

HPV VACCINATION PROGRAM IN BELGIUM - LESSONS LEARNT AND THE WAY FORWARD

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Overview of the HPV vaccination program – Recommendation (1)

- Decision for introduction was made by the permanent vaccination committee of the Superior Health Council in 2007 and updated in 2008 and 2017.
- Girls aged 10-13 years of age: vaccine free of charge
 Girls up to 18 years could have reimbursement through GPs and paediatricians
- The 10-13 yr old girls program was implemented by the different regions (Flanders and Wallonia-BXL) through school health services (SHS): free consult as well
- Start in September 2010
- In 2017: update of recommendations was made, but has not been published yet



Overview of the HPV vaccination program (2)

Organized school-based vaccination

Flanders: 1st year of secondary school

Wallonia-BXL: 2nd year of secondary school

however, parents can choose to have their daughters vaccinated by the GP or paediatrician

Vaccination coverage

- Flanders: 2016: 91% for complete vaccination (16-

year old girls vaccinated in 2012)

2012: **83.5**% for complete vaccination (14-

year old girls vaccinated in 2010)

Wallonia-BXL: 2013: 30% for complete vaccination

2017: new survey done, no results yet



Overview of the HPV vaccination program (3)

Reasons for difference between Flanders and Wallonia-BXL

- 1st year of the program: 25% of the SHS did not participate
- 2nd year: free of choice for SHS to offer this vaccine
- Vaccination through SHS is less implemented in Wallonia-BXL
- Influence of France and French press

→ Currently, a lot of efforts are made to improve the vaccination coverage in Wallonia-BXL



Overview of the HPV vaccination program (4)

- Training and information sources for general public and vaccinators
 - Flanders:

Parents: School Health Services, GP, Pharmacist,

Vaccinators: Scientific organisation for Youth Health Care,

vaccination registry Vaccinnet and yearly

symposium on immunization

– Wallonia-BXL:

Parents: School Health Services, GP, Pharmacist,

Vaccinators: School Health Services, Organisation of Well-baby

clinics (ONE), specific vaccination website

(http://vaccination-info.be/), yearly symposium on

immunization



Overview of the HPV vaccination program (4)

Le Dréservatif protège-t-il d'une infection HPV 7 Les préservatifs permettent de réduire le risque d'infection mais ne protègent pas totalement contre une infection par le HPV car celui-ci peut se comme le SIDA, par exemple, et se prémunir d'une grossesse non désirée.

@-vax Depuis janvier 2014, la FWB met en place progressivement, pour fous les vaccinstaurs, un nouveeu système de commandes de vaccins tié à la constitution d'un registre de données vaccinales pour les enfants de 0 à 20 ans.

Cette centralisation permettra d'éviter des injections supplémentaires liées à la perte de documents vaccinaux attestant d'une vaccination.

Dans le respect des règles de la protection de la vie privée, chaque vaccinateur est donc invité à noter dans ce registre les vaccinations qu'il réalise.

Lors des prochaines vaccinations de votre enfant, le médecin vous fournira de plus amples informations. Si vous ne souhaitez pas que ses données vaccinales scient enregistrées vous pouvez le lui signaler.

Seuls les médecins vaccinateurs ont actuellement accès à ce registre.

Be qual parte-1-on ? De la gratuité du veccin contre le papillomanirus humain (HPV) et de son nouveau shéma en 2 doses.

Pour qui ? Les filles inscrites en 2 manée de l'enseignement secondaire, en 1^{te} D (différenciée) et celles qui fréquentent l'enseignement spécialisé (âgées

Prunquoi ? Pour les protéger à long terme du cancer du col de l'utérus.

Comment ? Par 2 doses de vaccin (à 6 mois d'intervalle, jusqu'à 14 ans révolus).

Quand ? Durant l'année scolaire en cours, de préférence avant les premières relations sexuelles, même si la jeune file n'a pas encore eu ses premières règles.

Le vaccin fait-il mal ? L'injection dans le bras

Qui peut vacciner ? Le médecin scolaire, le médecin traitant, le pédiatre, le gynécologue ou le médecin de

Le vaccin est-il sûr 7 Oui. Les effets indésirables disparaissent en quelques heures ou en quelques jours.

Quel autre moyen de protection ? Le dépistage par frottis de col de l'utérus tous les 3 ans reste indispensable pour toutes les femmes et jeunes files de 25 à 65 ans, qu'elles scient vaccinées ou non contre le HPV.

Pour en savoir plus, consultez le site www.sante.clwb.be, rubrique vaccination.



La vaccination papillomavirus des jeunes filles !



Enkele veelgestelde vragen over de HPV-vaccinatie

Waarom zijn er twee inentingen nodig?

goed en langdurig beschermd te zij: tegen een besmetting met de HPV

Hoe groot is de kans dat je ooit een

infectie op Meestal merken ze daa niets van Het virus wordt het mees verspreid op vrij jonge leeftijd.



Extra informatie vind je op www.zorg-en-gezondheid.be/HPV

Voor meer informatie kun je ook altijd terecht bij de huisarts of het CLB

Of stel je vraag aan de Vlaamse overheid. Bel gratis 1700.

www.zorg-en-gezondheid.be



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AGENTSCHAP ZORG & GEZONDHEID

Overview of the HPV vaccination program (5)

- Vaccine registry (Vaccinnet E-vax)
 - Program to order vaccines that are free of charge and through which vaccines free of charged are also registered.
 - Flanders: since 2005 for school health services, 2006 for GPs and paediatricians
 - Wallonia-BXL: since 2014



Major stakeholders or societal-historical factors with role and impact on the program.

- Adolescents and parents
- School doctors and school nurses
- GP, paediatricians, gynaecologists
- Academia
- General public
- Organised anti-vaccine groups
- Government



Swot analysis of the HPV program

• Strengths:

- School-based vaccination programs with additions from GP and paediatricians → entirely free of charge (vaccine and consult)
- Vaccines available at site of vaccination
- Flanders: coordinated action between SHS, academia and government (agency and vaccination board) to act when "rumours" circulate

Weakness:

- Undervaccinated groups:
 - Girls with chronic conditions: lower coverage due to lack of communication between treating physician and school doctor
 - Orthodox Jews
- Differences in uptake in different parts of the country: information to parents and the girls
- Vaccination coverage study in Flanders: not a recent measurement (2012 coverage measured in 2016)



Swot analysis of the HPV program

Number of HPV vaccine doses delivered to vaccinators

schoolyear	July-December	January-June	total	main birth cohort	equivalent fully vaccinated
2010-2011	55,088	41,392	96,480	1998	32,160
2011-2012	54,271	39,474	93,745	1999	31,248
2012-2013	53,433	40,157	93,590	2000	31,197
2013-2014	52,332	42,544	94,876	2001	31,625
2014-2015	39,269	30,033	69,302	2002	34,651
2015-2016	35,025	28,736	63,761	2003	31,881
2016-2017	35,596	28,933	64,529	2004	32,265



Swot analysis of the HPV program

Opportunities:

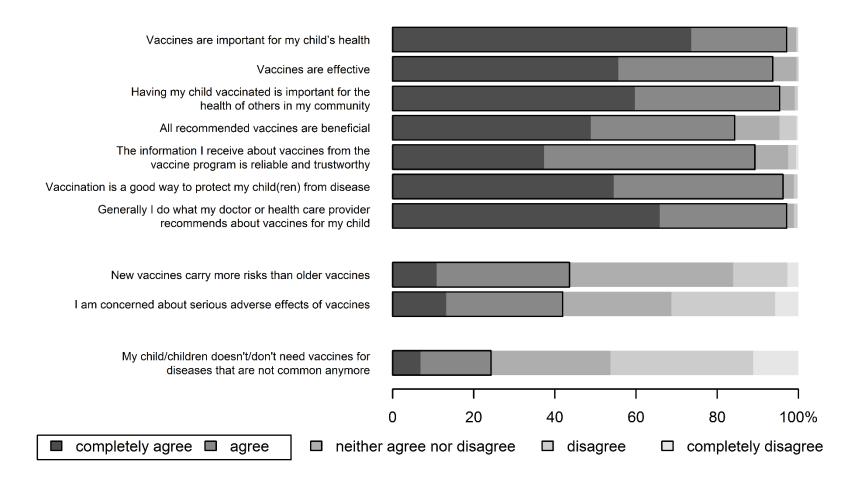
- Collaboration between school health services, GPs and gynaecologists
- Collaboration between Flanders and Wallonia-BXL
- Information campaigns
- Improved communication with Agency through Vaccine registry

• Threats:

 Loss in vaccine confidence through increased hesitancy with rumours spreading fast over social media



Vaccine hesitancy in parents of 16-year old girls - Flanders





Vaccine hesitancy in parents of 16-year old girls - Flanders

- Factors associated with incomplete vaccination are
 - parent with age >50 years*,
 - non-core family*
 - non-Belgian origin (European**, non-European***)
- Factors associated with higher tendency to disagree with statements on vaccination in general were scarce and associated with only one or two statements, except for parents of non-Belgian origin.
- Parents from girls who had an incomplete or no HPV-vaccination
 - → significant higher tendency to disagree with most statements on vaccination, but not regarding adverse events following vaccination.



Back-up slides



Overview of the HPV vaccination program: Recommendation (2)

- 2017: review and update of the previous recommendations
 - Gender-neutral vaccination: vaccination of boys and girls between 9 and 15 years of age is now recommended → quicker impact on circulation of vaccine-related HPV types and protection of MSM
 - Catch-up vaccination of boys and girls up to 26 years of age: based on individual evaluation of person to be vaccinated
 - Specific recommendations for
 - immunocompromised patients
 - MSM

