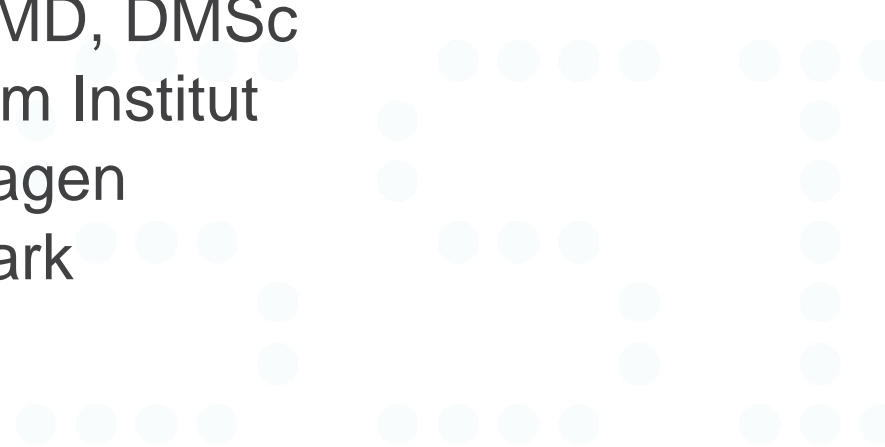



# STRENGTHENING IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMMES: EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

## DANISH EXPERIENCES

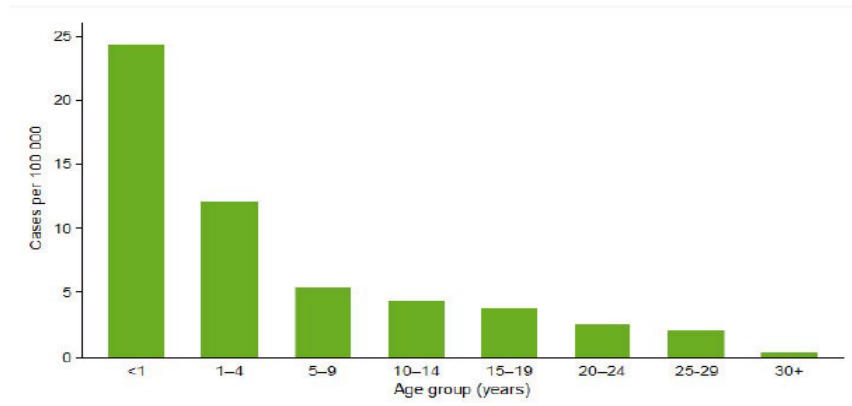
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- Make vaccines available and accessible
  - Communication
  - Surveillance
  - Research
- 

- The Danish childhood vaccination programme offers free vaccines to individuals < 18 years
- Diseases such as measles are no longer restricted to children
  - Cohorts of unvaccinated Europeans grow up and are at risk of illness

Notification rates (cases per 100 000 population) by age group in the last 12-month-period (July 2011 - June 2012), in the EU/EEA countries



- From April 2012, The Danish Ministry of Health and Prevention offered free vaccines to individuals > 18 years with no records of MFR vaccination
  - Well timed with the EURO 2012 football championship

- ❖ Free HPV vaccination launched in Denmark 2009
  - Target group: Girls 12 years of age
  - Main objective: To prevent cervical cancer
  - Catch-up programme target towards birth cohorts 1993, 1994 and 1995
- ❖ A success
  - Uptake between 83 and 89 percent (three vaccines)
  - Effect can be seen:
    - Decrease in rate of treatment for condyloma
    - Slight decrease in treatment of cervical neoplasia
- ❖ August 2012:
  - Programme extended to include free vaccines to young women birth cohorts 1985-1992
- ❖ What about boys / men ?



## Vaccinationer

### MFR-vaccination til børn

- Mæslinger
- Fåresyge
- Røde hunde
- Hvorfor skal dit barn vaccineres?
- Børnevaccinationsprogrammet
- Om MFR-vaccinen
- Vaccinationsbesøget hos lægen
- Bivirkninger
- Spørgsmål og svar

### Gratis MFR-vaccination til unge voksne

### Børnevaccinations-programmet

### Gratis vaccination mod hepatitis

### MFR-vaccination mod livssygdomme

### Pneumokokvaccination af børn

### Influenzavaccination

### Influenzavaccination

### Sundhedsstyrelsen vaccinerer dig



### Beskyt dit barn - husk vaccination, når dit barn er 4 og 5 år

Sundhedsstyrelsen sætter fokus på Børnevaccinationsprogrammet med henblik på at få forhøjet vaccinationsdækningen af blandt andet mæslinger, som er en meget smitsom sygdom. Alle børn bliver tilbudt gratis vaccinationer mod en række sygdomme. De sygdomme, der bliver vaccineret imod, findes stadig, enten i Danmark eller i lande tæt på os. Det gælder for eksempel sygdommen mæslinger, der kan være meget alvorlig. Det er vigtigt, at dit barn er vaccineret, så det er beskyttet mod smitte. Jo flere, der er vaccineret, jo bedre - så husk at få dit barn vaccineret, også når det er 4 og 5 år.



Børnebogen: En syg historie

### Links

- Tema om mæslinger - ssi.dk
- Antal tilfælde af mæslinger 1994-2011
- Vaccinationsdækning i Danmark
- Udvalgte oplysningsmateriale: Beskyt dit barn - husk vaccination, når dit barn er 4 og 5 år
- Bekendtgørelse om gratis vaccination for visse smitsomme sygdomme
- Vejledning om gratis vaccinationer mod visse smitsomme sygdomme
- Børnevaccinationsprogrammet i Danmark (pdf)

Screen shot from the Danish Health and Medicines Authority

Vaccinationer beskytter dit barn mod sygdomme, som kan være alvorlige for barnet og give varige skader. Følger dit barn det danske vaccinationsprogram, er barnet beskyttet mod de fleste smitsomme sygdomme.

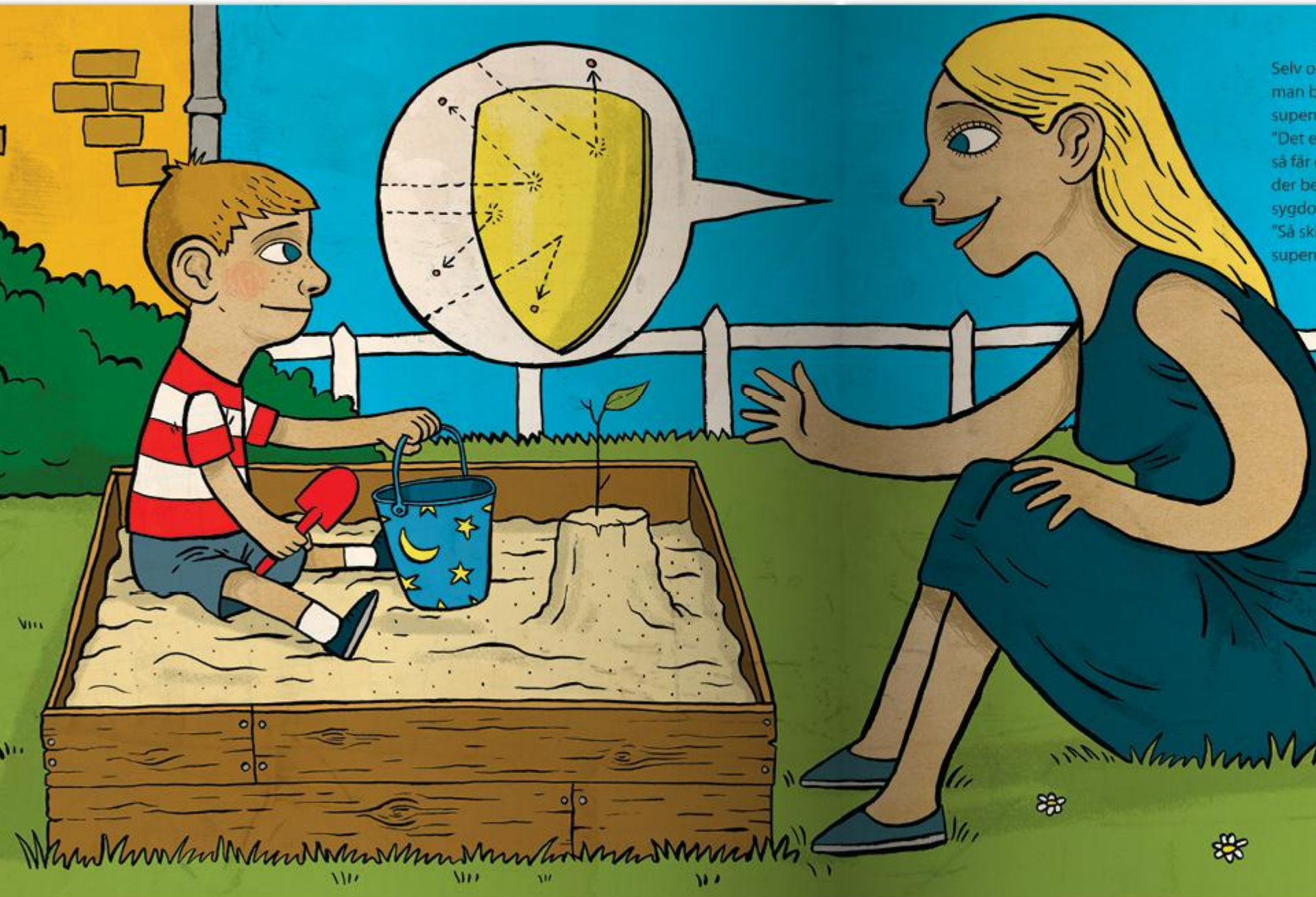
- De fleste børnesygdomme er meget smitsomme og næsten alle børn vil få sygdommene, hvis de ikke er vaccinerede. Sådant er det bl.a. for mæslinger fåresyge og røde hunde
- Der er både risiko for at blive smittet i Danmark og ved rejser i udlandet. Sidste år var der fx udbrud af mæslinger i både Danmark, Italien og Frankrig
- Voksne bliver ofte mere syge end børn, hvis de får børnesygdomme, derfor er det vigtigt at blive vaccineret som barn.

lare en stor, stærk bjørn fra  
og binde den fast til et træ,





Én ting var Asle dog bange for.  
Kan du gætte, hvad det var?  
Du kan se spidsen af den ting her på siden  
... og hvis du bladrer om på næste side, vil  
kunne se, hvad det er!



Selv o  
man b  
super  
"Det  
så fär  
der be  
sygdo  
"Så sk  
super





- ❖ The Danish Childhood Vaccination Registry
  - Several aims
    - Electronic vaccination card for citizens and professionals
    - Decision support
    - Surveillance
    - Research
  - Integrated in the National IT infrastructure
  - Can be linked with other registries

## PERSPECTIVES

### The Danish vaccination register

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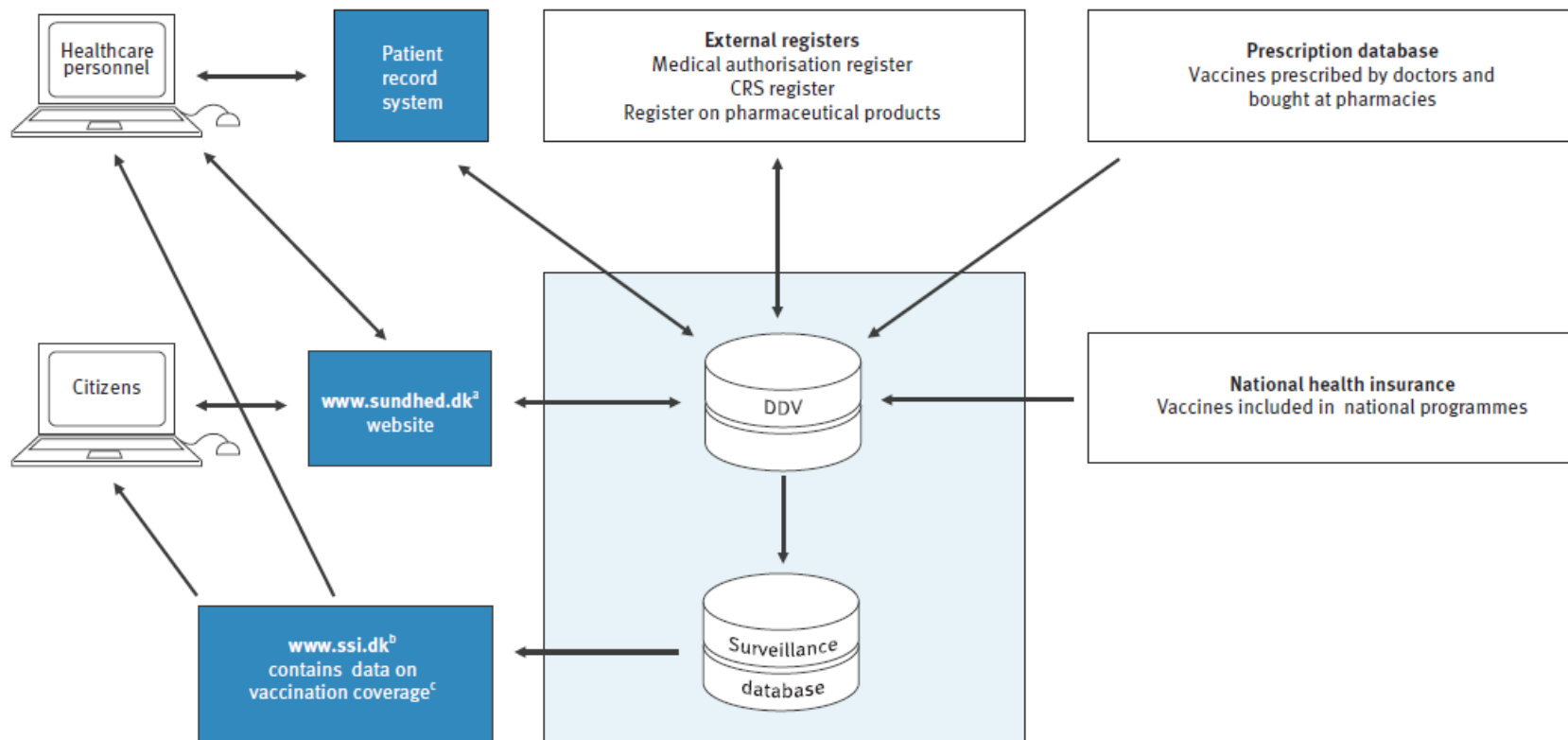
Article submitted on 30 September 2011/ published on 26 June 2012

Immunisation information systems (IIS) are valuable tools for monitoring vaccination coverage and for estimating vaccine effectiveness and safety. Since 2009, an advanced IIS has been developed in Denmark and

The CVD includes information on date of vaccination, the unique identifier of the recipient, the so-called civil registration system (CRS) number, a vaccination code, and name and address of the vaccinator. The CVD has

**FIGURE 1**

Architecture of the Danish vaccination register



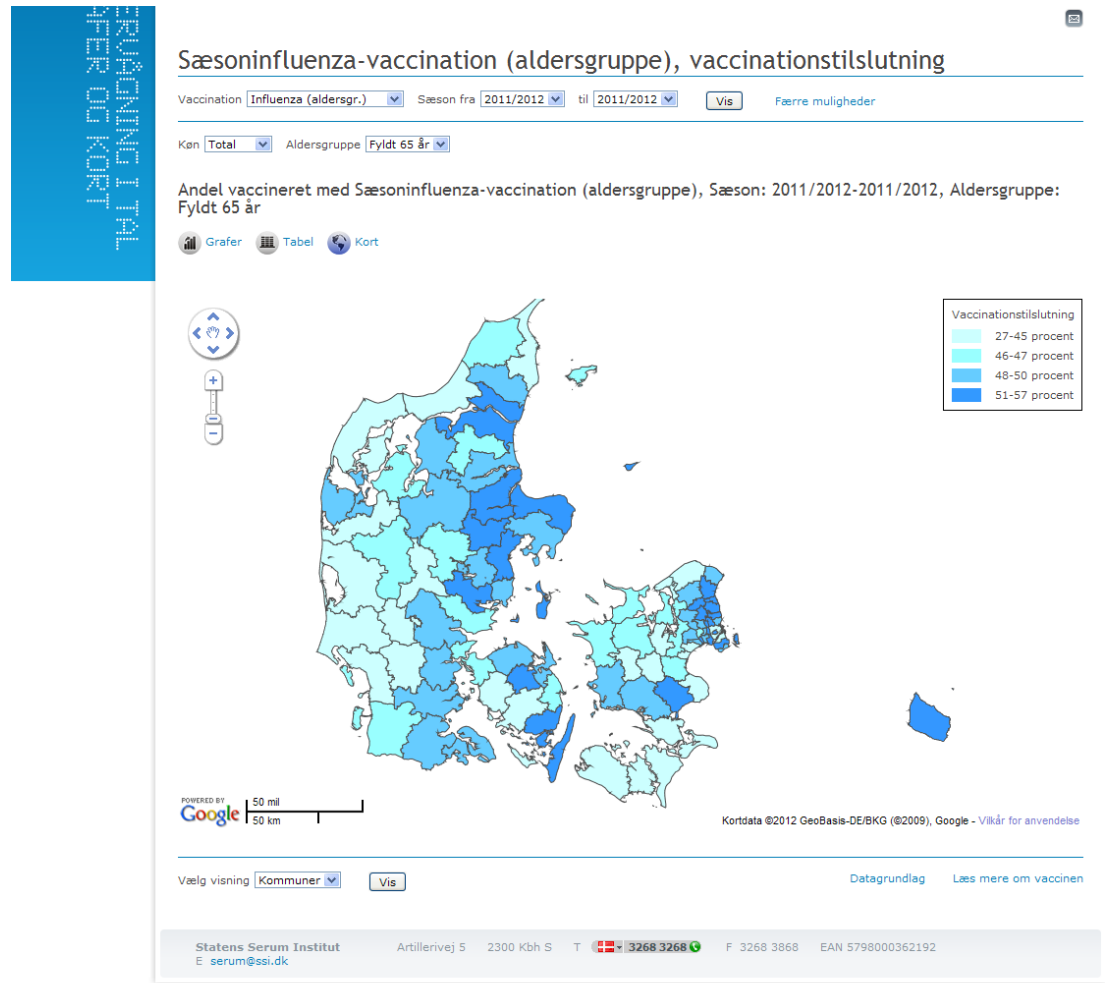
CRS: civil registration system; DDV: Danish vaccination register.

- <sup>a</sup> [www.sundhed.dk](http://www.sundhed.dk) is the official website of the public Danish healthcare services and enables patients and healthcare professionals to find information and communicate.
- <sup>b</sup> [www.ssi.dk](http://www.ssi.dk) is the webpage of Statens Serum Institut, which is responsible for the control and prevention of infectious diseases.
- <sup>c</sup> Vaccination coverage of vaccines administered in the framework of the DDV, presented real-time in an interactive website by birth cohort, sex, region or municipality.

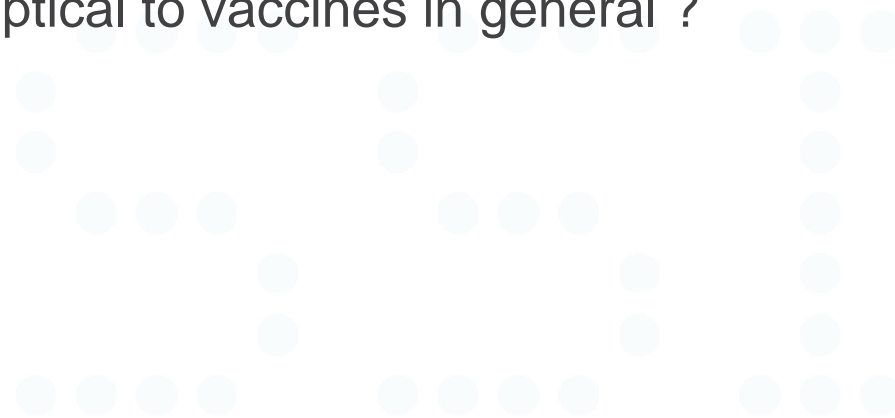
From the website of Statens Serum Institut:  
Shows a low but very variable coverage of influenza vaccines in persons > 65 years of age  
(Range: 27 to 57 percent by municipality)

Important for the municipalities

Room for improvement !



- ❖ We need better vaccines !
  - It is difficult to achieve targets for influenza vaccination with the currently available vaccines
- ❖ The importance of vaccine epidemiology
  - We need to understand the effectiveness of programmes
    - Individual vaccines are assessed according to specific end-points
    - Combination of vaccines and entire programmes are more difficult to study
- ❖ We need research cross-disciplinary research
  - Why are 17% of Danish nurses sceptical to vaccines in general ?



**Promote and make vaccines available and affordable**

**Communicate:  
Be honest, critical, open**

**Improve surveillance – it is a  
fundament for public health**

**Do research**

**Set priorities !**

