



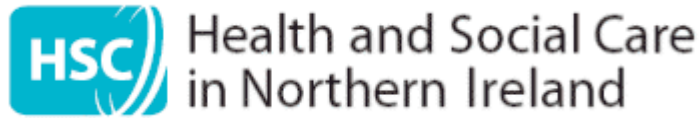
Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

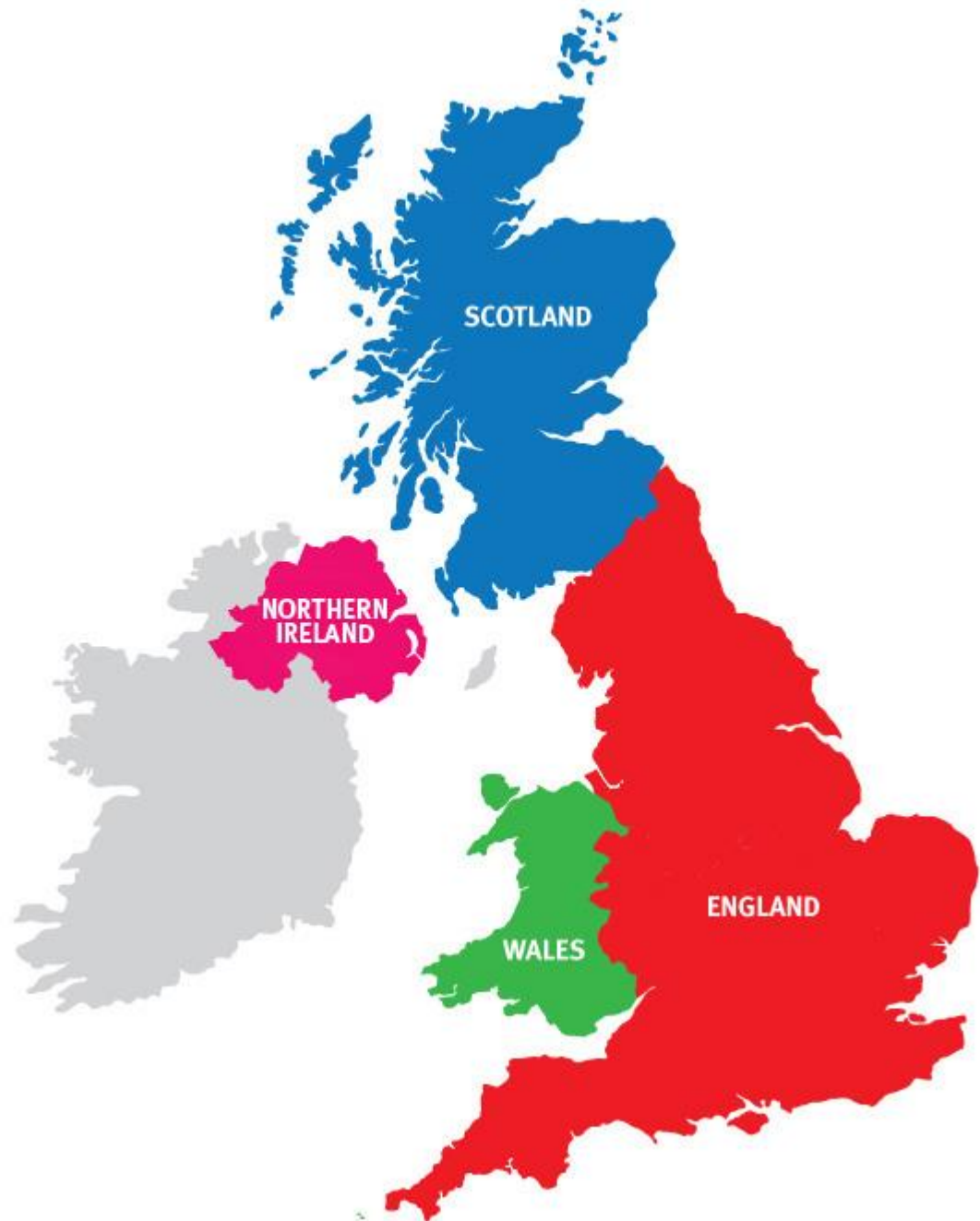
The health care system in the UK

Dr. Vanessa Saliba
Consultant Epidemiologist
National Infection Service

30th November 2017



- established in 1948
- publically funded – general taxation
- free at the point of use
- devolved - each country has different policies and priorities





Public Health
England

National Health Service Constitution - 2011



THE NHS
CONSTITUTION
the NHS belongs to us all

Common set of principles and values. Rights and responsibilities.

1. The NHS provides a comprehensive service, available to all
2. Access to NHS services is based on clinical need, not an individual's ability to pay
3. The NHS aspires to the highest standards of excellence and professionalism
4. The patient will be at the heart of everything the NHS does
5. The NHS works across organisational boundaries
6. The NHS is committed to providing best value for taxpayers' money
7. The NHS is accountable to the public, communities and patients that it serves



Public Health
England

National Health Service Constitution - 2011

“You have the right to receive the vaccinations that the **Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation** recommends that you should receive under an NHS-provided **national immunisation programme.**”

“The NHS also commits to provide **screening programmes** as recommended by the **UK National Screening Committee.**”



Working
together
for patients



Respect
and dignity



Commitment
to quality of
care



Compassion



Improving
lives

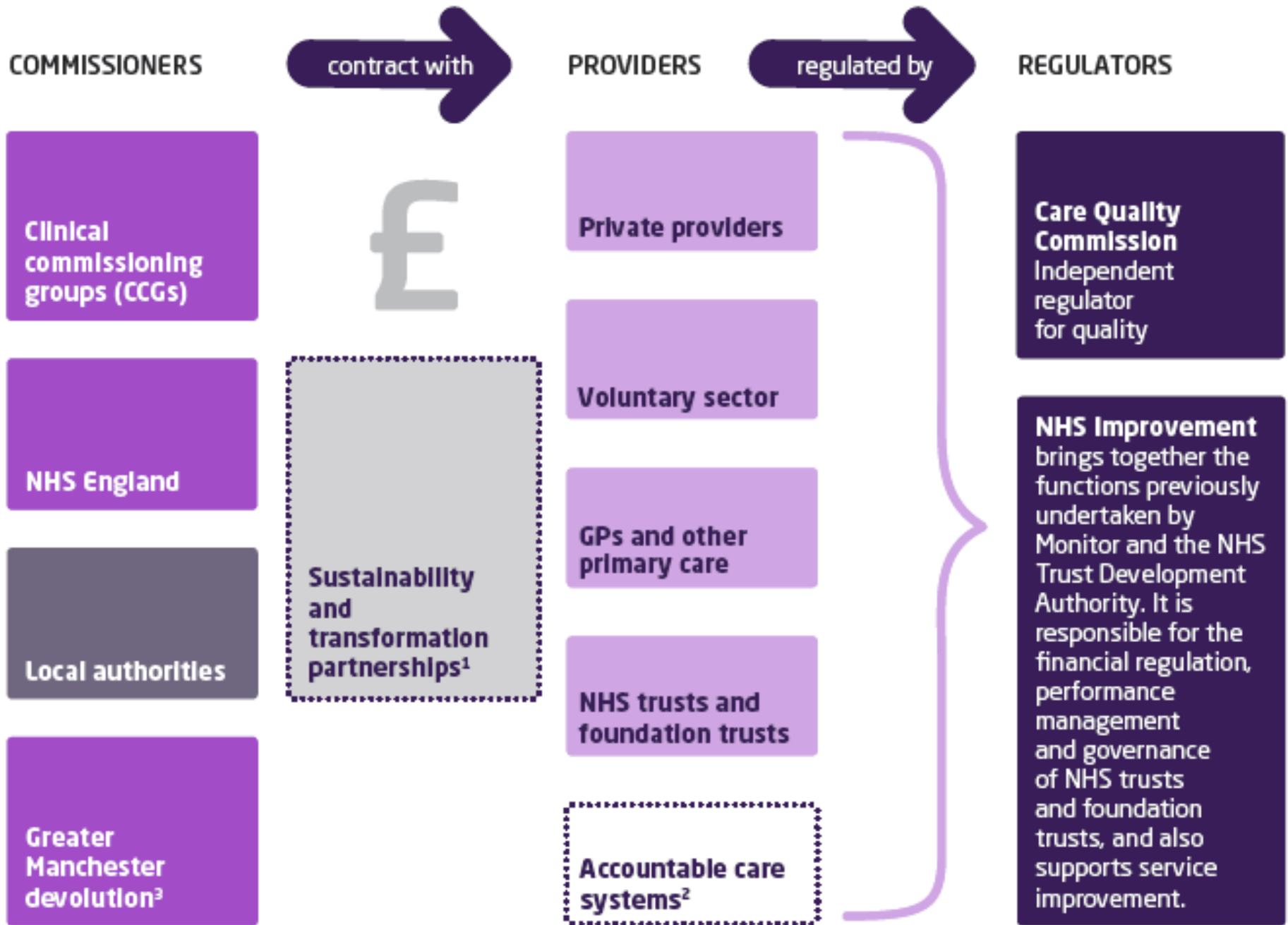


Everyone
counts

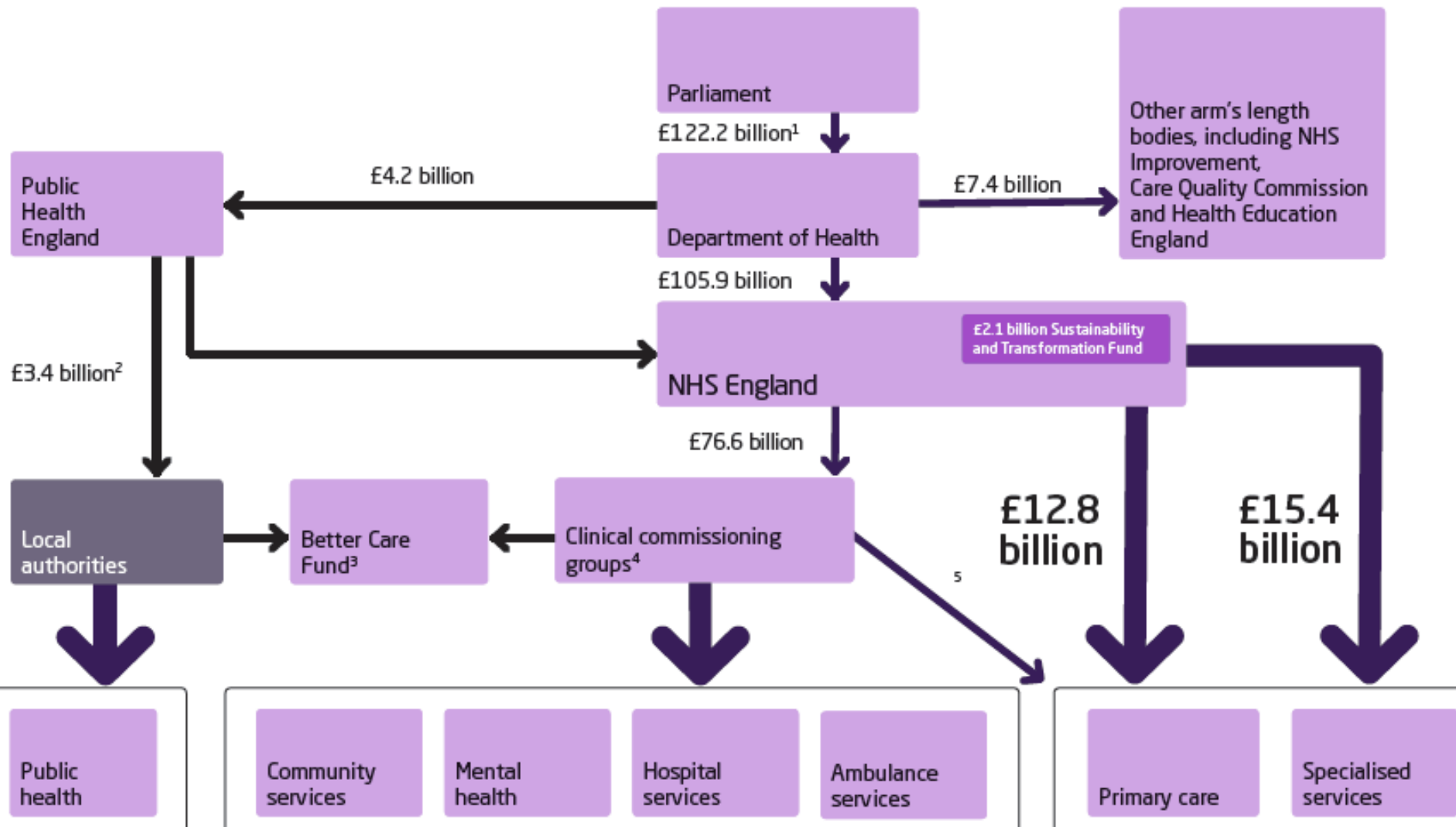


Devolution of health services from April 2013

- Local NHS GP led **clinical commissioning groups** commission most local health care
- **Local authorities** commission public health e.g. school health, sexual health, drugs and alcohol
- However, some clinical services are commissioned nationally by **NHS England**:
 - General practitioner contract
 - specialised and highly specialised drugs
 - **immunisation and screening programmes** - “Section 7a” agreement (between DH and NHS England)
- **Public Health England** provides expert technical support



How the money flows...



Organisations involved in Screening

Health England (PHE)

Public Health England is a

Public Health Eng
NHS England

UK National Screening Committee (UK NSC)

Committee (UK NSC)

Health), PHE is responsible for national screening programmes and

setting screening policy and

Provide Health/EA standards in England and Wales

- **National Screening**

organisations, with a particular focus on the programmes set and produced by programme managers and on the changes to specific policies. The section 7A disallows some employees from and to

Screening and communication

Programme standards

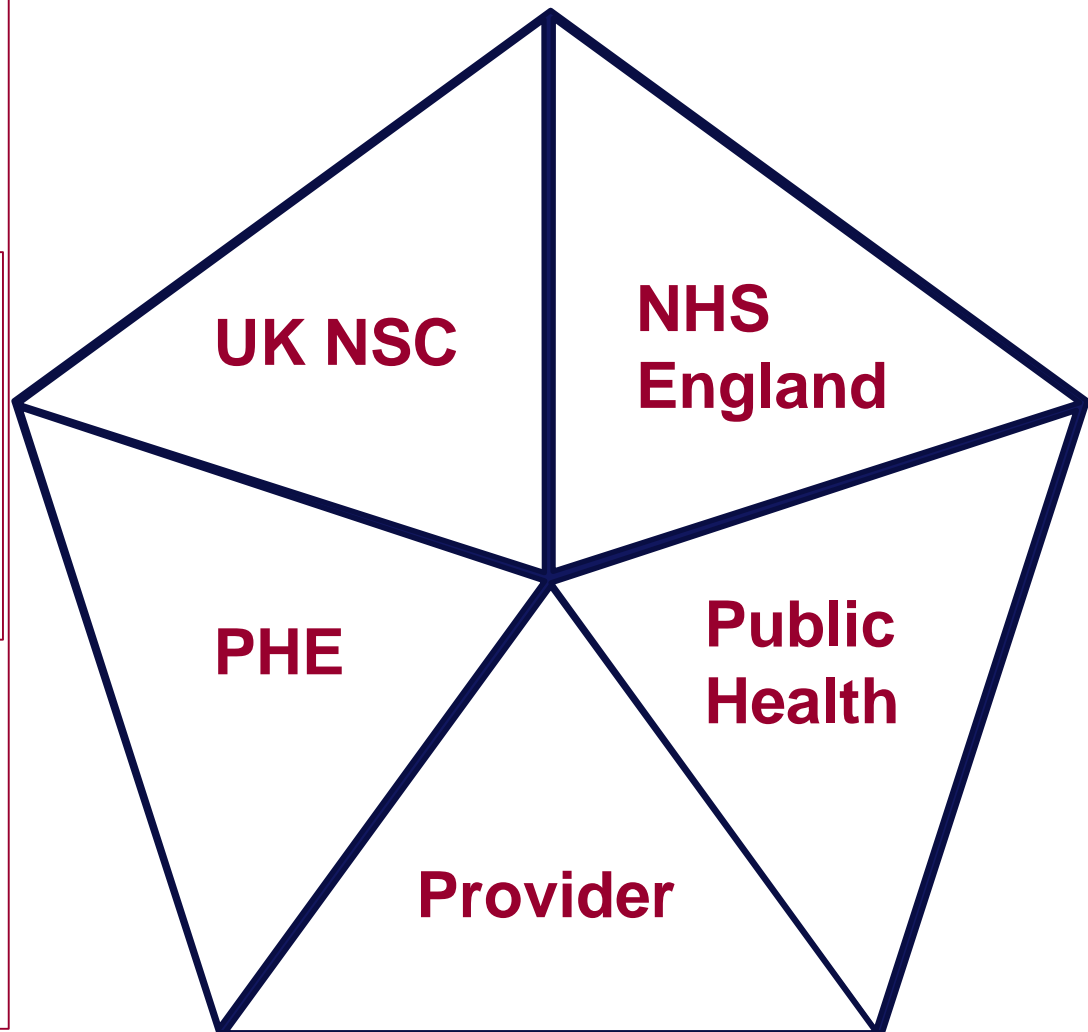
Screening Quality Assurance

several countries have asked for the evidence service (SOAS) ensuring

with product managers and a team of

programmes are safe and professionally developed criteria are effective by checking that each national programme standards the programmes.

are achieved and manage incidents arising in the programmes





Public Health
England

Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI)

Independent expert advisory committee

- makes recommendations to the Secretary of State for Health

All JCVI **recommendations** relating to national vaccination programmes

- must be shown to be **cost-effective**
- must originate from an initial request to consider the issue by the Secretary of State for Health

JCVI can make **advice** in other areas and based on other criteria

e.g. minor changes to schedules

e.g. selective programmes for those at risk

Cost-effectiveness analysis

**Usually cost of intervention (e.g. vaccination) –
cost saved due to intervention**

$$\frac{\text{Incremental cost of intervention}}{\text{Incremental effects of intervention}}$$

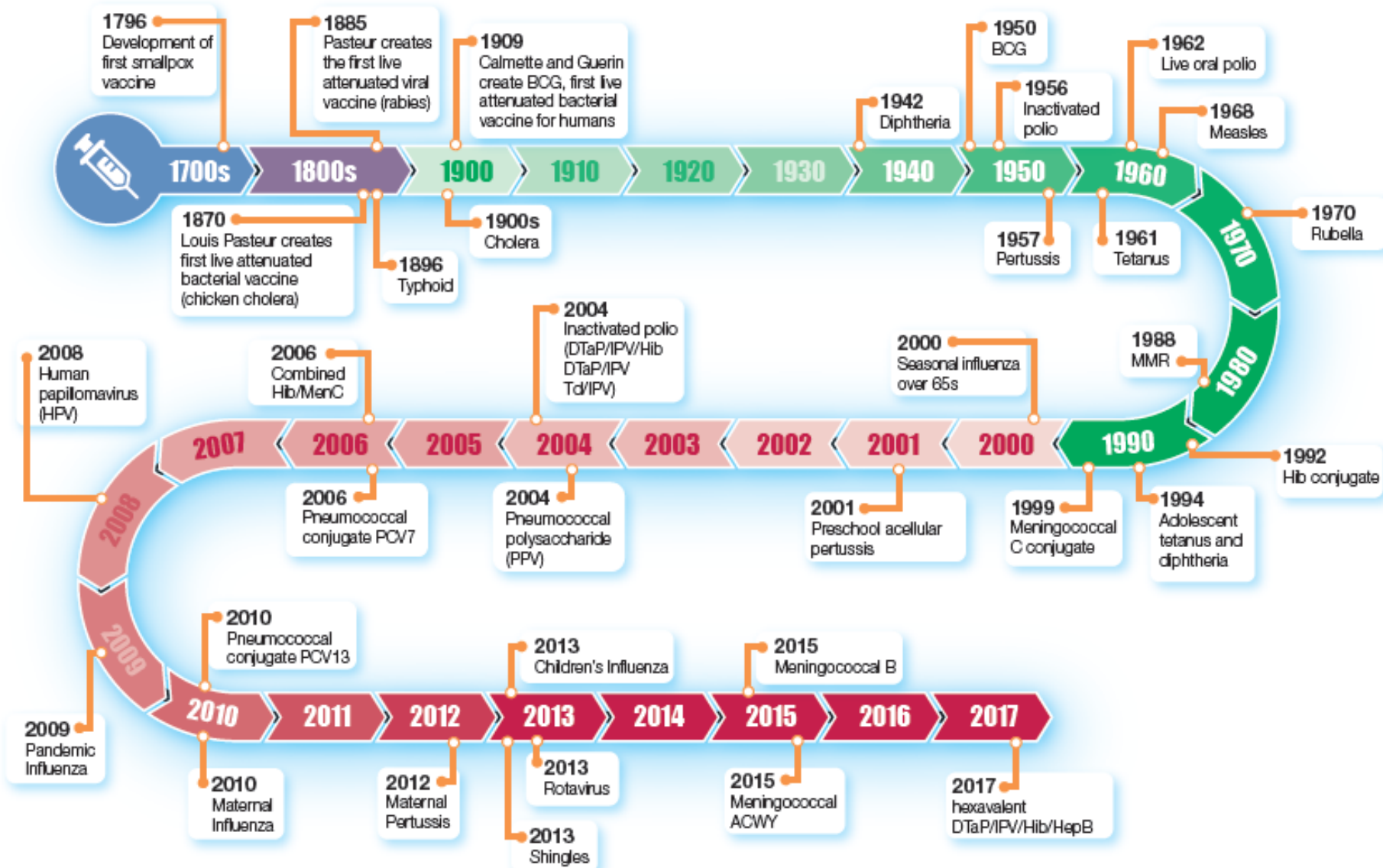
= £ per unit of effect

**Usually measured in
QALYs
Quality Adjusted
Life Years gained**





Historical vaccine development and introduction of routine vaccine programmes in the UK



Vaccines protect us throughout our lives, from birth to old age

Babies are offered essential vaccines to protect against conditions including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio through to meningitis, measles, mumps and rubella. The childhood vaccination programme is saving lives and preventing serious illness and disability.



Adolescents and young adults receive vaccines which protect against cervical cancer (girls) along with meningitis and septicaemia. Young adults who missed out on MMR as a child are encouraged to get vaccinated to protect against measles, mumps and rubella.



Older people are urged to protect themselves from flu every year (from age 65). We also vaccinate against serious and potentially fatal pneumococcal infections in people of 65 and over. Over 70s can avoid painful and debilitating shingles with a vaccine.





Public Health
England

PHE roles and responsibilities

Policy development

- Secretariat for expert committees
- Evaluation of programmes
- Data management and reporting of surveillance data
- Service impact and advice on policy implementation approach
- Input to business case
- Advice on development of Sec 7a ambition

Service design / pilot

- Responsibility for pilot design and implementation
- Development and revision of national service specifications
- Pilot evaluation

Service delivery

- Development of operational guidance and national communications
- National standard development
- Vaccine procurement and supply systems
- Expert clinical advice
- Leadership, management & expert advice on SUI and Outbreak
- Provide expert resource to NHSE

Programme assurance and reporting

- Monitor PHOF indicators / Sec 7a key deliverables
- Surveillance systems and data analysis
- Setting and advice on quality standards
- Quality Assurance of providers
- Facilitation of national professional networks



National Immunisation Team

The National Immunisation Team has five core areas of responsibility in relation to Immunisation Programmes:

1. planning and implementation of national immunisation programmes
2. supply, financial contract management and procurement of vaccines
3. scientific policy development
4. surveillance, analysis and research
5. secretariat for JCVI

Key stakeholders



Joint Committee on Vaccination & Immunisation (JCVI)

Local NHS providers of immunisation services

