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The challenges of life-course vaccination to enhance public health protection in Europe: a multi-stakeholder approach



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Mandate of World Health Organization

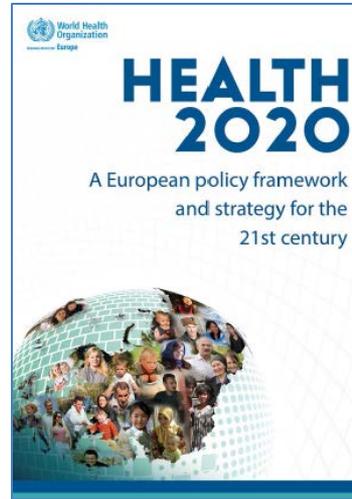
- providing leadership on global health
- shaping the research agenda
- setting norms and standards for global health
- articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options
- providing technical support and building sustainable institutional capacity

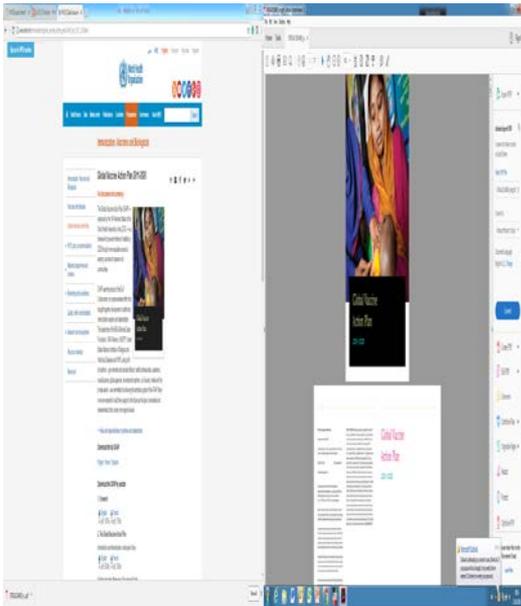


- monitoring health situation and trends

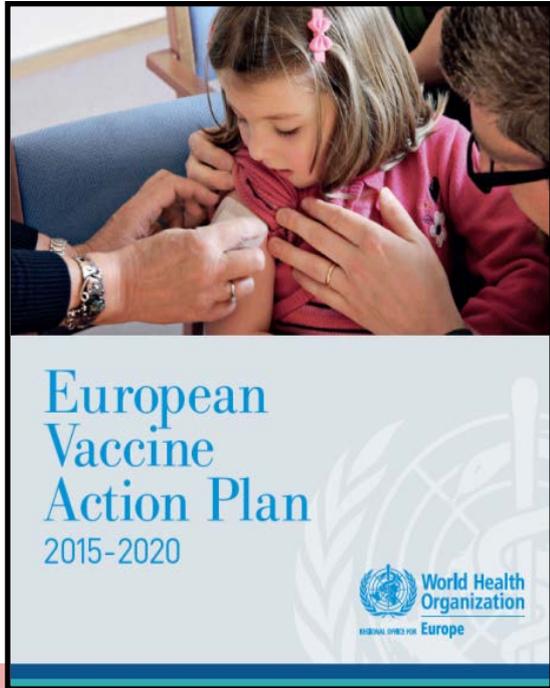
WHO's strategic priorities

WHO's draft 13th general programme of work: 2019-2023





By adopting EVAP in 2014, all European countries agreed to do more!



Vision ... free of vaccine-preventable diseases, where all countries provide equitable access to high-quality, safe, affordable vaccines and immunization services throughout the life-course...




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Challenges remain..

Declining coverage due to vaccine hesitancy



Lack of introduction of new vaccines in middle-income countries



Vaccine shortages



Steady progress towards measles elimination goal but large outbreaks in 2017 are reminders

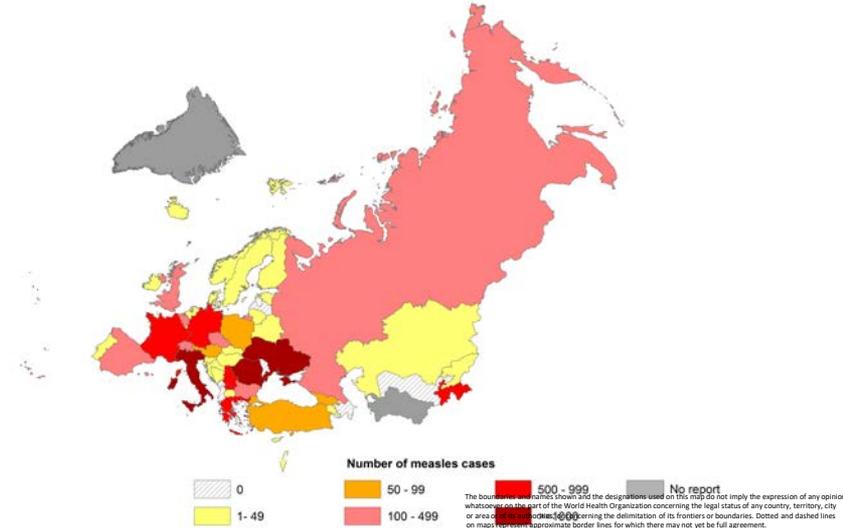
Member States that interrupted **endemic measles**
transmission ≥ 12 months

79% of Member States achieved interruption

Measles cases in WHO European Region, 2017*

*As of 02.02.2018

Measles Cases, WHO European Region



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases (CISID)
Date as of: 02 February 2018
Map Production: Vaccine-preventable Diseases and Immunization (VPI),
Division of Health Emergencies and Communicable Diseases (DEC),
World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.

*Measles cases for 2017 Jan to Dec.

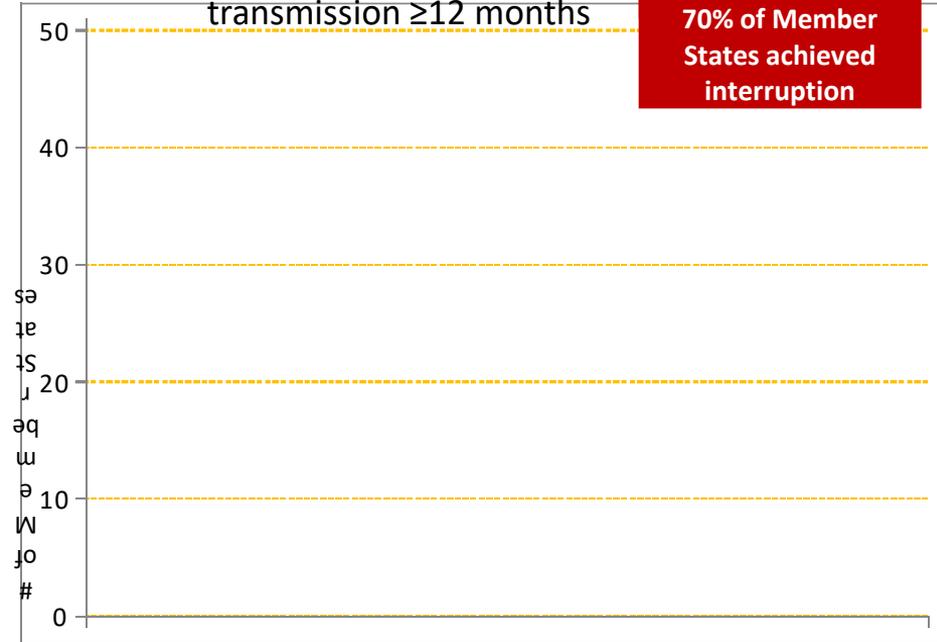
Additional countries verified to have interrupted measles transmission

Steady progress towards rubella elimination

goal

Member States that interrupted endemic rubella transmission ≥ 12 months

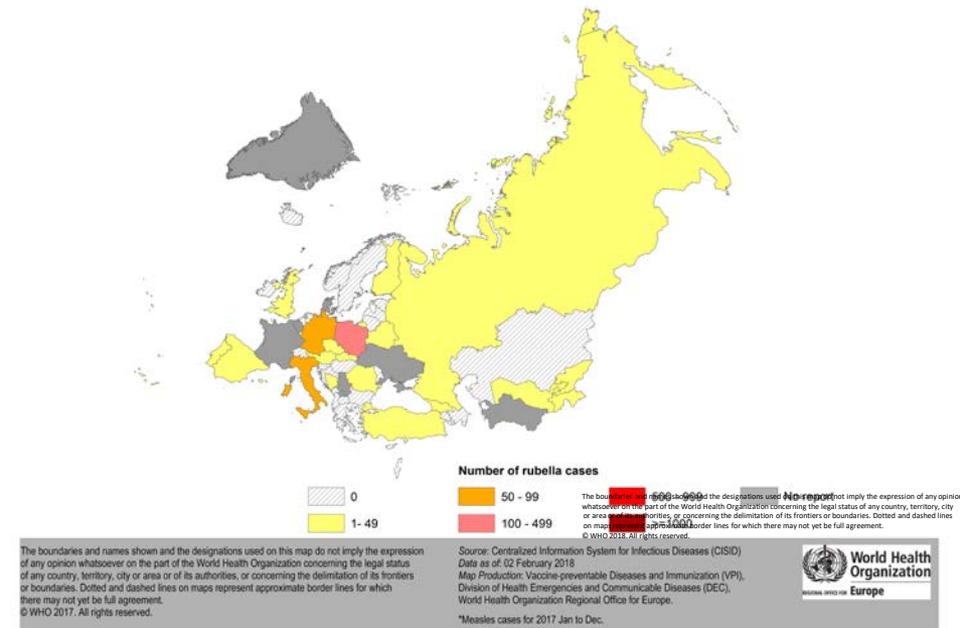
70% of Member States achieved interruption



Additional countries verified to have interrupted measles transmission

Rubella cases in WHO European Region, 2017*
Rubella Cases, WHO European Region

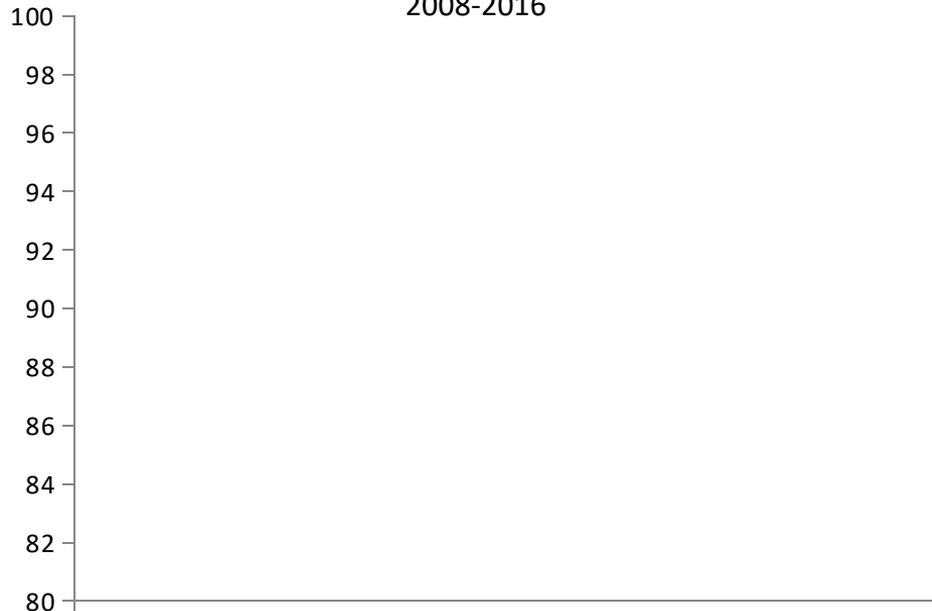
*As of 02.02.2018



Infants are still missing primary vaccination in 2016

DTP3 coverage, WHO European Region, 2008-2016

DTP3 coverage, WHO European Region and EU/EEA countries, 2008-2016



DTP3: Third dose of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus containing vaccine

Vaccine hesitancy is multifactorial

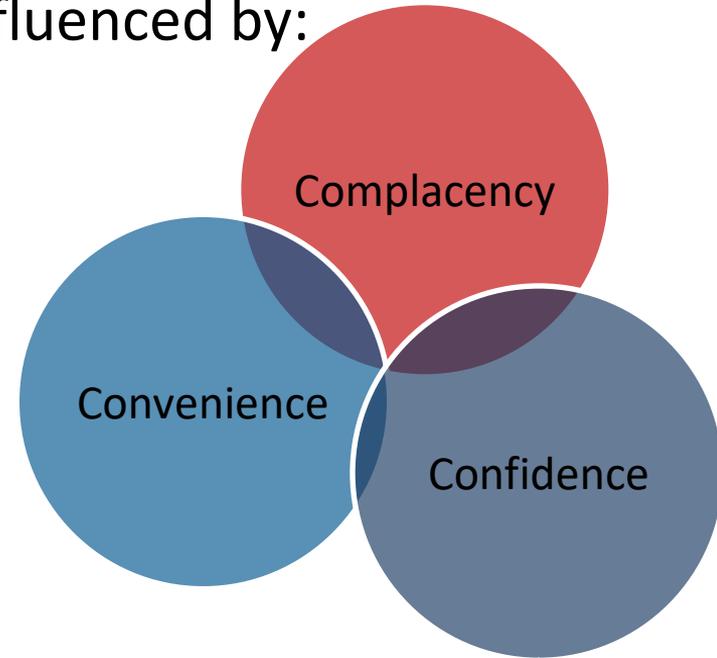
SAGE Working Group definition (2014):

A delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccine services

- Complex
- Context-specific
- Varies across time, place and vaccines

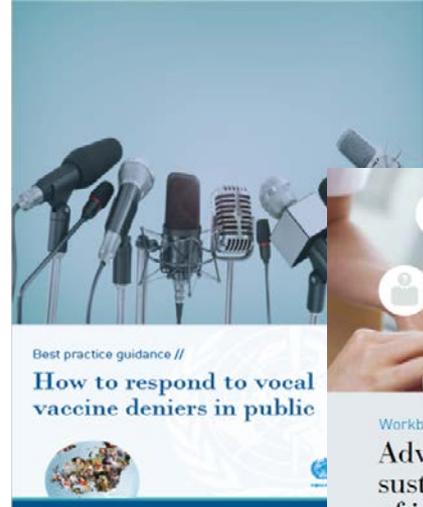


Influenced by:



SAGE: Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization

Leading actions of WHO Europe to address immunization challenges






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Summary

- Strategies and policies in European Vaccine Action Plan and EU Joint Action plan for vaccination are fully aligned:
 - Maintaining and achieving high vaccination coverage
 - Closing immunity gaps through innovative and locally tailored approaches
 - Better understanding of barriers to vaccination in underserved population
 - Ensuring high-quality vaccine-preventable diseases surveillance
- Strong political commitment to immunization as a priority and partnerships will be pivotal in achieving regional vaccination goals




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