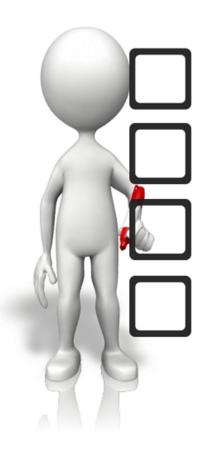
The National Vaccine Program: Supporting the Nation's Immunization Infrastructure

CDR Valerie Marshall, MPH, PMP, Deputy Director, National Vaccine Program (NVP), Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy (OIDP)





Objectives



Discuss the National Vaccine Program

Explain the Five Goals of the Vaccines National Strategic Plan

Explain the Vaccines Federal Implementation Plan

Discuss Policy Oriented Solutions to Meet World Challenge

- During the mid-1970s, several lawsuits were filed against vaccine manufacturers and healthcare providers by people who believed they had been injured by the diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT) vaccine
- Manufacturers made large payouts to individuals and families claiming vaccine injury, particularly from DPT immunization
- Many pharmaceutical companies left the vaccine business.
- By the end of 1984, only one U.S. company still manufactured the DPT vaccine, and other vaccines were also losing manufacturers.
- In response, Congress passed the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act

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Created the
National
Vaccine
Program Office



National
Vaccine Injury
Compensation
Program



Committee established to review vaccine reactions

National Vaccine Program

Established by 1986 National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act (Public Law 99-660, 42 USC §300aa et seq) to prevent infectious diseases through immunization and prevent adverse reactions to vaccines

Research and development

Safety and efficacy

Licensure

Production and procurement

Distribution and use

Evaluation for adverse effects

Coordination of government and non-government activities

National Vaccine Program Outputs:

Timely Reviews and Recommendations

Vaccine Research: Public and Private Collaboration

Review of IOM Report on Vaccines for the 21st Century

Vaccine Safety Action Plan

Assessing the State of Vaccine Confidence in the United States

Reducing Patient and Provider Barriers to Maternal Immunizations

Overcoming Barriers to Low HPV Vaccine Uptake in the United States

Strengthening the Supply of Vaccines in the United States

Financing Vaccines in the 21st Century

Critical Functions of the Section 317 Immunization Program

Enhancing Participation in Immunization Information Systems

Enhancing Work of HHS National Vaccine Program in Global Immunizations

National Vaccine Program Outputs: Setting Standards

1996

Standards of Pediatric Immunization Practices: 1996, 2003, 2013

> Standards of Adult Immunization Practices: 2003, 2013

2003

Standards for Adult Immunization Practices

1

ASSESS immunization status of all patients in every clinical encounter.

2

SHARE a strong recommendation for vaccines that patients need.

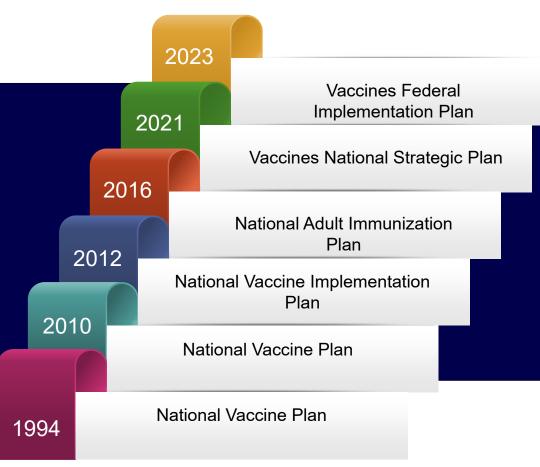
3

ADMINISTER needed vaccines or REFER to a provider who can immunize.

4

DOCUMENT vaccines administered or received by your patients.

Since its inception in 1986, the National Vaccine Program has been charged with developing interagency plans to coordinate action among federal agencies and stakeholders.



VACCINES

B. Goals

In pursuit of this vision, the Vaccines Plan establishes five goals:



1. Foster innovation in vaccine development and related technologies



2. Maintain the highest levels of vaccine safety



3. Increase knowledge of and confidence in routinely recommended vaccines



4. Increase access to and use of all routinely recommended vaccines



5. Protect the health of the nation by supporting global immunization efforts

National Strategic Plan

for the United States | 2021-2025



VACCINES

Federal Implementation Plan for the United States | 2021-2025



FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

- Approved by HHS in January 2023
- Inventory of immunization activities and actions by federal agencies that advance the 5 goals of the Vaccines National Strategic Plan through coordination and collaboration
- Accompanies and aligns with the National Vaccine Plan and its goals, objectives, and strategies.
- The Implementation Plan references vaccine development, administration, and policy issues
- Guided by the Interagency Vaccine Working Group as its steering committee and informed through two public comment periods

Interagency Vaccine Working Group – Federal Agencies

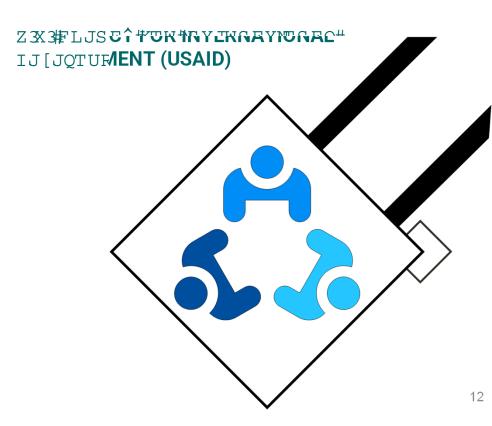
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SAMPLE STRATEGIES





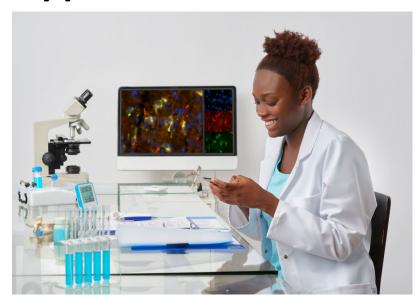
Goal 1: Foster Innovation in Vaccine Development and Related Technologies

Objective 1.1: Support the development of innovative, safe, and effective vaccines to prevent infectious diseases of public health significance

Convene Scientific Meetings



Support Basic Research





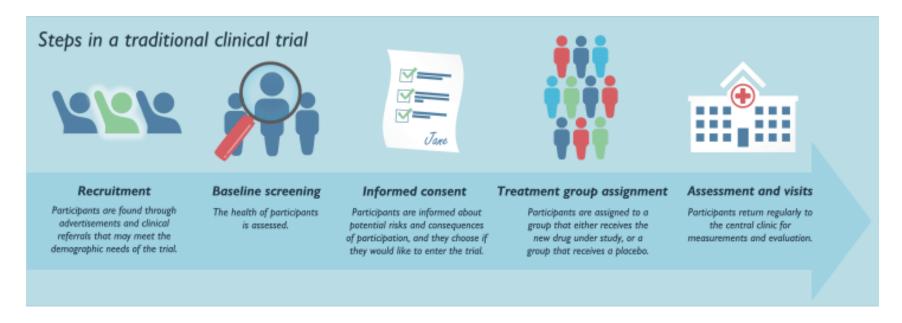


Goal 2: Maintain the Highest Levels of Vaccine Safety

Objective 2.1: Minimize preventable vaccine-related adverse events

Strategy 2.1.1 Identify gaps in knowledge and support research on mechanisms of adverse events associated with vaccines and vaccinations.

Support preclinical and clinical research







Goal 3: Increase Knowledge of and Confidence in Routinely Recommended Vaccines

Objective 3.1: Counter vaccine mis- and disinformation and increase public support for the individual and societal benefits of vaccination

Strategy 3.1.1 Promote vaccination as a social norm through coordinated traditional and social media campaigns.

Disseminate immunization information







Goal 4: Increase Access to and Use of All Routinely Recommended Vaccines

Objective 4.1: Increase the availability of vaccines in a variety of settings

Strategy 4.1.1 Remove barriers to and incentivize vaccination in pharmacies, obstetrics-gynecology practices, other specialty health care settings, and non-health care settings such as schools, workplaces, places of worship, and community centers.

Expand immunization locations







Goal 5: Protect the Health of the Nation by Supporting Global Immunization Efforts

Objective 5.1: Support vaccine research and development to address vaccine-preventable diseases of global public health importance

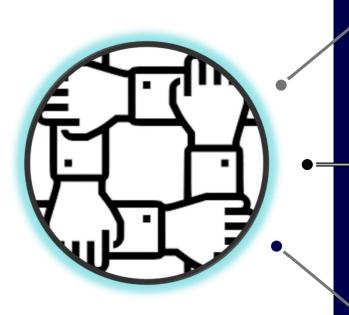
Strategy 5.1.1 Support the development of technologies that improve vaccine access, distribution, and equity in low-resource countries during a public health emergency.

Support international vaccine development



Strengths of the Plan

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Vision

Provides a vision of collaboration among federal agencies

Collective Action

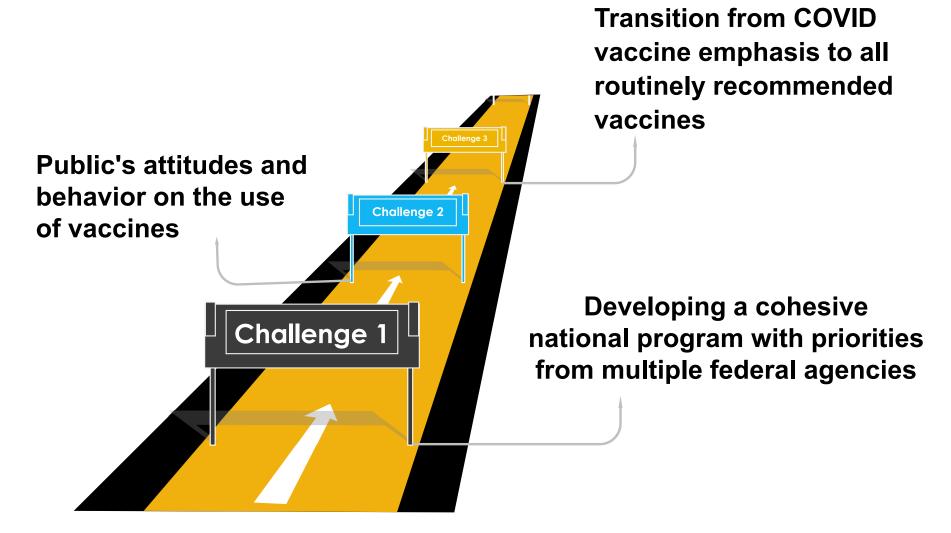
The plan outlines the actions federal agencies are taking to achieve national immunization goals

Commitment

Demonstrates federal agencies' accountability and commitment to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases

Challenges to Implementation

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Some activities can be adopted by non-federal entities

State and local immunization programs, health care providers, professional organizations, academic institutions, vaccine advocacy organizations, and community organizations.



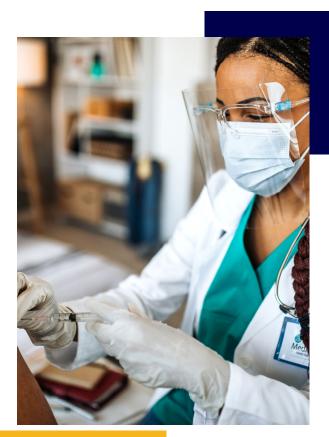
Vehicle for Coordination

The Implementation Plan is intended to facilitate coordinate action by federal agencies to protect public health and achieve optimal prevention of disease



Progress

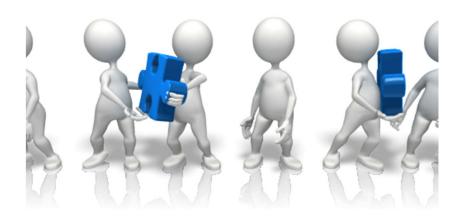
Federal agencies will report out on their progress on specific activities and actions.





Policy Oriented Solutions to Meet Real-World Challenges:

NVP at Work



Collaboration is essential to coordinate the many interagency partners involved in immunization and vaccine development.



Interagency Collaboration

Interagency Vaccine Working Group – Federal Agencies

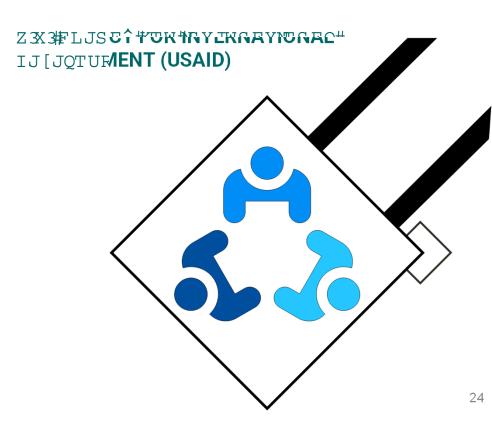
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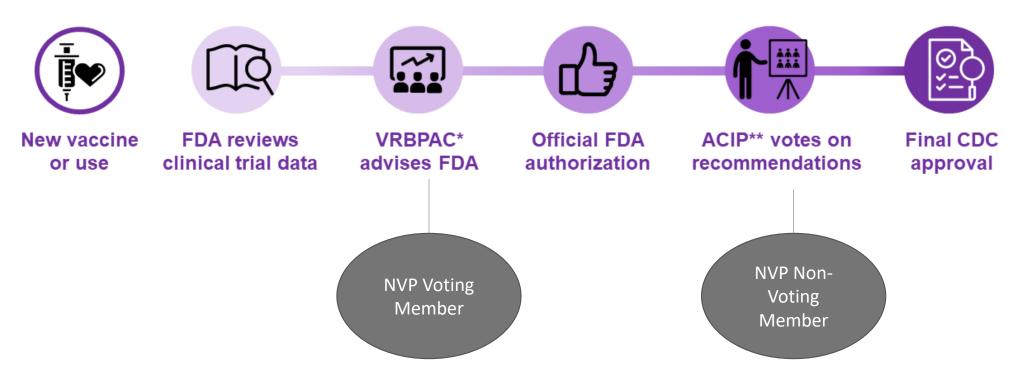
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Authorization Process for New Vaccine Use





Vaccine Safety

We are committed to maintain the highest levels of vaccine safety in the United States.

Vaccine Safety Report

OASH

Safety of Vaccines Used for Routine Immunization in the United States: An Update¹



Comparative Effectiveness Review Number 244

Safety of Vaccines Used for Routine Immunization in the United States: An Update

- Commissioned to and released by AHRQ in May 2021
- Systematic review
 of literature on safety of
 vaccines routinely
 recommended in U.S.
- https://effectivehealthcare. ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/ pdf/cer-244-safetyvaccines.pdf

Vaccine Confidence



Declining vaccination rates fueled by vaccine hesitancy pose a public health threat



Vaccines can save your child's life.

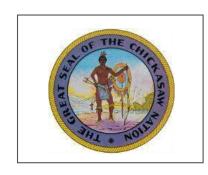
Don't delay because of COVID-19.

Talk to your doctor today to make sure your child gets all of their vaccines.

NVP launched "Catch Up to Get Ahead" in August 2020 to promote routine childhood immunization

Catch-up to Get Ahead

Promoting Vaccine Confidence in Local Communities Through Partnership with Regional Health Offices







- Total federal funds available: \$750,000 per year for 3 years FY 2022
- Data Collection: Needs assessment; understanding vaccine landscape
- Common barriers: misinformation, vaccine safety, cultural beliefs
- Develop interventions from data analysis to erode vaccine hesitancy barriers







Effective intervention strategies to promote vaccine confidence in local communities

Trusted messengers

- Partner with community based organizations (CBO) to train trusted messengers on how to provide vaccine education
- Vaccine education and administration settings to underserved communities

Untraditional Vaccine Sites

- Increasing vaccine access in following settings: schools, rural communities, faith-based organizations, underserved populations
- Community based vaccination clinics to increase vaccine access

Various media campaigns to dispel vaccine misinformation

- Vaccine one pager handouts
- Storyboard videos:
 - American Indian: https://youtu.be/mRGse6KFyWE
 - Latino: https://youtu.be/4BI9F4o6wJs

Vaccine Equity

Everyone should have fair and just access to vaccination.





Advancing Immunization Equity: Recommendations from the National Vaccine Advisory Committee

Approved on June 17, 2021

- Immunization inequity contributes to negative health outcomes for both individuals and the population as a whole.
- Equitable immunization systems not only prevent potentially devastating vaccine-preventable illnesses, but also contribute to healthier communities.

Summary OASH

- The National Vaccine Program engages multiple sectors, federal agencies, partners, and stakeholders to generate collective impact.
- The Vaccine Plan is intended to strengthen vaccination infrastructure across both the public and private sectors to prevent vaccine-preventable diseases and to support ongoing monitoring of vaccine safety in the United States.
- NVP works strategically to address real world immunization issues.

National Vaccine Program Priorities FY2023 and Beyond

- Support initiatives aimed at ensure vaccine safety
- Improve vaccine access and reduce barriers
- Promote vaccine confidence and uptake
- Advance equity in vaccinations
- Monitor and advance vaccine legislations and regulations





