HPV VACCINATION PROGRAM IN SWITZERLAND, LESSONS LEARNT AND THE WAY FORWARD

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Overview of the HPV vaccination program (1): Decision for Vaccination and type of recommendations

2007 introduction of the HPV Vaccine (bi-or quadrivalent) recommendation for Vaccination (by the Swiss National Commission for Vaccination) and programm:

- Generell vaccination recommendation for all girls 11-14y old
- Catch-up vaccination recommendation for women 15-19y
- Complementary vac.recommendation for women 20-26y (case-based decision)
Decision for Vaccination and type of recommendations

2015: recommendation for a male HPV vaccination (only quadrivalent vaccine):
   – Complementary vaccination for boys and men 11-26 years (20-26 years case-based decision)

2017/18?: recommendation for a q9HPV Vaccine
Overview HPV vaccination CH: Preparation for the HPV programm

- Article in the bulletin of the Federal Office of Health
- Facts sheets, specific flyer addressing young people
- Price negotiations with pharmaceutical firms
- Negotiations with providers about implementation.
- Securing budget for full reimbursement nationwide, so that no fee for patient, remuneration for physician provider
Vaccination program

- Mandatory for all states (cantons) to develop a program of HPV vaccination (means every cantons deals differenly with it)
- Start date program: officially 2008 for females, 2016 in males, but different in cantons
- Implementation of program: Some cantons school-based only, some only private physician, some mixed.
Overview: Vaccination coverage: 2011-13

Blue=1 dose, red = 3 doses

Spaar A, et al., Paediatrie 2015, data from SNVCS
Major stakeholders or societal-historical factors with role and impact on the program.

- [select and/or add relevant stakeholders/factors for your country and briefly indicate role and impact]
- adolescents, parents: “clients”
- GP’s/GYN/Paediatricians: vaccination in private practice, cantonal funding
- school doctors, school nurses: main vaccinators, in schools
- academia: evaluation of programs
- organised anti-vaccine groups: acting out...as with any vaccine
- Government: regulations, funding
- MOH. Not existing in Switzerland
- industry: provider of vaccines,
# SWOT Analysis

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strength</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weakness</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>• Mandatory cantonal programs: potentially every young person reached</td>
<td>• Heterogeneity of implementation in cantons</td>
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<td>• No financial barriers to vaccination</td>
<td>• Remuneration system complicated for private physicians</td>
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<td>• School-based programs reach almost all youth</td>
<td>• Coverage insufficient</td>
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<td>• Male vaccination reaches MSM</td>
<td>• Compensation/indemnity for serious vaccine related adverse effects granted</td>
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## SWOT Analysis (2)

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<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Linking vaccination with health education on SRH</td>
<td>- Uncontrolled activities of anti-vaccine lobby</td>
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