

Strengthening Immunisation Programmes

Cyprus Experience

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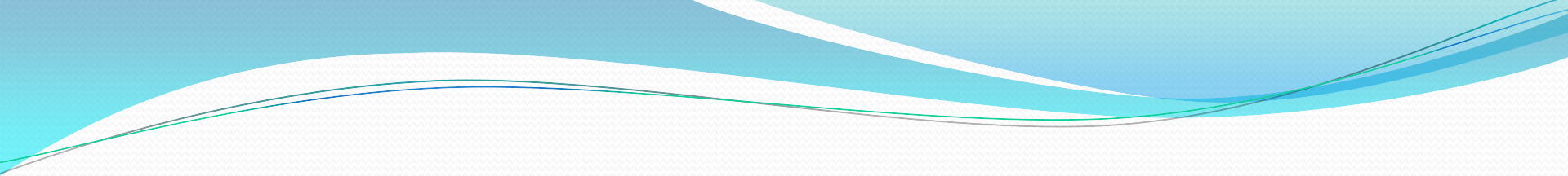
- Cyprus became independent on 1960.
- On 1974, Turkish troops invaded in the island disturbing the willing for peaceful living. Since then, Turkey illegally occupies 37% of the island, taking under no concern the rights of Cypriot citizens. Thousands of Cypriots became refugees in their own country and many people are still missing.



- Nowadays Cyprus has a population of about 800 000 people.
- Various nationalities exist on the island. Most people (80% of the total population) are Greek - Cypriot, but there are also Turkish - Cypriot, Armenians, Maronites, Latins etc
- The main language used is Greek and most Cypriots are Christian - Orthodox.
- The Republic of Cyprus became member of the EU in 2004

And this period has the honour to be the presidency.



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- ‘Vaccinations save more than 3 million people worldwide each year, and more from diseases and permanent disabilities’ W.H.O

Message 1

Vaccines are powerful tools for protecting our health



Vaccines are powerful tools for protecting our health

- Immunisations have led to the control and elimination of diseases in Europe that in the past caused death and disability for millions of people:
- Prime examples for this are the global eradication of smallpox and the elimination of poliomyelitis from most regions of the world.
- Diphtheria and tetanus are now under control in Europe and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) infections in young children have been dramatically reduced.
- The number of new hepatitis B infections has fallen significantly in Europe following the introduction of universal vaccination of children against the hepatitis B virus.
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), which is given to young infants, also indirectly protects unimmunised elderly people from pneumococcal pneumonia by reducing the risk of getting exposed to an infected child.
- New vaccines licensed for use in the European Union include vaccines against human papilloma virus (HPV), herpes zoster virus, and rotavirus. A new 4-valent meningococcal vaccine improves protection against bacterial meningitis.
- A new nasal preparation of a trivalent attenuated live influenza vaccine will soon simplify vaccination logistics, and an intradermal inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine could reduce vaccination costs.

Message 2

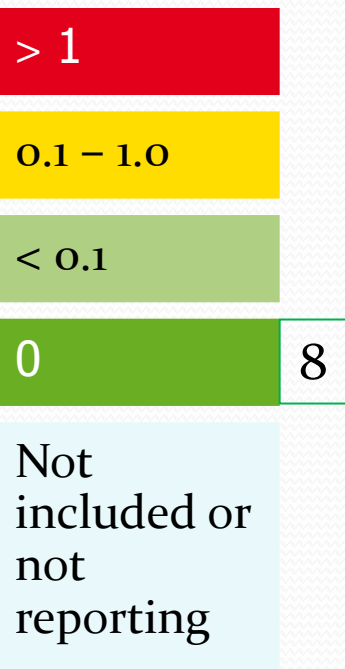
Achieving and maintaining high vaccination coverage in Europe: the challenge remains



Measles incidence rates

Figure 11: Reported incidence of indigenous measles per 100 000 population, by EU/EEA country, 2010

2010



Message 3

Measles elimination continues



A stylized map of Cyprus is shown in light blue. Overlaid on the map are three human figures in orange, green, and red. The word 'CYPRUS' is written in blue capital letters at the top.

CYPRUS

Activities 2012

Prevent
Protect
Immunise



Information to parents and pupils from medical officers and health visitors.

Paediatricians and health visitors campaign for vaccination coverage.

Health visitors campaign for children's vaccination coverage.

Participation in radio-T.V. programmes informing about vaccination.

CYPRUS

Ministry of Health Immunisation Schedule 2012



VACCINATION SCHEDULE 2012

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
CYPRUS

Vaccine ⇓	Age ⇨	Birth	2 Months	4 Months	6 Months	8 Months	12 Months	13 Months	15 Months	18 Months	20 Months	24 Months	4-6 Years	11-12 Years	14-16 Years
Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP				DTaP				DTaP		Td adult
Poliomyelitis			IPV	IPV	IPV					IPV			IPV		
H. Influenza type b			Hib	Hib	Hib		Hib								
Pneumococcal conjugated			PCV	PCV			PCV				PCV				
Hepatitis B			Hep B	Hep B		Hep B									
Meningitec C conjugated							Men C								
Measles Mumps Rubella							MMR						MMR		
Chicken-box							Var						Var		

VACCINES THAT ARE GIVEN IN SPECIAL FINDINGS

Pneumococcus conjugated													PCV			
Pneumococcus Polysaccharide													PPV23			
Meningitec Polysaccharide													Men Polysaccharide			
Hepatitis A													Hep A			
Anti-Tuberculosis	BCG															
Anti-influenza						Influenza										

Adult Vaccination

1. Td Adults - if vaccinations were not given before and as a booster dose every 10 years
2. Hep B Vaccine - given in high risk groups
3. Measles, Mumps, Rubella - given in adults with no vaccination before
4. Anti-Influenza - given in high risk groups, according to indications

Shape  detects the age space for vaccination

Shape  detects the age on late vaccination or if vaccines were given earlier from proper time.

CYPRUS

Children's Coverage with Basic Vaccines

Estimation of vaccine coverage in basic vaccination in 17-24 months old children

*Every 3 years in 17 -24 months old children living in Cyprus's free –not occupied-
areas*

Main Findings –Latest investigation(2009):

- **DTP₃** 98,6% coverage
- **HBV₃** 96,4% coverage
- **Hib** (complete vaccination) 53,2% coverage
(3 first doses) 91,7% coverage
- **Meningococcal C** 73% coverage
- **Pneumococcus** 37,5% coverage
- **Varicella** 36,3% coverage -given only from private sector
- **MMR** 87% coverage



Causes of postpone or not injection of necessary vaccines, survey 2009

- Child's sickness (64,1%)
- Lack of Vaccine (9,8%)
- Lack of time (7,6%)
- Lack of Interest (6,5%)
- Limited Information (3,3%)
- Other reasons (8,7%)



- Child's sickness
- Lack of Vaccine
- Lack of time
- Lack of Interest
- Limited Information
- Other reasons

Vaccination Coverage in children age 18-29 months for years 2000, 1997, 1991 and in children 16-27 months for year 2003 and 17-24 months for years 2006, 2009, Comparative results (2009, 2006, 2003, 2000, 1997, 1994, 1991)

Year of investigation	PERCENTAGE COVERAGE (%)																		
	DTP1/ DTaP	DTP2	DTP3	OPV1/ IPV	OPV2	OPV3	MMR	HBV1	HBV2	HBV3	Hib Completel y vaccinated	Hib Not Completel vaccinated	Varice lla	MenC Complete vaccinate	MenC Not Comple vaccinat e	MenC None	PCV7 None	PCV7 Not Comple vaccinat e	PCV 7 Compl vaccina ted
2009 N419	100	100	98,6	99,8	99,8	98,6	86,9	99,5	99,5	96,4	53,2	44,9	36,3	73	5,5	21,5	20,5	42	37,5
2006 N=370	99,5	98,4	96,8	99,5	98,4	96,5	87	98,6	97,8	93,2	51,6	47	39,5	49,2	4,6	46,2	-	-	-
2003 N=320	100	99,4	97,8	100	99,4	97,5	86,3	97,8	95,3	88,4	65,3	32,5	38,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 N=236	99,6	99,2	97,5	99,2	98,7	97,5	84,7	94,9	93,6	89	31,8	44,5	26,3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997 N=218	99,5	99,1	97,7	99,5	99,1	97,7	89,9	90,8	90,8	88,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994 N=214	98,6	97,7	96,3	97,7	97,7	96,3	83,2	75,2	72,4	68,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991 N=212	99,5	99,1	97,6	99,1	98,1	95,8	83	28,1	26,9	20,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

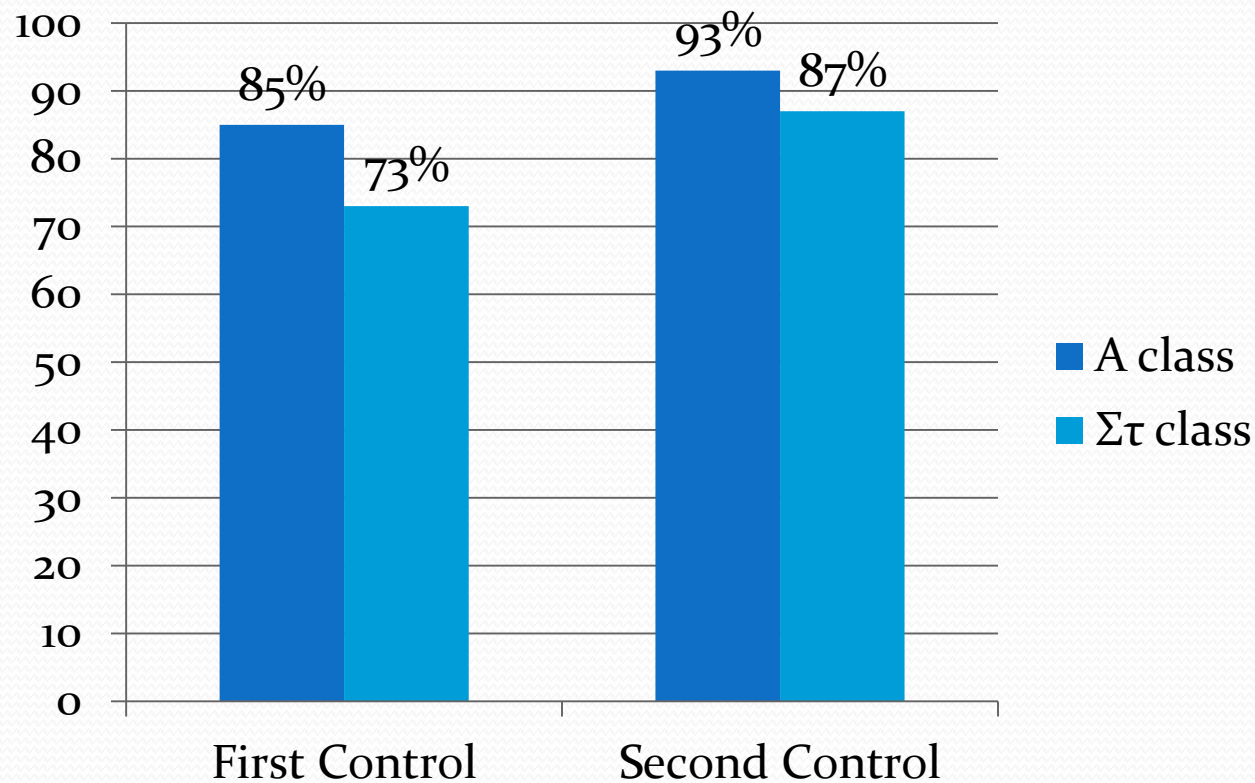
N: Number of children covered from the survey

INVESTIGATION-ACT OF SCHOLIATRIC SERVICES

COVERAGE WITH MMR VACCINE

RESPONSE PERCENTAGE

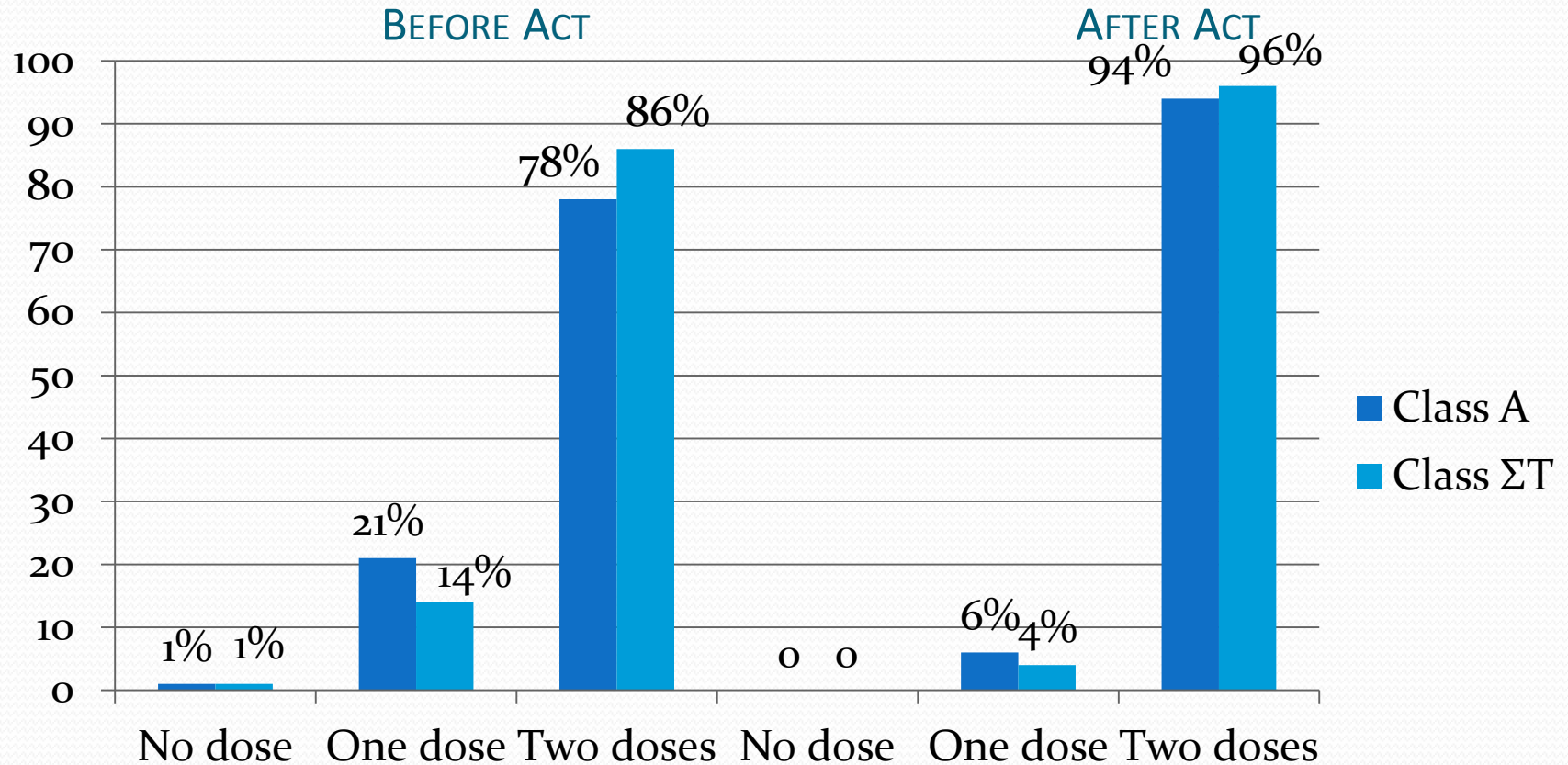
SCHOOL YEAR 2011-2012



INVESTIGATION-ACT OF SCHOLIATRIC SERVICES

COVERAGE WITH MMR VACCINE

SCHOOL YEAR 2011-2012



Medical and Public Health Services, 2012
Surveillance and Infectious diseases control Unit

Childhood Vaccinations

Children's Health and Safety





Ευχαριστώ

