





Implementing Life-Course Approach, the Key Pillar of the European Immunization Agenda 2030

Adult Immunization Board Kick-off Meeting Antwerp, Belgium 08 Nov 2022

Niyazi Cakmak WHO Regional Office for Europe

Outline & acknowledgements

- Definition
- Benefits
- Policy context
- Implementation status
- Key components needed for an effective life-course immunization policy implementation
- Summary & conclusions

Acknowledgements: WHO Headquarters technical guidance & Health Policy Partnership document on 'Implementing a Life-Course Approach to Immunization



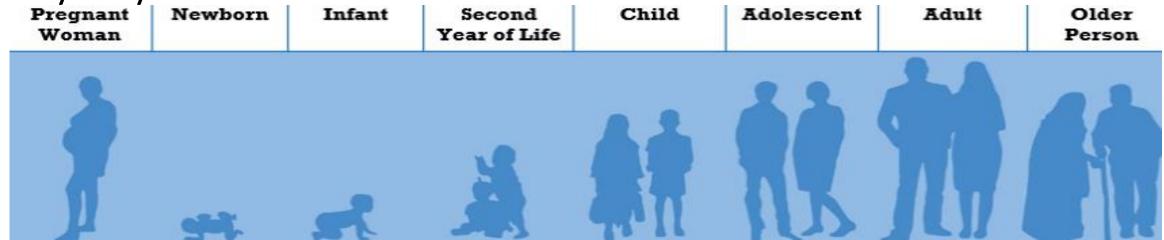


What do we mean by a life-course approach to immunization

The life-course approach to immunization recognizes the role of immunization as a strategy to prevent diseases and maximize health over one's entire life, regardless of an individual's age.

A life-course approach requires that immunization schedules and access to vaccination respond to an individual's stage in life, their lifestyle and specific vulnerabilities/risks to infectious disease that

they may face.



Source: Definition from 'Implementing a Life-Course Approach to Immunization, HPP, 2018', Life-course illustration from WHO Headquarters





Benefits of immunization across the life-course

- Immunization during pregnancy can benefit a woman and her baby (i.e., seasonal influenza, pertussis, ...)
- Adolescence is the best time to immunize people against some diseases (i.e., HPV, meningococcal, ...)
- Immunizing older people can prevent unnecessary hospital admissions and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases
- People with some chronic conditions are more likely to develop serious complications from vaccine-preventable diseases (i.e., influenza, pneumococcal disease, ...)
- Immunizing caregivers and health care professionals can have multiple benefits (i.e., influenza, hepatitis B, measles, ...)
- Some migrants may be particularly vulnerable to infectious diseases

Source: Implementing a Life-Course Approach to Immunization, HPP, 2018 & Summary of WHO position papers – Immunization of Health Workers, Table 4, WHO





Population-wide health and economic benefits of LCA

- Immunization beyond childhood is recognized a cost-effective prevention of death and disease across age groups (reduced mortality, increased productivity - work days gained, healthcare costs saved, care for others, approximately fourfold return on investment – data for the Netherlands)
- At a health system level, a life-course approach to immunization offers a platform to achieve global targets for universal health coverage through strengthening primary health care
- High vaccine coverage offers benefits beyond the individual, having the potential to protect whole communities through herd immunity
- Comprehensive immunization across the life course may also offer sustainable protection against AMR

Source: Adapted from 'Implementing a Life-Course Approach to Immunization, HPP, 2018'





European Immunization Agenda 2030

"Contributes to a world where everyone, everywhere, at every age fully benefits from vaccines for good health and well-being."

Reduce mortality and morbidity caused by vaccinepreventable diseases

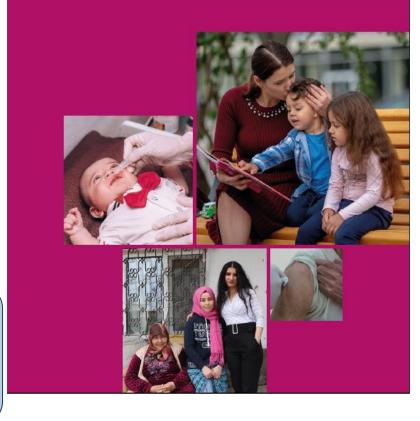
Increase equitable access to new and existing vaccines for everyone

03

Strengthen primary health care & contribute towards universal health coverage



European Immunization Agenda 2030



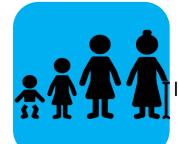




Key pillars



Equity in immunization



Immunization across life-course



Local solutions to local challenges



European Immunization Agenda 2030

Strategic pivots

- Increased local ownership
- Data-enabled, tailored subnational policies
- Life-course vaccination and platforms
- Monitoring, evaluation and accountability framework







European Immunization Agenda 2030



Strategic priorities of EIA2030



Immunization programmes work in partnership and coordination with other health programmes, leveraging their respective capacities to strengthen the delivery of primary health care.

Commitment and Demand

National leaders advocate for and demonstrate their commitment to immunization programmes and vaccination is valued and actively sought by all people.

Coverage and Equity
Vaccination coverage is high, and all individuals have equitable access and high uptake of all vaccines in national immunization schedules.

Life-course and Integration

All people benefit from recommended immunizations throughout the life-course and tailored immunization services are effectively integrated with other essential services within and outside the health sector.

Outbreak and Emergencies

Vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks are rapidly detected and responded; immunization programmes remain resilient during emergencies.

Supply and Sustainability
All countries have an appropriate and sustainable financing for immunization programmes.

Research and Innovation
Operational research to increase the reach of immunization programmes





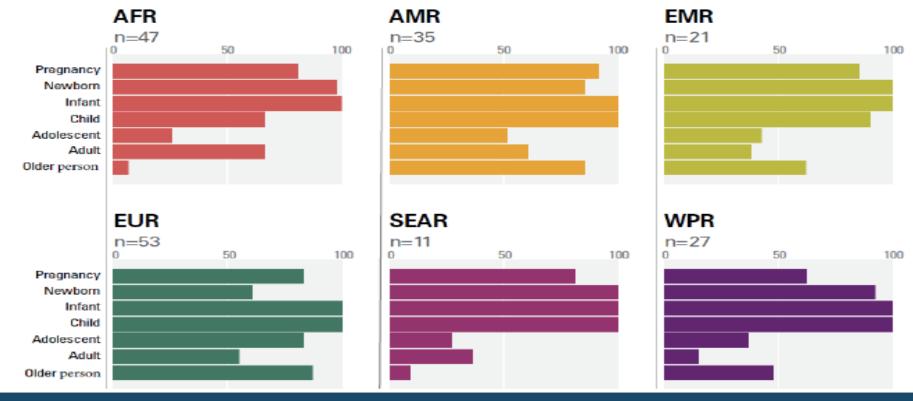
Implementation status of LCA to immunization programmes

Although being part of the global and regional policies (Decade of Vaccines – Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011-2020; Immunization Agenda 2030) since 2010, progress within countries have been slow

Status of life course vaccination by WHO region



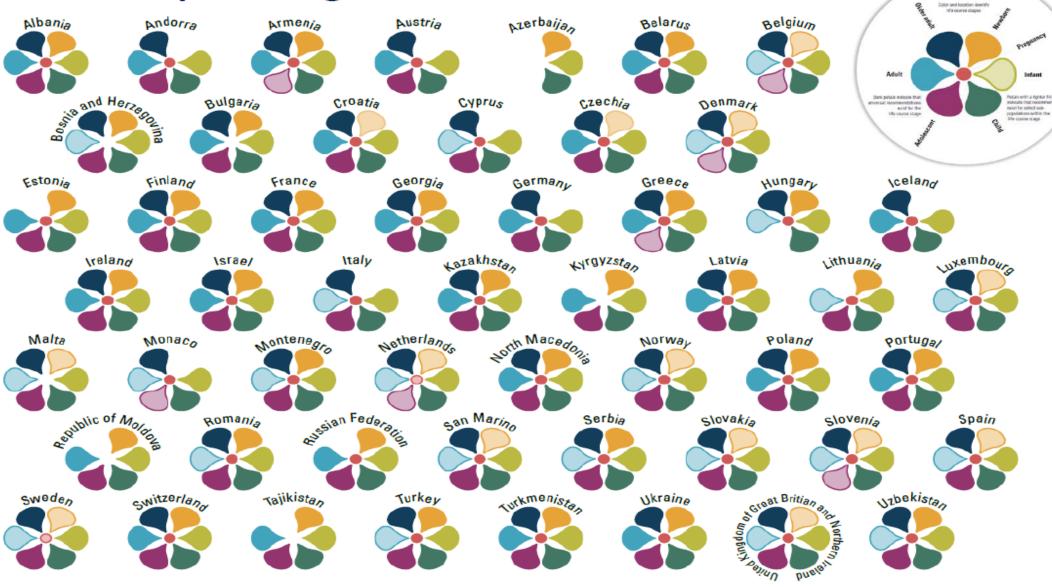
Percentage of countries with universal vaccination recommendations for each life course stage







WHO European Region





Legend





Five key components needed for an effective life-course immunization policy implementation

Effectiveness is subject to support by a conducive legislative environment and long-term cross-governmental commitment

- 1. Comprehensive immunization programme policy that supports vaccine availability with life-course approach
- 2. Public demand for immunization
- 3. Engaged healthcare professionals
- 4. Multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral coordination
- 5. Robust data informing policies and programmes





1. Comprehensive immunization programme policy that supports vaccine availability with life-course approach

- Immunization schedule covers whole life course
- Recommendations are evidence-based and reviewed regularly
- Reliable vaccine supply chain in place
- Immunization across life course prioritized and adequately resourced
- Vaccines available for underserved communities





2. Public demand for immunization

- Public awareness campaigns encourage vaccine uptake across the life course (informed & guided by findings of insights studies)
- Active civil society organizations involved in vaccine promotion





3. Engaged healthcare professionals (HCPs)

- HCPs educated about benefits of life-course immunization
- HCPs supported to be vaccinated





4. Multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral coordination

- Immunization integrated into healthy living and healthy ageing policies
- Collaboration with other sectors supports vaccine delivery in non-clinical settings





5. Robust data informing policies and programmes

- Immunization coverage targets cover the life course
- Electronic databases collect and share immunization and infectious disease data
- Immunization data available to individuals and healthcare professionals





Summary & Conclusions

Requires:

- Coordinated advocacy efforts at policy level
- Engagement and collaborative work with civil society organizations (advocacy, coordination)
- Further normative & technical guidance on the life-course approach to immunization
- Technical collaborative work with countries to operationalize life-course approach
- Better understanding of barriers & drivers to vaccination through formative research and tailored interventions to reach the targeted populations
- Policy/strategy changes at the national immunization programme level (i.e., immunization policies integrated with broader policies; programme organization, governance and planning; comprehensive immunization policy, guidelines and standards; immunization schedule; evidence-based decisions; HCPs training; making use of different immunization delivery platforms; sustained resources (financial & other); awareness building, advocacy & communications; demand generation; community engagement; immunization information systems; expanded vaccine safety monitoring; partnerships working with civil society) organizations)
- Monitoring progress achieved against the key areas by countries (incremental & sustained)





Thanks to Adult
Immunization Board
and great
appreciation for its
contributions to
public health

