Internet users	20.6 M
Social media users	18.0 M
Mobile connections	41.9 M
Mobile social users	16.0 M

Source: We Are Social ASEAN[®] Empowering business in Southeast Asia - aseanup.com

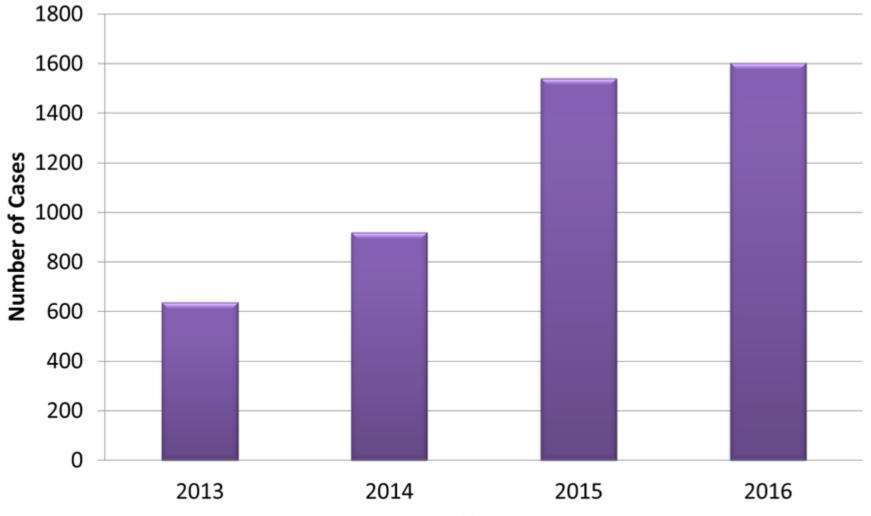
METHODOLOGY

- Data collection:
 - > 2013-2015 (Government Hospital and Health Clinics)
 - Using a standardized format to capture data on causes of refusal
 - First refusal give counselling
 - Those who refuse will only be registered once
 - Registered in child registry book to ensure there is no duplication of data.

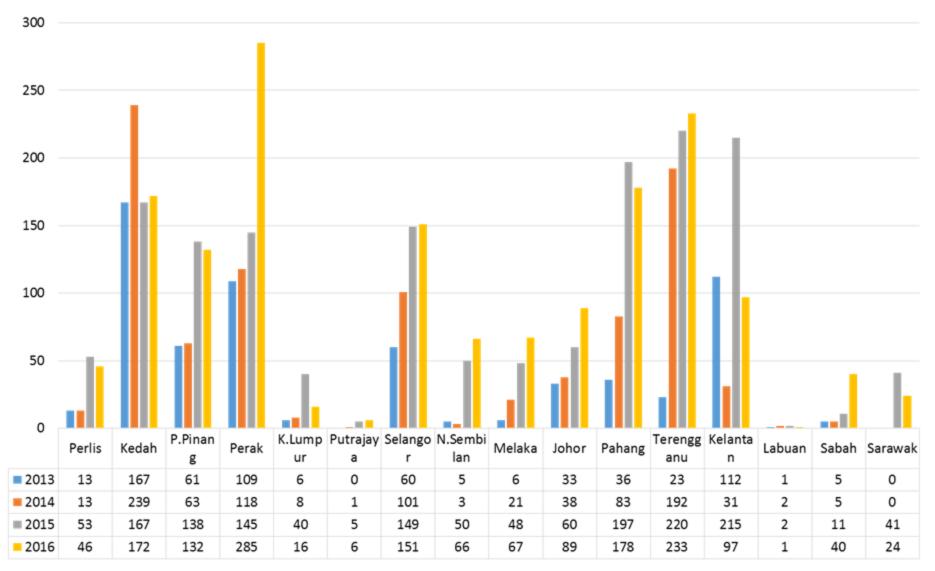
MANAGEMENT FLOW FOR IMMUNIZATION REFUSAL



VACCINE REFUSAL 2013 - 2016



Number of Vaccine Refusal by State 2013 - 2016



2013 2014 2015 2016

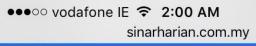
ANTI-VAXXERS ON THE 'NET



NATURAL, ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT, HOMEOPATHY



the father about vaccination, he said, "Vaksin masa lahir jelah amik. Lepas tu tak amik langsung dah. Sy amik homeopathy." And we were like very shock to



Sinal semasa | viral | eng | =

Tak boleh bergerak selepas terima vaksin

Wartawan Sinar Harian | 27 Jun 2016



Nor Wahida mendukung Nor Nasrin sambil menunjukkan laporan suntikan vaksin

5

0

f



KKM dengan ini menegaskan bahawa dakwaan berkenaan adalah **TIDAK BENAR**.

Pemeriksaan oleh pakar perbidanan hospital sultanah bahiyah alor setar mendapati kandungan mengalami **"Severe ventriculomegaly**

KOSMOT KHAM/S (7 NOVEMBER 20)

BULAN

Baru Ishir. 1. 6

2.3.5.18 BZ.3.5.18

2.3.5.18 12 hingga 7 tahun

13 tahun (2 dos)

Segelintir ibu bapa ragu-ragu status halal vaksin untuk imunisasi anak-anak Tolak vaksin meningkat di Kedah



Success Agene been outlet begin member organisation particular and and the second second second and the second second second and the second second second and second secon

m semalen. Tarcheh Yong Kong, reknastyrk 7.83 perstus yang manchak berganuan technikag status hulu statuta. * Matanya, statusik Urut. Pers.

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Tidak ambil suntikan imunisasi bahaya pada anak-anak

Osen Doot Trans Statube Ben Statube Statube RUALA LUMPUR - Tradatar monobic surtikon velsin attor monobic surtikon velsin attor Palar gerending peruhana Palar gerending peruhana

repervisitant staking yang sukaning yang sukanin



 Koninggy
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Semakin ramai ibubapa menolak vaksin untuk anak-anak. Apa pendapat anda mengenai fakta ini? **#ProVaksin** Datuk Dr **Noor**

Hisham Abdullah

Data dari Klinik Kesihatan menunjukkan bilangan kes-kes yang menolak vaksin di kalangan ibubapa

meningkat dari 470 kes pada 2013 kepada 1,292 kes pada tahun 2014.

Walau bagaimanapun, data ini hanyalah sebahagian daripada data yang berjaya dikumpul dari klinik kesihatan sahaja dan tidak menggambarkan situasi sebenar yang berlaku dalam negara kita, Ada kemungkinan jumlahnya adalah lebih tinggi.

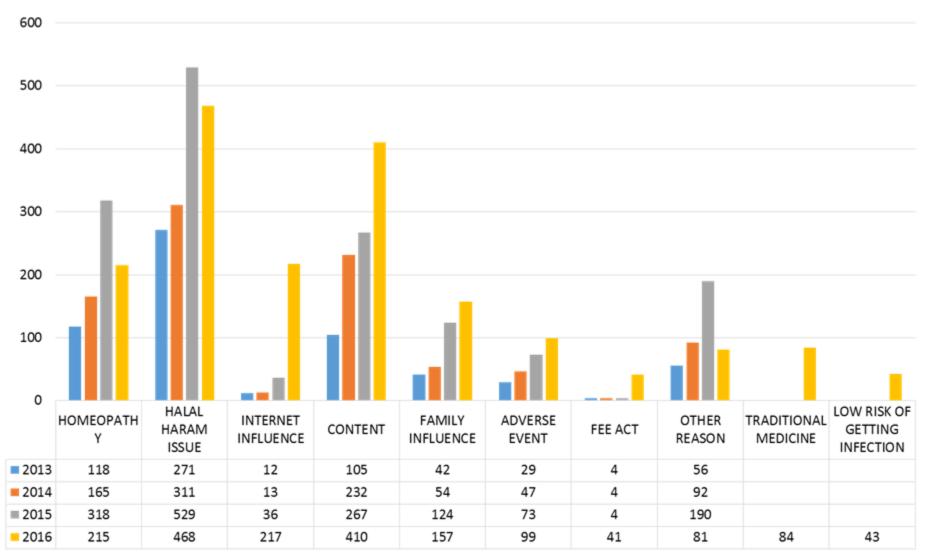
Datu	k Dr Noor Hisham A	bdullah, Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan M	alaysia
	r: Blog www.kpkesihatan.c campak-d-malaysia-status	om https:/kplesihatan.com/2016.06/26ipeningkata vehingga-26-jun-2016/	Nesimestes
erubatan	di bawah Kementerian bertanggungjawap mer terutamanya perkhidm	an Perubatan merupakan Belogian Kashatan Melaysia yang mbangunkan pelihidanatan haspital atan kepelaran dan sub-kepelaran. om/medicaldevelopment	× (
	.ike	Comment	A Share
O people s	aw this post		Boost F

🕼 😣 Sulianah Hye Su and 2 others

50

Commenting as Bahagian Perkembangan Perubatan

REASON FOR REFUSAL, 2013 - 2016



2013 2014 2015 2016

FINDINGS FROM NHMS 2016: MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH POPULATION SURVEY

REASONS FOR INCOMPLETE IMMUNISATION	Prevalence	Upper Cl	Lower Cl	
no time	20.29	13.45	29.42	
child unwell	17.41	10.58	27.29	47.18%
cost/transport	16.80	9.62	27.71	_
no vaccine stock at private	10.90	5.82	19.49	
forgotten	10.09	6.02	16.41	
not due yet at private	6.32	2.87	13.36	
refused vaccine	4.07	1.72	9.34	
don't trust vaccine	2.11	0.83	5.25	
allergic	1.52	0.55	4.17	10.10%
doubt halal	1.37	0.47	3.92	_
worried \$E	1.03	0.34	3.10	
religion do not allow	0.93	0.26	3.21	
bad experience	0.59	0.10	3.61	
others	6.58	3.49	12.04	

DISCUSSION

- There is an increasing number of refusals based on data from government clinics and hospitals. Data does not include private clinics and hospitals.
- Main reasons for refusal are religious reasons, doubt of content & homeopathy practices.
- The consequences of drop in uptake resulted in increase outbreaks of VPDs.

MOH INITIATIVES

- Launching of National Level Immunization Campaign launched by the Queen of Malaysia in March 2016. KIV launced by Prime Minister in November 2017.
- Provision of **Immunization Kit** to aid the efforts in educating the public.
- Training of Vaccine Advocators among the Family Health Specialist/Doctors/Paramedics
- Ongoing forums and seminars conducted by states in collaboration with other agencies at the local level.
- Promotion through mass media and social media

NATIONAL IMMUNISATION PROMOTION CAMPAIGN 2016 - 2020

EDUCATE AND CHALLENGE THE COMMUNITY



2

An initiative spearheaded by the Ministry of Health to address the issue of vaccine refusal in the community and to strengthen the National Immunisation Program in Malaysia.

To clarify common rumors and allegations on vaccine safety

focusing on vaccines with decreasing uptake rates. To garner community support for the NIP and reject anti-vaccine movement

a) Transmission of
VPDs
b) Controversies
regarding alternatives
to vaccination
c) Exploring opinions
of pro-vaccination

To promote and strengthen parents' knowledge, beliefs and actions

OBJECTIVES

3

to continue to accept recommended vaccines in the NIP schedule.

Campaign aims to empower the community'

Pro-vaccine messages to reach all



Students in institutes of higher education



Clients in the maternal and child health clinic and maternity wards

Young professionals

CONVENTIONAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS





HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS ON VACCINES



SUPORTS FROM RELIGIOUS BODY



» Golongan enggan terima

imunisasi dikira langgar perintah Tuhan

Campak Tibi.

Sutuk Kokol, Differi

Teans dan Polo Hepatitis 8

Katanya, satu daripada cara yang ada kini jalah dengan

VACCINE REFUSALS AND RESURGENCE OF VPD

Re-emergence of 3 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPD)

21 - Utusan Malaysia - Friday, 01 July 2016 13 kes difteria, lima kematian

KUALA LUMPUR 30 Jun - Sebanyak 13 kes disahkan difteria dengan lima kematian telah dilaporkan berlaku di negara ini sehingga semalam.

Ketua Pengarah Kesi-hatan, Datuk Dr. Noor Hisham Abdullah berkata, pecahan kes mengikut negeri adalah Melaka tiga kes dengan satu kematian, Kedah (enam kes dengan satu kematian) dan Sabah (empat kes dengan tiga kematian).

Menurut Noor Hisham, kesemua kes di Sabah dilaporkan berlaku secara terpencil dan tiada

hubungkait antara satu sama lain manakala kes difteria di Kedah dan Melaka adalah kejadian kluster

dalam keluarga. "Sebanyak dua kes terbaharu disahkan berlaku di Sabah, seorang kanak-kanak warganegara berumur tiga tahun yang tiada sejarah me-nerima imunisasi difteria. Pesakit disahkan difteria pada 23 Jun 2016 dan meninggal dunia pada 27 Jun 2016.

"Kes kedua pula adalah seorang kanak-kanak bukan warganegara

perkhidmatan imunisasi

di klinik-klinik kesihatan, hospital dan klinik swasta dilaporkan mendapat sambutan yang memberangsangkan.

Katanya, sesiapa yang tercicir imunisasi perlu mendapatkannya di klinik berhampiran supaya anggota kesihatan akan mengatur jadual baharu yang sesuai.

yang berumur lima tahun dan disah-

kan difteria pada 28 Jun 2016. Kini

dia dirawat di wad isolasi hospital dan dalam keadaan stabil," katanya

hari ini.

menterian

dalam kenyataan di sini

bali menular apabila Ke-

mengesahkan kes penya-

kit itu dalam kalangan tiga

beradik di Melaka dan be-

berapa kes disyaki di Ke-

dah dengan kematian per-

Tambah Noor Hisham,

tama pada 18 Jun lalu.

Penyakit difteria kem-

Kesihatan

"Saya menyeru agar semua ibu bapa terus komited membawa anakanak mendapatkan imunisasi mengikut jadual dan menyemak temu janji imunisasi anak-anak," katanya.

Tiga penyakit cegahan vaksin muncul kembali

nyelidikan yang meragukan. "Malangnya berita pemba talan ini tidak pula dihebah

kan golongan antivaksin ini," katanya kepada BH. Program Imunisasi Kebang-

saan dilaksanakan secara rutin dalam perkhidmatan Ke-menterian Kesihatan sejak

teria, batuk kokol, kancing gigi

(kadar kematian bayi yang ba-ru lahir) dan maternal tetanus

(kes kancing gigi dalam ka-langan ibu mengandung) pada

langan tou menganung paua tahun 1995. Bebas daripada penyakit po-lio pada 2000 dan berjaya men-capai matlamat kawalan he-patitis pada 2011 dan sehingga

kini status itu berjaya dike-

Selain itu, dengan kepriha-tinan kerajaan terhadap ke-sihatan rakyat telah menam-

bahkan lagi vaksin ke dalam Program Imunisasi Kebangsa-

Mengulas lanjut, Dr Noor

Hisham, berkata golongan an-

tivaksin juga sering memper-soalkan isu halal haram vak-

sin, sedangkan Muzakarah Ja-watankuasa Fatwa Majlis

Kebangsaan Bagi Hal Ehwal Ugama Islam sudah memberi

fatwa bahawa pengambilan yaksin adalah harus demi ke-

maslahatan ummah. Selain itu, katanya, ada yang

di www.bharian.com.my untuk lebih gambar

Ikuti SH Plus

an kepada 12 jenis

Berikutan dengan itu Ma-

1972

kalkan.

1

» Golongan tolak imunisasi kerana terpengaruh komplikasi serius jadi punca

Oleh Hazwan Falsal Mohamad hazwanfaisal@bh.com.my

F Ruala Lumpur

Sekurang-kurangnya tiga penyakit cegahan waksin muncul kembali di ne-gara ini dengan peningkatan mendadak sehingga 154 kali ganda tahun ini, berbanding sedekad lalu, selain ada yang semembehban kematian menyebabkan kematian. Penyakit batuk kokol atau

Pertusis' mencatalkan pe-ningkatan kes tertinggi, iaitu sehingga 154 kali ganda dari 0.02 per 100,000 penduduk pada 2006 kepada 3.08 per 100,000 penduduk pada tahun ini denem 13 kematian

demam campar, menngar 18 kali ganda, laitu daripada 2.3 per sejuta penduduk pada 2006 kepada 43.2 per sejuta penduduk tahun ini dengan dua kematian. Malah, kes penyakit difteria

yang amat jarang berlaku di Malaysia sebelum ini, menca-tatkan empat kes pada tahun ini dengan satu kematian.

Peningkatan ketara ini ber-punca tindakan ibu bapa enggan membenarkan imunisasi kepada anak masing-masing atas pelbagai alasan, sekali gus meningkatkan risiko kepada bayi dan kanak-kanak dijang-

kiti penyakit terbabit. Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan, Datuk Dr Noor Hisham Ab-dullah, berkata antara alasan golongan antivaksin menolak imunisasi adalah terpengaruh dengan berita yang disebarkan kononnya vaksin menyebab-kan komplikasi serius seperti autisme. Katanya, dakwaan itu ada-

lah berdasarkan satu pener-bitan saintifik yang mengaitkan pengambilan vaksin kombinasi demam campak dengan autisme. "Penerbitan artikel terbabit

sebenarnya sudah pun diba-



talkan kerana terbukti penu-lisan itu dihasilkan melalui pe-

O Buleh mengahibatkan jangkitan yang monthesis maaraka hasnan mener paru-paru.

> O Disebubhan virus paratysovirus, beyonghi metalus ustara iana apatolo bernatos dengen udara yang mengandungi kahah, an liur dan himpus pusullut nampaik dalam kingkungan sas meter stats tersentult dengen cecan bada

O Persakit berungka berukan antar penyelab usama kemanan u 30 hingga 50 juta kes direkudkan di seloruh

340.000 herriation © 90 peratus les bertato di regas

O Nka diblarkan boiri

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Bertsunca davipada sanghitan saluran persulasan yang trosplat terutama dalam

Katangin Kanali-Kanali berunia bawah

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Bellaku I datam 1,000 kanak kasak yang

menehidan deman campok sente holeh mensebabkan kerpsakan ptek dan mau

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C Ranak-kanak paling lerop mengalam damam campok kerotra virus ina sercong berjangkit, manufalia untsh deang dewasa, sa Juga boleh berjangkat melales hohumgan

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O millioria adatab jangkitas baltonia yang berguerce durigade Corynelactersum de (C.d-Barsa)

Co Manuscang bahagian atis salatan pe dan bahs yong terlaka

Kenda-Landa iafah salut tehak dan deman secara tiba-tiba disertai tumbuhan membran telebo melitori tonul svita bahagan salar monalatan

Prembaswa kumara ini adalah manusia sendistats to arrive sensied largeste falorer alarn seluta sepero leteriogan laquinistri dan una

Dilberia diselsarkan davooria kohi salaran pernalasan dan seseuhan dengan pesakit differia itu sendiri. Kadar kennanan olobar dilteria peling unggi dalam katangan katangi base dan orang sup denson herruptan biasanya

mengatakan bahawa vaksin mengatakan bahawa vaksin adalah agenda Barat untuk merosakkan negara Islam se-dangkan vaksin yang sama di-gunakan oleh beberapa negara Barat "Justeru, menjadi tanda ta-

nya apakah sebenarnya motif penolakan imunisasi ini oleh golongan berkenaan," katanya.

e Ikuti laporan bahagian kedua esok



NOOR HISHAM

ini dengan 13 kematian. Begitu juga 'Measles' atau demam campak, meningkat 18

Inisiatif yang dimulakan de-ngan hanya tiga vaksin berjaya menurunkan lima jenis penya-kit cegahan dalam kalangan kanak kanak tidak sampai 10 tahun selepas diperkenalkan iaitu batuk kering (TB), dif-(tetanus) dan polio. laysia berjaya mencapai status mengawal kejadian neonatal

CONCLUSION

VPD is still a PH issues and our children are at risk. Incidence of VPDs in Malaysia has reduced significantly and some regional goals have been achieved, but some disease re-emerge:

- Endemic in neighbouring countries
- Immigrants and globalisation
- Disrupted herd immunity

For safer place for children:

- Sustain complete primary immunisation more than 95% at national and state levels
- Close immunity gap by:
 - Reaching every child still a challenge in some areas
 - Regular risk assessment

CONCLUSION

- The data on refusal is just a tip of the iceberg of the vaccine hesitancy problem in Malaysia.
- MOH needs to continue the collaborative effort with other agencies and religious bodies and the social media, given the complexity of vaccine hesitancy and the limited evidence available on how it can be addressed.
- Identified strategies should be carefully tailored according to the target population, their reasons for hesitancy, and the specific context.

TERIMA KAS Thank You...

Malaysia Truly A

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Step-up awareness campaigns through various platforms, which include distributing information on the National Fatwa Council's that vaccine is allowed (Permissible). This involve all religious centres, community leaders and NGOs in the awareness program.
- Upscale efforts in the use of social media to reach and educate the public.
- More detailed study should be done on family influences and categorizing causes under others.
- Collection of data on vaccination and refusal should include both private and government clinics and hospital.

Available Vaccine in Malaysia

Funded by Government

- Tuberculosis
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis
- Tetanus
- Polio
- Hepatitis B
- Measles
- Rubella
- Mumps
- H.Influenza B
- Influenza

- Yellow Fever
 - Japanese Encephalitis (Sarawak)
- Meningococcal
 Meningitis (Hajj)
- HPV (13yo Girls)
- Pneumococcal (high riskasplenia etc)
- Typhoid

Non Funded

- Rotavirus
- Varicella/ Zoster
- Pneumococcal
- Hepatitis A
- Meningococcal Meningitis
- HPV
- Typhoid
- Influenza

New Milestones in MEP

- 1982- MCV was introduced into NIP
- 2002 MCV vaccination changed from 9 months to 12 months
- 2004 MCV2 introduced to 7 years old
- 2004 Nationwide MCV SIA to children 8 to 15 years old
- 2005 Nationwide MCV SIA to children 17 years old
- 2010 Enhanced MEP
- 2011 Targeted MR SIA as outbreak response and/or risk assessment points
- 2012- Expert review team to classify cases
- 2016- MCV1 at 9 months MCV2 at 12 months current MCV2 continue until 2023
- 2017- Nationwide targeted MR SIA

VARIATION IN VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Area	Measles vaccination	Age vaccination given			
Peninsular	First dose MMR Second dose MMR	<mark>9 month</mark> 12 months			
Malaysia and Sarawak	Second dose MR (until 2023)	7 years			
	Supplementary single dose monovalent	6 months			
Sabah	First dose MMR Second dose MMR	<mark>9 month</mark> 12 months			
	Second dose MR (until 2023)	7 years			
Notes : MR	(Measles-Rubella)				

MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella)

MMR vaccination introduced on 2002

*- starting from APRIL 2016

PERTUSSIS IN MALAYSIA 1976 - 2016

Incidence Rate

