Past experience from typhoid vaccine implementation

“Typhoid vaccine Introduction in Nepal”

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2015
Typhoid fever is **endemic** and prone to **outbreaks** in Nepal.

**Hospital data** in Kathmandu Valley indicated that Typhoid fever is endemic in Nepal.

**Poor quality** of drinking water, sanitation and personal hygiene has magnified the magnitude of the problems.

**Typhoid vaccine** is available which is effective in preventing typhoid fever.

Repeated typhoid outbreak reports caught the attention of **health authorities**.
Advocacy

• Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal expressed willingness to pilot typhoid vaccination among school children in two districts of Kathmandu Valley.

• A proposal of piloting was submitted to Ministry by International Vaccine Institute (IVI), Korea.

• National Committee on Immunization Practices (NCIP) also recommended the use of typhoid vaccine for control.
Objectives

• To introduce typhoid vaccine among school children in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

• To create awareness through social mobilization and communication activities

• To evaluate the acceptance of typhoid vaccine introduction in Nepal
Methodology

• The project period was from **October 1, 2010** to **June 30, 2013**.

• This project was implemented in **three phases**:
  – Preparation
  – Vaccination
  – Post vaccination

Vi polysaccharide vaccine (France) was used for vaccination (20 dose vial)
Pilot Introduction

1. Approvals
2. Formation Technical advisory committee

3. Formative research
4. Social mobilization activities

Social mobilization activities

School

Preparation Phase

Vaccination Phase

Post-vaccination Phase

Feasibility assessment
Impact assessment
Cost benefit analysis
# Social Mobilization Strategy

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Vaccination Principles

- **4-day training** to vaccinators (Health workers)
- Mandatory written **consent**
- Appropriate **Cold chain** management
- **Safe** injection practice
- Post vaccination **observation** (15 mins)
- **AEFI management** team with logistics
• Jointly inaugurated by \textbf{Minister of Peace and Reconstruction} and \textbf{State Minister of Health and Population} on August 19, 2011

• \textbf{141,300} students vaccinated in \textbf{847} schools of Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts of Kathmandu Valley.
Achievements (2)

- **No major side effects** (AEFI cases) were observed during vaccination.

- The number of **typhoid cases** has been **reduced** in Patan Hospital after introduction of typhoid vaccine among school aged children.
Conclusion

• The project demonstrated high acceptance of typhoid vaccine.

• Typhoid vaccine is safe. There was no adverse effect reported.

• Introduction of Typhoid vaccine into routine immunization program will have a larger impact on reducing the burden of typhoid fever in Nepal.
Glimpse of Piloting
Acknowledgements

• Ministry of Health and Population
• Ministry of Education
• Nepal Health Research Council
• International Vaccine Institute (IVI), Korea
• School Management Committees
• Patan Hospital
• Mr. Deepak Bajracharya
• Health Workers
We all can bring the change!! Together if we work.....

Thank You