

# National Immunization Programme in Romania

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# Romanian Health System Structure

## Governmental public health system

### I. Central level:

- the Ministry of Health
- the National Health Insurance House (Bismark system)
- other Ministries (Finance, Labour and Social Solidarity and Family, Transport, Defence, Justice)

### II. The district level:

- District Public Health Authorities (42)
- District Health Insurance Houses
- Health care providers (primary health care practices, specialized medical practices, health centres, outpatient clinics, hospitals, emergency services providers, home care providers, and long term care institutions)
- Private sector

# DTP vaccination in Romania

Vaccination against diphtheria, tetanos and pertussis has been introduced in Romania into 1961.

The vaccination was performed with diftero-tetano-pertussis combined vaccine (DTP) administered at 2, 4, 6, 12 and 30-35 de months age

2009:

- DTPa has been introduced into the national schedule at the 4 years age
- to the infants (2,4,6 and 12 months age) DTP has been replaced with DTPa (combined tetravalent vaccine).

# POLIO vaccination in Romania

- Vaccination against poliomyelitis has been introduced in Romania into 1961.
- The last case of autochthon poliomyelitis was notified in 1992 ( unvaccinated child from Giurgiu district)

2009:

- OPV has been replaced with IPV within the vaccination schedule
- to the infants (2,4,6 and 12 months age) OPV has been replaced with IPV (combined tetravalent vaccine).

# History measles vaccination in Romania

Year	Vaccine (recommended age)
1979-2002 (April)	Monovalent measles dose 1 (9-11 months)
1994	Monovalent measles dose 2 (6-7 years)
1998	1) Monovalent measles nationwide campaign (all children 7-14, boys 15-18 [without proof of 2 doses]); 2) Measles-rubella (MR) 15-18 females only [all]
2002 (April) - (2004)	Monovalent measles dose 1 (12-15 months) (in preparation for national MMR introduction)
2003-2008	Monovalent rubella (13-14 years, girls only – school campaigns)
2004-present	Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) dose 1 (12-15 months)
2005- 2014	MMR dose 2 (6-7 years)
2015 - present	MMR dose 2 (5 years)

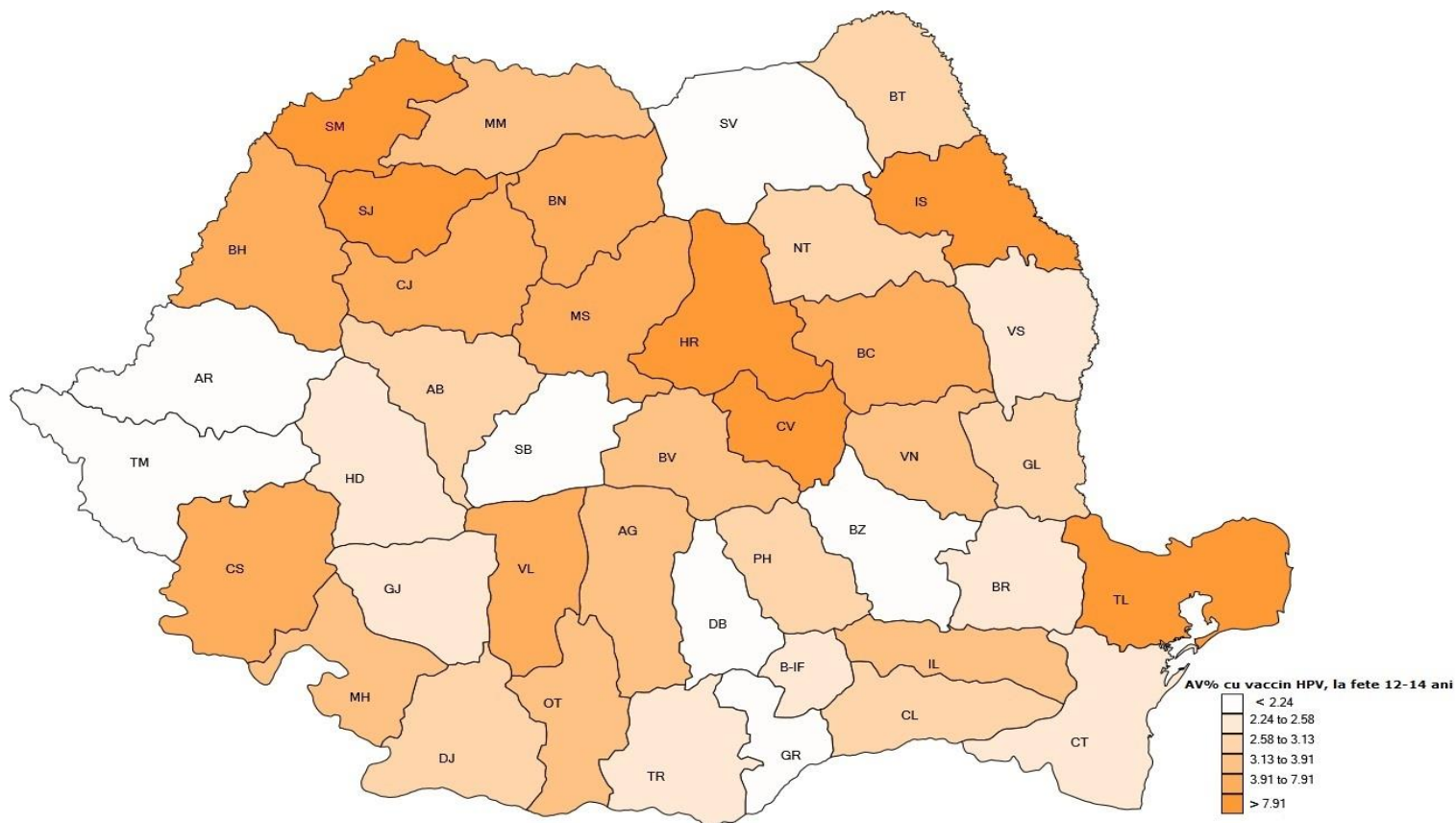
# Hepatitis B vaccination in Romania

- Vaccination against hepatitis B has been introduced in Romania in 1995. Vaccination scheme comprises 3 doses: at the birth (the first 24 hours), at 2 months age and at 6 months age
- In 1999 vaccination against hepatitis B was extended to 9 years old children as well as medical students from the last year of the sanitary schools
- In 2003 vaccination at 18 years old in high schools

# HPV vaccination in Romania

- First introduced in 2008 for girls 9-10 years of age – vaccination coverage 2.6%
- During 2009 – 2011 for girls belong to 12-14 years age group
- In 2011 due to the parents refusal to vaccinate their girls vaccination was extended first to the age groups of 15 – 19 years old, than to 20 – 24 years old and over and it was done by the gynecologists
- Vaccination against HPV was done until the vaccine expired, in 2011
- Until 2013 vaccination against HPV into the National Programme of Oncology – programme for cervical cancer prophylaxis
- In 2013 this vaccination was reintroduced into the national schedule for girls belong age group of 11-14 years old, **optional by request**, but until now the vaccine wasn't purchased

# Vaccination coverage (%) with 3 doses of HPV vaccine at 12-14 years age group girls by districts, Romania 2008 -2011





# National Immunization Programme

- Is part of National Programme of Communicable Diseases
- It is founded from the state budget and ensures free of charge vaccination of all children, from birth to 15 years old

## Objectives:

Protection of population health against the main communicable disease which are preventable through vaccination:

- for the population ages mentioned into the national schedule
- for some risk groups

# Activities within national immunization programme (1)

## I. Ministry of Health

- is responsible for organization of the programme,
- approving the national schedule
- purchasing and distributing the vaccines

## II. National Public Health Institute (NPHI)

Technical coordination through:

- monthly monitoring of vaccinated children percentage by vaccine type and by ages mentioned into the national schedule; all these data are submitted to the MoH
- vaccination coverage estimation according with a methodology
- surveillance of adverse events following immunization (AEFI) and uncommon events (AEFI clusters, national/international alerts regarding batches of vaccines which caused AEFI)
- administration and developing of National Electronic Registry of Vaccination
- printing of vaccination cards
- professional training for public health districts personnel

# Activities within national immunization programme (2)

## II. Districts public health

- storage, distribution and, as the case, transport of vaccines to the medical services providers
- estimating of necessary vaccines quantities and ensure efficient use of requested and distributed vaccines
- ensure training for medical personnel responsible for vaccination, also for community medical assistances and for health care mediators
- verify of the vaccines storage conditions, vaccines administration, vaccinations registration and reporting
- identify of communities with suboptimal vaccination coverage and organizing of supplementary immunization campaigns

# Activities within national immunization programme (3)

## III. Medical services providers from the primary medical assistance level (family doctors) and maternities

- estimating of necessary quantities for vaccines
- performing the vaccination according with the national schedule, as the case, at other ages in the situation of completing vaccination scheme
- family doctors have the obligation to perform vaccination of the beneficiaries enrolled on the its own list insured persons, as well to those who are not enrolled on the family doctor's list
- carry out the registration correctly and on time of performed into the primary medical evidences, into the Electronic vaccination registry
- informing parents regarding the vaccinations and their timing of performing

Family doctors provides information and due vaccinations also with other types of vaccination which are not included in the national programme.

# Other vaccination activities providers

Private system – out of pocket payment

Public system:

- ✓ Neonatologists and pediatricians – for children – out of pocket payment
- ✓ Other categories of medical doctors (ex gynecologists) – for adults - out of pocket payment
- ✓ Family doctors within health system of the army, interior, justice and transports for the insured persons into the specific insured system – free of charge according to the national schedule

# National Electronic Registry of Vaccination (NERV)

Medical doctors from maternities, family doctors[...], regardless of the organization form of medical assistance within public or private system [...] have the obligation to ensure the correct vaccination of children and to introduce into the National Electronic Registry of Vaccination the data regarding vaccination performed within National Immunization Programme (Order of MoH no. 1234/2011)

Based on monthly Report generated by NERV payment for vaccination is provided from the state budget allocated to the National Immunization Programme (Order of MoH no. 377/2017 with the subsequent amendments and additions).

# Registru Electronic National de Vaccinari

Home Copii si vaccinuri Operatiuni administrative Rapoarte Catagrafie Grafice Corectare coduri unice

## Filtreaza rezultatele

Tip vaccinare:

- Toate tipurile -

Vaccinare efectuata:

- Toate -

Varsta reala incepand cu:

Zile

Varsta reala pana la:

Zile

Nume medic vaccinator:

Cod parafa medic vaccinator:

## Informatii vaccinuri

Vizualizati vaccinurile copilului:

## Vizualizare vaccinuri

Nr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copil	C.N.P.	Cod unic	Tip vaccin (antigen)	Produs	Varsta vaccinare	Varsta reala	Efectuat	RAPI	Data expirare vaccin	Data vaccinare
1	<input type="checkbox"/>				Hep B	Euvax	Primele 24 ore	0 ani 0 luni 0 zile	Da	Nu		2013-12-29
2	<input type="checkbox"/>				BCG	BCG ( Alt produs )	2-7 zile	0 ani 0 luni 4 zile	Da	Nu		2014-01-02
3	<input type="checkbox"/>				DTPa-VPI-Hib-HB	Hexacima	2 luni	0 ani 2 luni 25 zile	Da	Nu	2016-02-29	2014-03-24
4	<input type="checkbox"/>				DTPa-VPI-Hib	Pentaxim	4 luni	0 ani 4 luni 23 zile	Da	Nu	2015-05-31	2014-05-21
5	<input type="checkbox"/>				DTPa-VPI-Hib-HB	Hexacima	6 luni	0 ani 6 luni 26 zile	Da	Nu	2016-03-31	2014-07-23



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# Current National Immunization Programme

## I. Vaccination according to the population ages mentioned into the national schedule

AGE RECOMMENDED	VACCINATION TYPE	COMMENTS
First 24 hours of life 2-7 days age	Hepatitis B vaccine Calmette Guérin vaccine (BCG)	In maternity
2 months age	Diphtheria–Tetanus–acellular Pertussis–Poliomyelitis–Hepatitis B– Haemophilus infl. B vaccine (DTaP–IPV–HepB–Hib) Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine	Family doctors
4 months age	Diphtheria–Tetanus–acellular Pertussis–Poliomyelitis–Hepatitis B– Haemophilus infl. B vaccine (DTaP–IPV–HepB–Hib) Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine	Family doctors
11 months age	Diphtheria–Tetanus–acellular Pertussis–Poliomyelitis–Hepatitis B– Haemophilus infl. B vaccine (DTaP–IPV–HepB–Hib) Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine	Family doctors
12 months age	Measles–Mumps–Rubella vaccine (MMR)	Family doctors
5 years age	Measles–Mumps–Rubella vaccine (MMR)	Family doctors
6 years age	Diphtheria–Tetanus–acellular Pertussis–Poliomyelitis (DTaP – IPV)	Family doctors
14 years age	Diphtheria–Tetanus vaccine for adults (dT)/Diphtheria–Tetanus–acellular Pertussis vaccine for adults (dTap)	Family doctors



# Current National Immunization Programme

## II. Vaccination of risk group population

VACCINATION TYPE	RISK GROUP POPULATION
dT or VTA, in the situation when dT vaccine is not available	pregnant
<b>HPV</b>	<b>girls from 11 - 14 years age group</b>
Flu vaccine	persons of risk group population established by WHO according to the methodology
MMR	contacts of outbreak
Other vaccination approved by the MoH and applicable within uncommon epidemiological situations and/or within PHEIC	persons with an increased susceptibility regardless of their vaccination history or infectious disease history (catch-up campaigns, mopping-up or follow-up), immigrants, refugees, asylees

# Thank you!