

Report on the Immunization and Vaccines Related Implementation research (IVIR)

Advisory Committee Meeting
Geneva, 9-11 June 2015



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Contents

<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>v</i>
1. Executive Summary	1
2. Introduction	9
3. Research methods for community vaccine acceptance studies	10
4. Non-specific immunological effects of vaccination	13
5. Polio vaccine modelling	19
6. Decade of Vaccine Economics (DoVE)	22
7. Impact evaluation of hepatitis B vaccines	25
8. Pertussis impact modelling comparison study	29
9. Dengue vaccine modelling comparison exercise	33
10. Development of guidance for the collection, assessment, and use of immunization data	36
11. Proposed analysis of EPI surveys	39
Annex 1: Agenda	42
Annex 2: List of Participants	48

Abbreviations

aP	acellular pertussis vaccine
BCG	Bacille Calmette–Guérin
BMGF	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CFR	Case-fatality rate
CDC	Centres for Disease Control
COI	Cost-of-Illness
CEA	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Year
DoVE	Decade of Vaccine Economics
DTP	Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
Gavi	The Vaccine Alliance (Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunizations)
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	Hepatitis B vaccine
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
HIC	High Income Country
HPV	Human papilloma virus
Hep B	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
IPV	Inactivated polio vaccine
IVAC	International Vaccine Access
IVB	WHO Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals
IVIR-AC	Immunization and Vaccine-related Implementation Research Advisory Committee
IVR	Initiative for Vaccine Research

LMICs	Low and middle income countries
NIP	National Immunization Programs
NSE	Non-specific effects
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PRIME	Papillomavirus Rapid Interface for Modelling and Economics
QUIVER	Quantitative Immunization and Vaccines related Research
ROI	Return on Investment
SAGE	Strategic Advisory Group of Experts
Swiss TPH	Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WPR	WHO Western Pacific Region
wP	whole cell pertussis vaccine

1. Executive Summary

THEME: Research to minimize barriers and improve coverage of vaccines currently in use

Session 1: Research methods for community vaccine acceptance studies

Study designs are needed for research to assess the impact of community factors affecting vaccine uptake and coverage.

Presentation of an antenatal influenza vaccination study in Pune, India, indicated prospects for developing a generic protocol for community study to discuss issues related to acceptance and demand for this vaccine at other sites. Antenatal immunization, however, has many features that distinguish it from routine infant immunization, requiring additional research for other vaccines.

A comprehensive framework to guide the conduct of research on community uptake of vaccines was recommended to facilitate the design of community studies on a range of vaccines and settings. An IVIR- AC subgroup has been set up to provide leadership capacity to develop such a comprehensive framework.

A plan is needed for validating the impact of community interventions on hesitancy in at risk communities in the general population and decisions to prioritize vaccination in professional communities.

The comprehensive framework should facilitate development of vaccine-specific strategies and research designs based on an underlying chain-of-causality dynamic model of the processes and behaviours.

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