



PERÚ

Ministerio de Salud

“CURRENT SITUATION OF IMMUNIZATIONS IN PERÚ”

LUIS EDUARDO CHAPARRO DAMMERT
MÉDICO PEDIATRA-PERU

EL PERÚ PRIMERO



Impact of Immunizations and Vaccination Schemes in Perú



THUS WE BEGAN



VACCINATION SCHEDULE < 5 YEARS OLD PERU 1976 – 1996 : 06 Vaccines

Age / Vaccine	Newborn	2 months	4 months	6 months	9 months
BCG	1				
DwPT*		1	2	3	
Oral Polio		1	2	3	
Measles					1

*DwPT: Diphtheria, Whole cell Pertussis, Tetanus

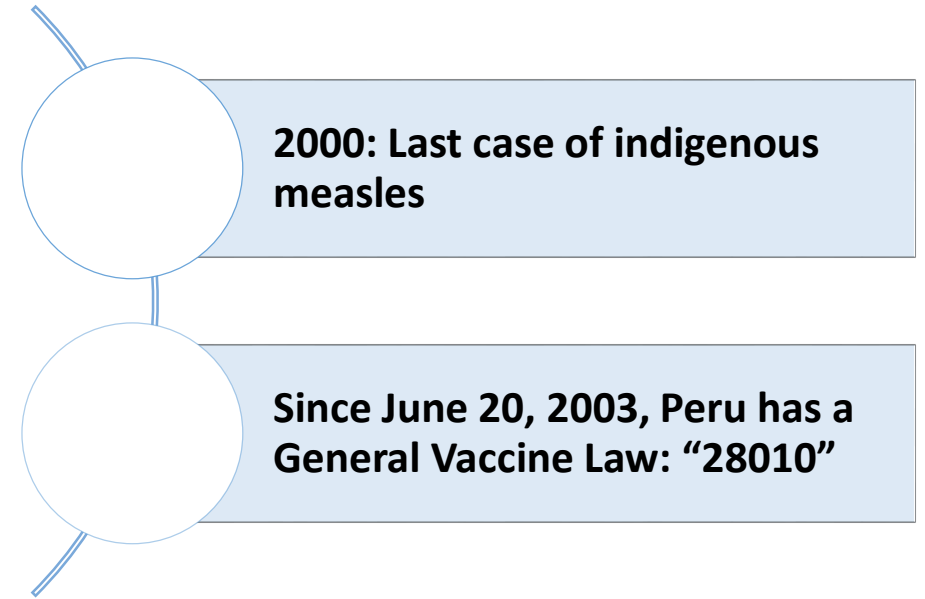
Achievements

- 1977: Eradication of smallpox on the World (Somalia).
- 1991: Last case of wild polio in Peru (Western Hemisphere) (Pichanaki)
- 1996: Introduction of Hepatitis B vaccine in children 0-1 years old in hyperendemic areas.

VACCINATION SCHEDULE < 5 YEARS OLD PERU 2000 – 2004 : 09 Vaccines

Age / Vaccine	Newborn	2 months	4 months	6 months	9 months
BCG	1				
DwPT		1	2	3	
Oral Polio		1	2	3	
Measles (MMR*)					1
Yellow Fever					1

Achievements





* MMR: Measles, Mumps and Rubella



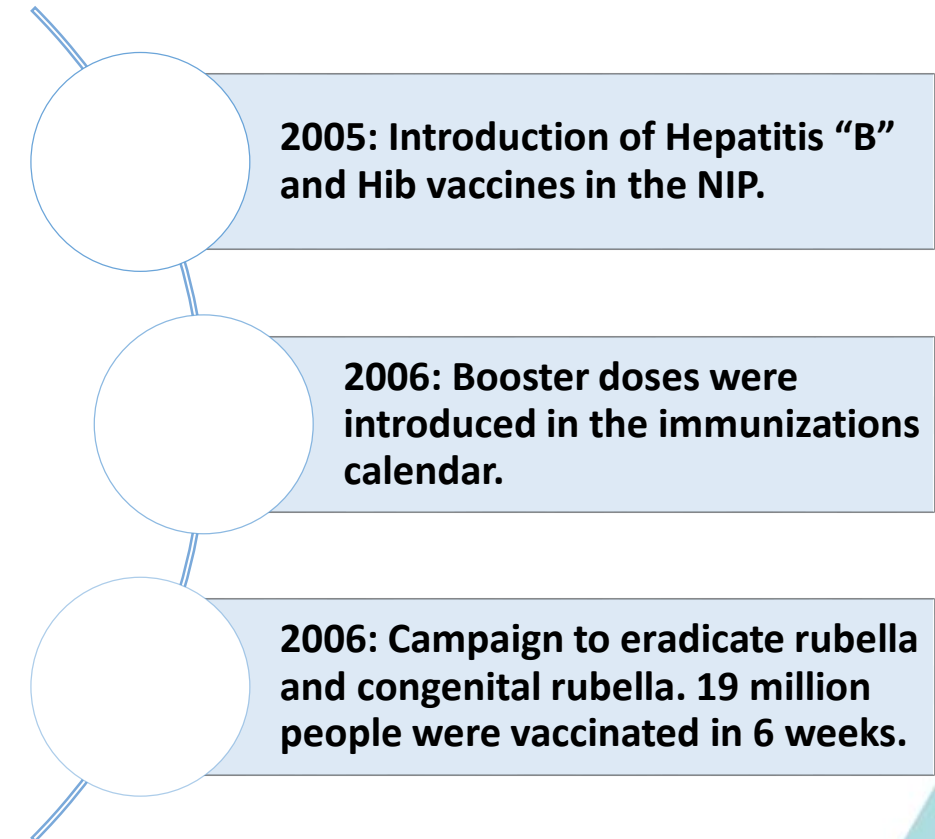
2003: Vaccine introduction

VACCINATION SCHEDULE < 5 AÑOS

PERU 2005 – 2006 : 11 Vaccines

Age/ Vaccine	Newborn	2 months	3 months	4 months	9 months
BCG	1				
 Hep B	1	2		3	
 H. Inf B		1	2	3	
DwPT		1	2	3	
Oral Polio		1	2	3	
MMR*					1
Yellow Fever					1

Achievements



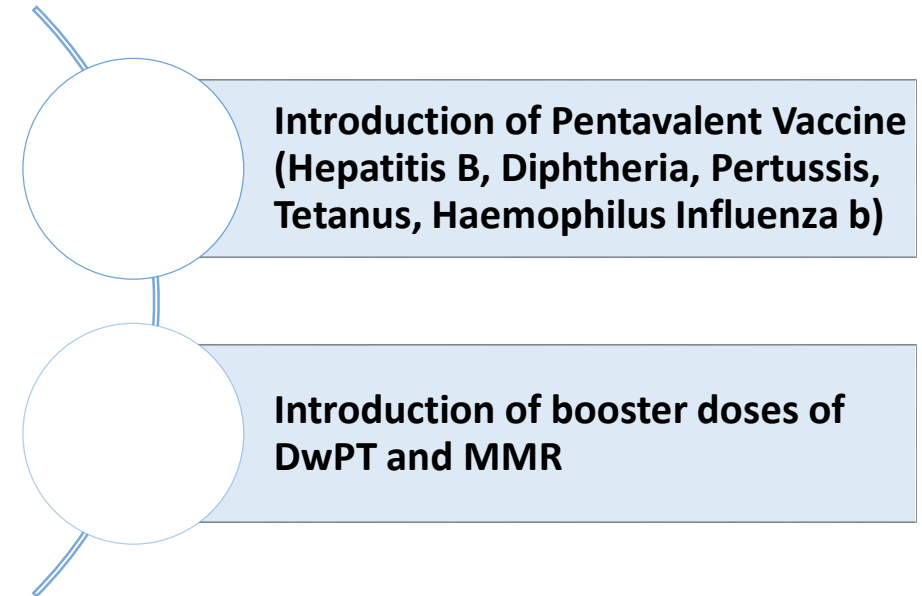
VACCINATION SCHEDULE < 5 YEARS OLD

PERU 2007: 13 Vaccines





Age/ Vaccine	Newborn	2 month	4 month	6 month	12 month	18 month	4- 6 years
BCG	1						
Hepatitis B	1	2	3	4			
H. Influenza B (Hib)		1	2	3			
Pentavalent DwPT		1	2	3		R1	R2
Oral Polio		1	2	3			
MMR					1		2
Yellow fever					1		

 R: Booster dose of vaccine

Achievements



VACCINATION SCHEDULE PERU 2008-2012

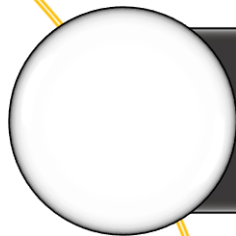
Age/ Vacuna	Newborn	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	4 years	9 years	9 years 1 months	9 years 6 months	
BCG	1											
Hepatitis B	1	2	3	4								
H. Influenza B		1	2	3								
Pentavalent DwPT		1	2	3			R1	R2				
Oral Polio		1	2	3								
MMR					1			2				
Yellow fever						1						
 Pneumococcus		1	2		3							
 Rotavirus		1	2									
 HPV									1	2	3	
 Influenza					7 - 8 m							
TOTAL	14 vaccines								1 vaccine			

 Vaccine Introduction

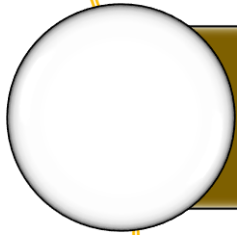
Achievements

- 2008: introduction of vaccines against pneumococcus and rotavirus, in areas of extreme poverty.
- 2008: introduction of seasonal influenza vaccine , children and adults at risk.
- February 2008: under the Slogan: “VACCINES IS NOT EXPENDED IS INVESTMENT”
- 2008: purchase of 52 cold chambers for the whole country.
- 2008: campaign against Hepatitis “B”
- 2009: vaccines against pneumococcus and rotavirus, in all children under 2 years of age.

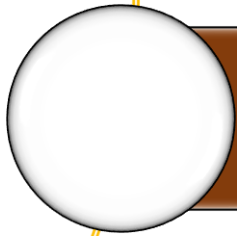
Achievements



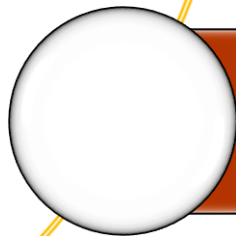
2010: Pandemic H1N1 vaccine, pregnant women and people with associated risk.




ESNI 2010 budget, approximately: 480 million soles. In addition 61 million for operating expenses.



The immunizations budget is assured: Law and strategy that meets its programming.



**2010: Pilot for the Introduction of the HPV Vaccine: Ucayali, Piura and Ayacucho
2011: Introduction throughout the country with HPV vaccine Girls in Educatives Inst.**

Age/ Vaccine	Newborn	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	4- years	Girls 5th grade education (9 years old)		
BCG	1										
Hepatitis B	1	2	3	4							
H. Influenza B		1	2	3							
Pentavalent		1	2	3							
DwPT							R1	R2			
Oral Polio				1			2	3			
 IPV*		1	2								
MMR					1		2				
Yellow fever						1					
Pneumococcus		1	2		3						
Rotavirus		1	2								
HPV									1	2	3
Influenza				7 – 8 m							
TOTAL	14 vaccines								1 vaccine		

* IPV: Inactivated Polio Vaccine

VACCINES IN THE NATIONAL SCHEME OF PERÚ 2017-2018

15 vaccines

2017

1. **BCG** (Tuberculosis)
2. **Hepatitis B**
3. **Pentavalent** (Diphtheria, whole cell Pertussis, Tetanus, Hib, Hepatitis B)
4. **DT** (Pediatric diphtheria and tetanus toxoids)
5. **Hib** (Haemophilus influenzae b)
6. **Rotavirus**
7. **PCV** (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine)
8. **MMR** (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)
9. **DPT** (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus)
10. **Influenza** Adult and Pediatric
11. **IPV** (Inactivated Polio Vaccine)
12. **OPV** (Oral Polio Vaccine, Sabin)
13. **HPV** (Human Papilloma Virus)
14. **MR** (Measles and Rubella)
15. **Td** (Adult tetanus and diphtheria toxoids)

Will start: 2019

17 vacunas

2018

4.9 El Esquema Nacional de Vacunación incluye las siguientes vacunas:

- 1) VACUNA BCG.
- 2) VACUNA CONTRA LA HEPATITIS B (HvB)
- 3) VACUNA PENTAVALENTE
- 4) VACUNA TOXOIDE DIFTOTÉTANO PEDIÁTRICO (Dt)
- 5) VACUNA CONTRA HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TIPO B (Hib)
- 6) VACUNA CONTRA LA POLIOMIELITIS: Inyectable y Oral (IPV- bAPO)
- 7) VACUNA CONTRA ROTAVIRUS
- 8) VACUNA ANTINEUMOCÓCICA
- 9) VACUNA CONTRA SARAMPiÓN, PAPERAS Y RUBÉOLA (SPR)
- 10) VACUNA CONTRA SARAMPiÓN Y RUBEOLA (SR)
- 11) VACUNA CONTRA VARICELA
- 12) VACUNA ANTIAMARÍLICA (AMA)
- 13) VACUNA CONTRA LA DIFTERIA, PERTUSIS Y TÉTANOS (DPT)
- 14) VACUNA dT ADULTO
- 15) VACUNA COMBINADA dTpa (gestantes)
- 16) VACUNA CONTRA EL VIRUS DE PAPILOMA HUMANO (VPH)
- 17) VACUNA CONTRA LA INFLUENZA



Vulnerable population: Chronic kidney diseases, HIV/AIDS, oncohematological.



Adults ≥ 60 years



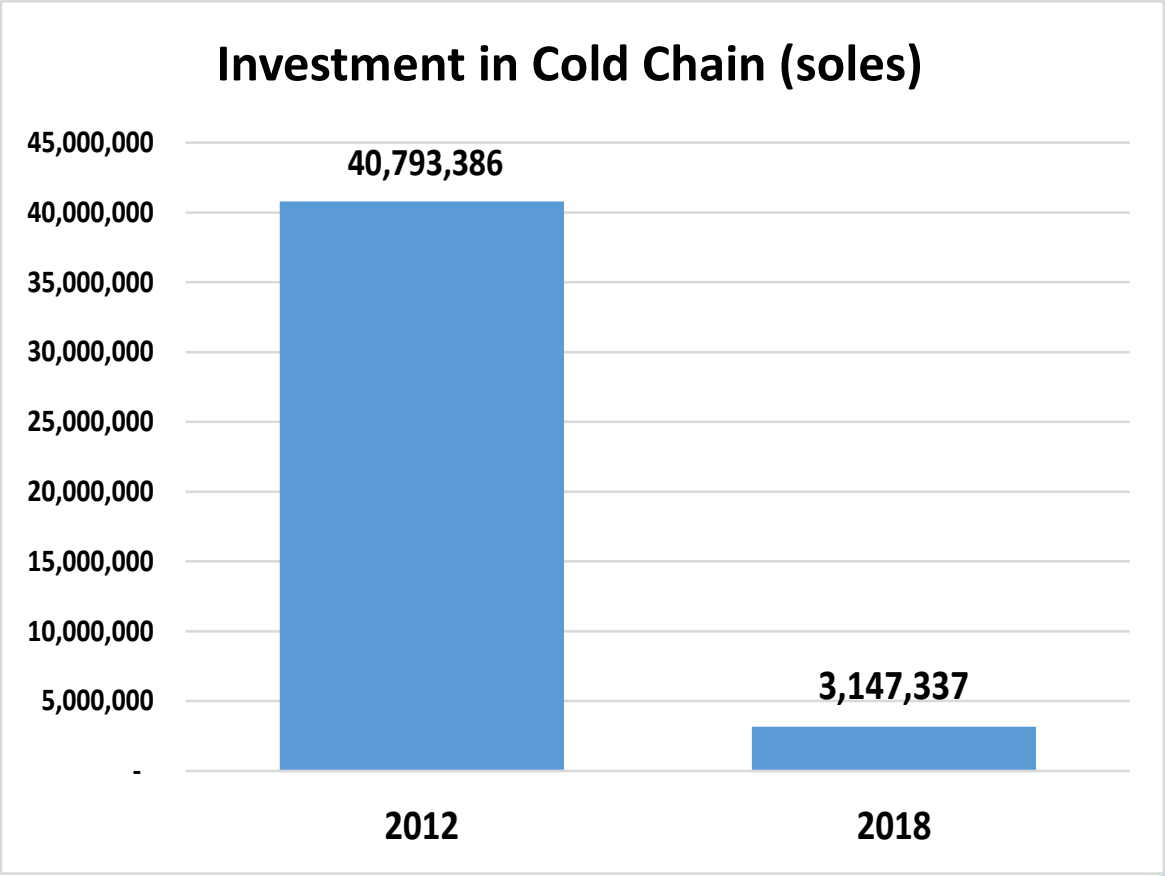
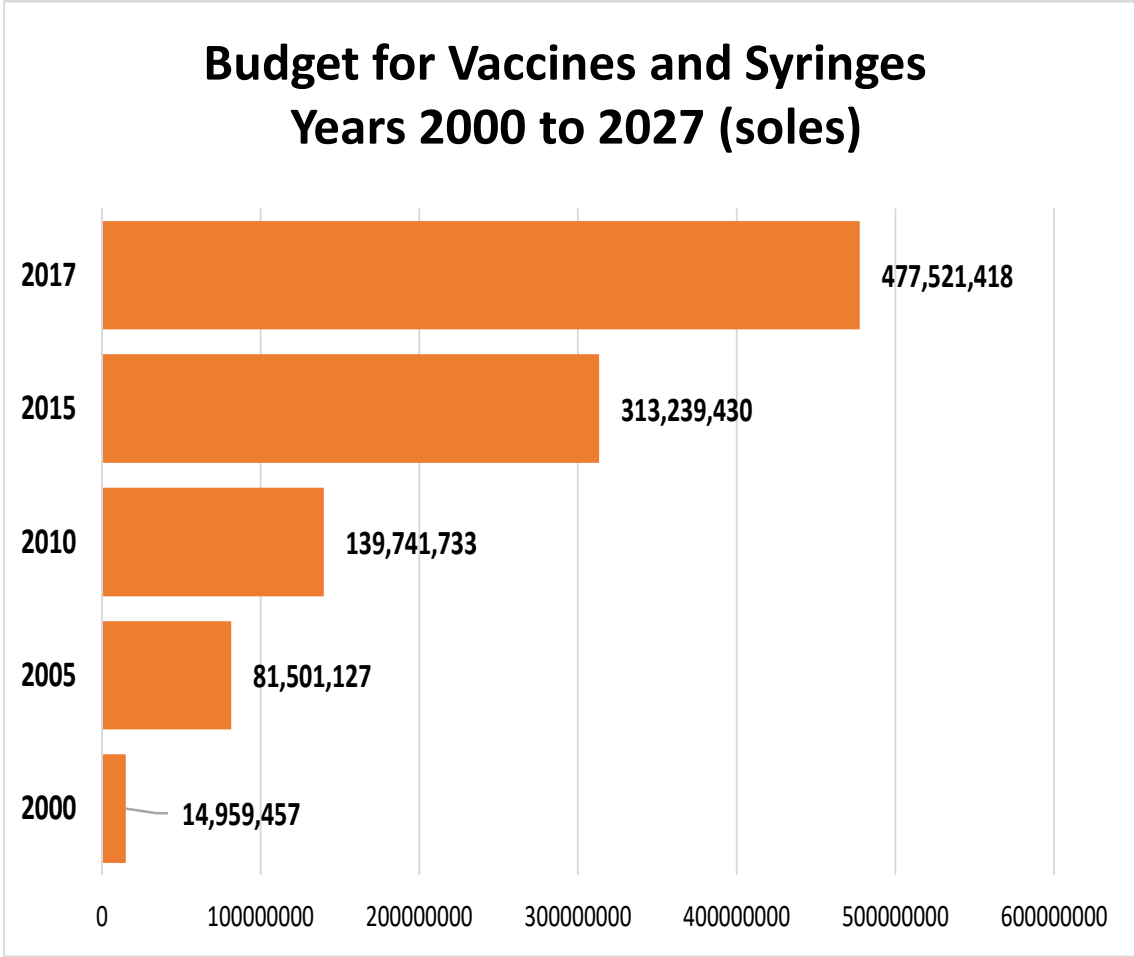
from 1 year – <3 years



Pregnant women: 27 – 36 weeks.

FINANCING

Investment in Cold Chain: Equipment and Accessories for Cold Chain



Solar Refrigerators for native communities and Populated Centers of Peru



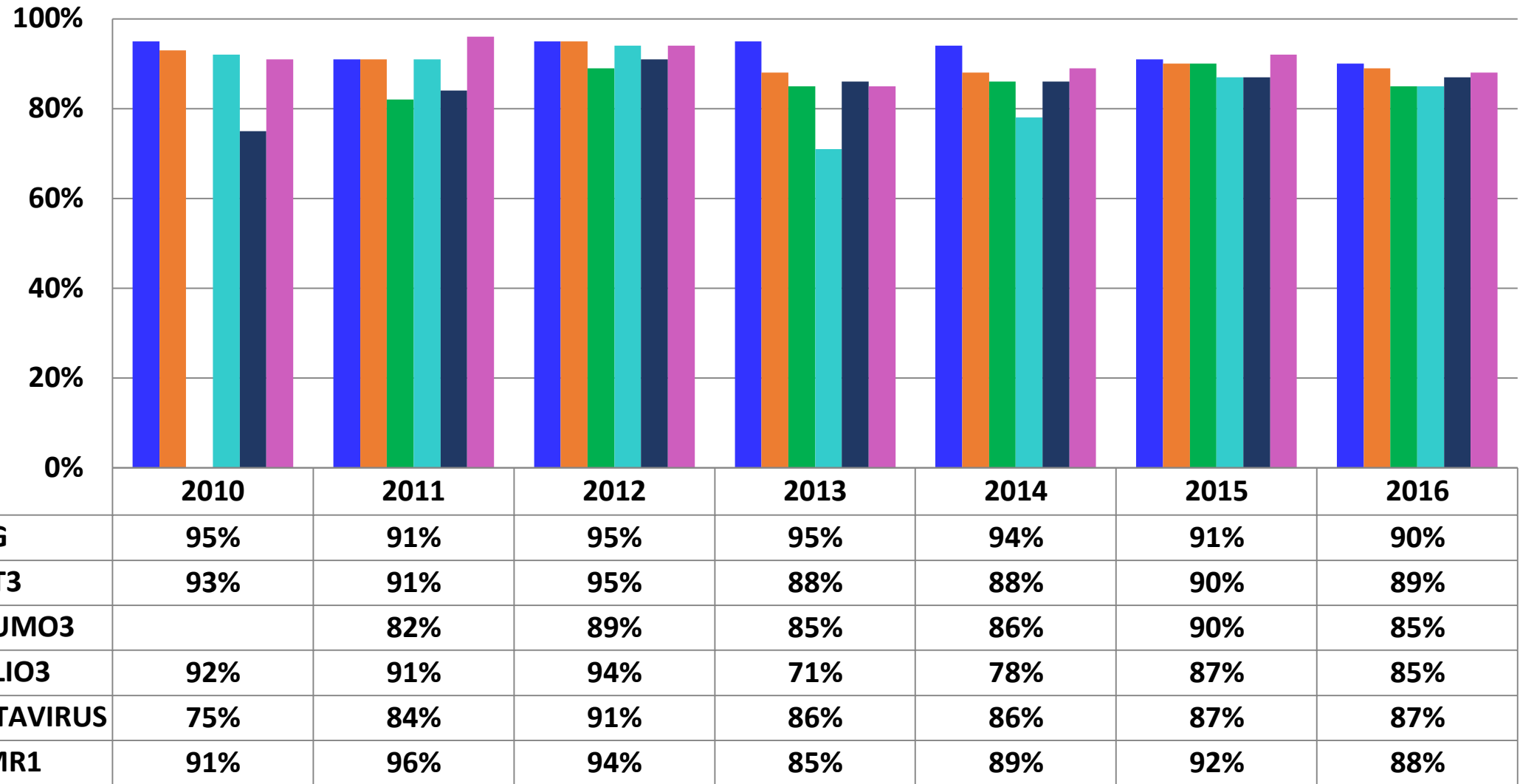
80 refrigeradoras solares

Permitirán conservar las vacunas en lugares donde no hay luz eléctrica, de esta manera se podrá vacunar a niños, jóvenes y adultos contra diversas enfermedades.

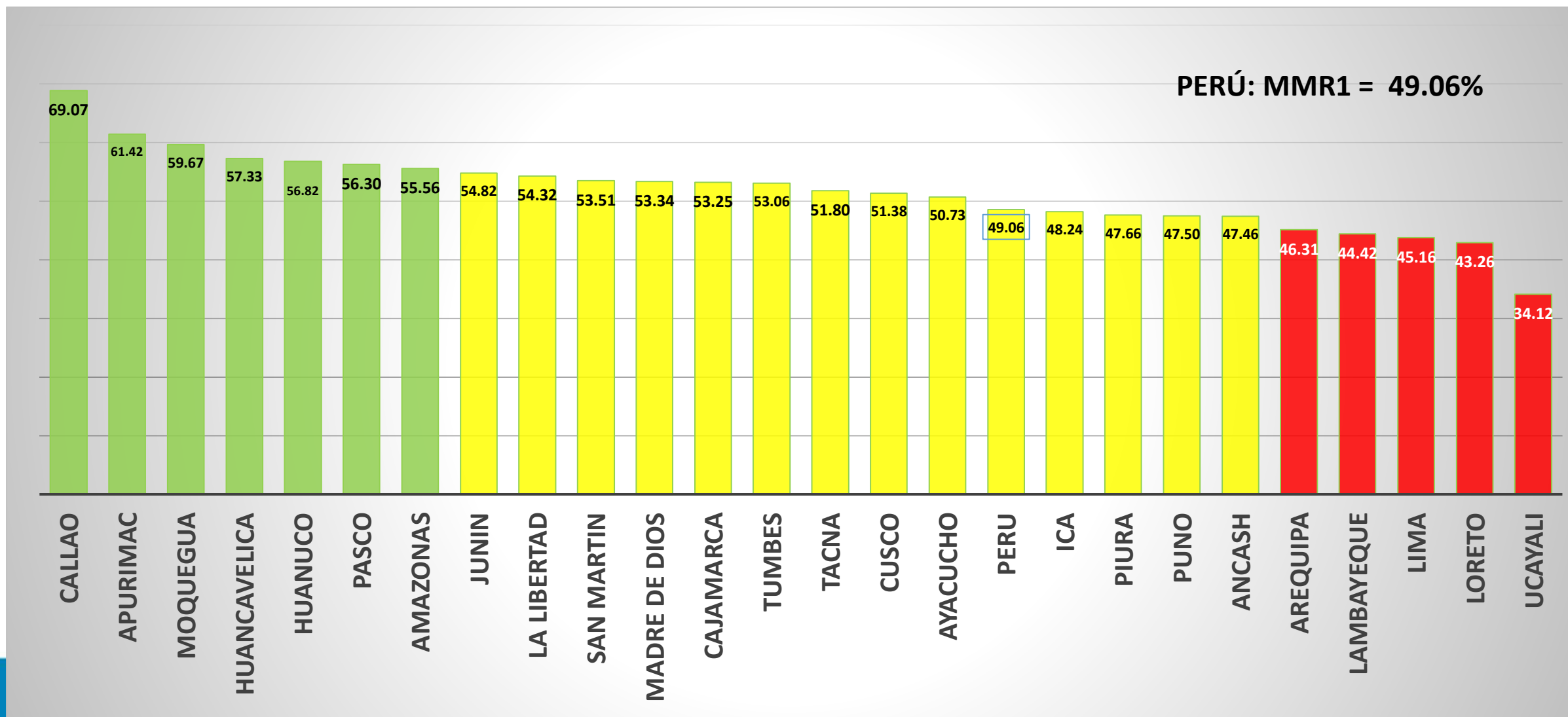
2018

- 80 solar refrigerators, for localities without light and indigenous communities
- Complements of Cold Chain for 8,000 EESS: Conveyor boxes, Thermos portable vaccines, Data logger etc.

COBERTURAS DE VACUNACION EN PERÙ



Coverage of the MMR1 vaccine in 1 year old children by Department, until July 2018



Fuente: OGTEI/MINSA January to July



CHALLENGES:

Guarantee high and homogenous coverages ($= > 95\%$) by type of vaccine in each District

Guarantee High Quality of Surveillance and Research Systems timely in case of an immunopreventable disease

Implement rapid response to imported cases, following standard mechanisms to prevent the reestablishment of endemic transmission.

CHALLENGES:

Achieve the extension of the vaccination program to other priority age groups

The modernization of the vaccination program

Continuous education programs in immunopreventable diseases



THANKS