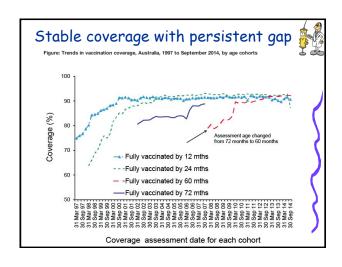
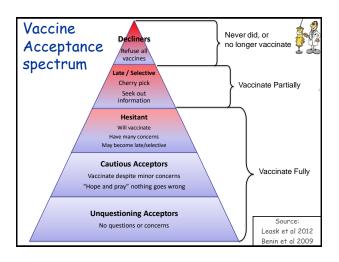
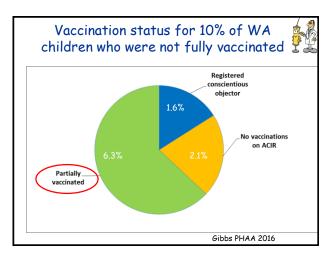


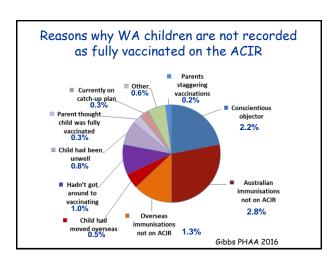


Talk Outline Current Immunisation Coverage Influences on Vaccine Coverage No Jab No Pay implications Issues with non-NIP vaccines The Way Forward Acknowledgements: - Julie Leask, NCIRS Sydney Robyn Gibbs, Paul Effler, Annette Regan, Lauren Bloomfield CDCD, Chris Blyth, UWA Allan Leeb & Ian Peters, SmartVax Katie Atwell Murdoch Uni, Tom Snelling & VTG TKI









Conclusions of WA Study

- Over 4% of children had incomplete records on the ACIR - immunisations had been given but were not recorded
- The true rate of fully immunised children in WA is likely to be closer to 95%
- About half of the remaining parents (2.5%) were not opposed to vaccination, but vaccinations were late

WA Recommendations

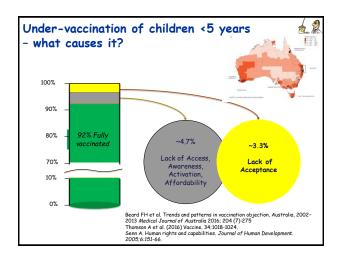
Improving data quality on ACIR

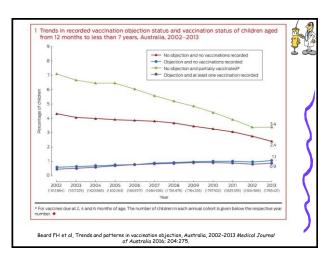
- For families from overseas, vaccination history should be provided at Medicare enrolment
- GPs should ask parents to provide overseas histories for adding to the ACIR*
- More ACIR training & support for immunisation providers*
- Stronger relationship with practice software companies * (endorsement?)
- Practice incentives
 - * Strategies being developed by CDCD in WA

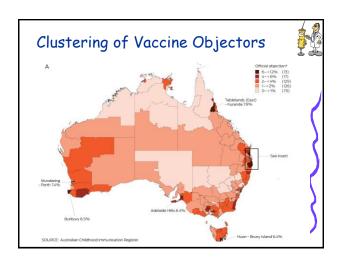
Recommendations

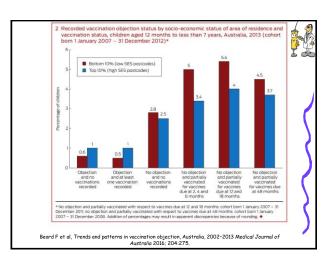
Catching up 'late' children

- SMS practice/clinic reminders to parents of overdue children*
- More education for providers and parents that being unwell is not a general contradiction to vaccination
- Improving opportunistic immunisation







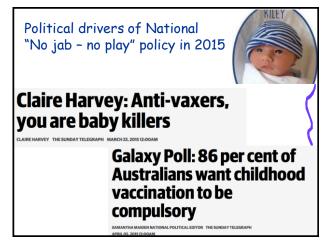


Increasing coverage in children: what works?



- · 'Education' when teamed with multicomponent strategies
- Recalls/reminder systems
- · Routinely checking immunisation status
- · Home visits
- · Incentives
- · Catch up plans
- · Provider record audits
- · Clinical decision support systems
- · Standing orders
- · School entry linkage
- Guide to Community Preventive Services, Universally recommended vaccinations: community-based intervention
 implemented in combination www.thecommunityquide.org/vaccines/universally/communityrinterventions.html
 2. Ward k et al. Strategies to improve vaccination uptake in Australia, a systematic review of types and effective
 Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health 2012; 36(4):369-77.
- No Jab No Pay:
 A political solution to immunisation coverage?

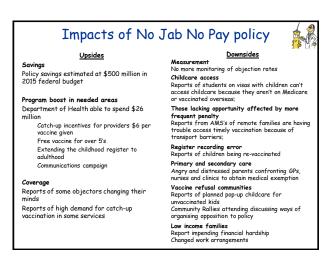


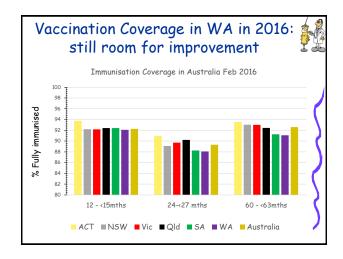




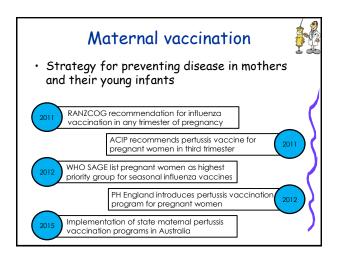


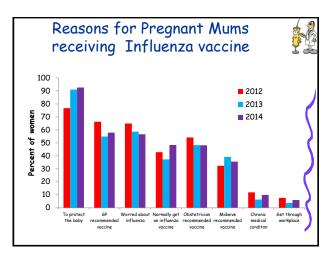
No Jab No Pay A Department of Social Services policy 1999-2015 "Parental incentives" From 2016 "No Jab No Pay' Full vaccination or exemption Full vaccination or exemption required for receipt of required for receipt of same FTB-A supplement payments · Childcare Benefit No exemption for objectors Medical exemption tightened · Childcare Rebate Penalty applied when child Penalty applied <u>every year</u> turned 1, 2 and 5 years from 1 year to 19 years

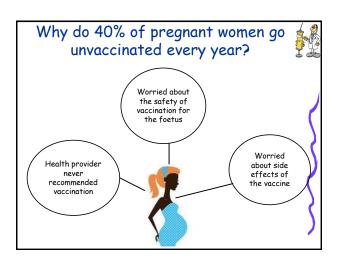


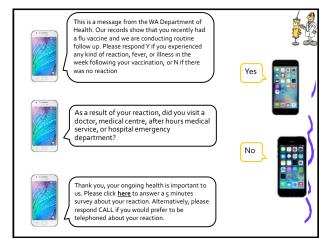


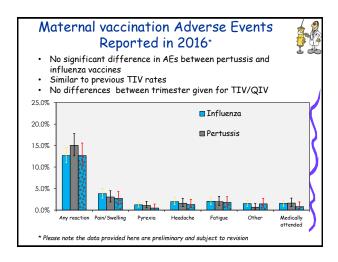
Coverage for recommended non- NIP vaccines in WA Maternal influenza vaccination - 60% Maternal pertussis vaccination - 75% Paediatric influenza vaccine - 15%



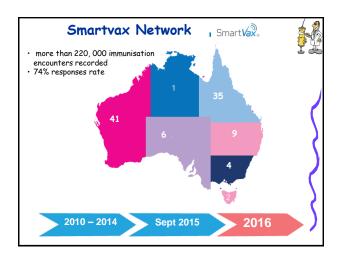


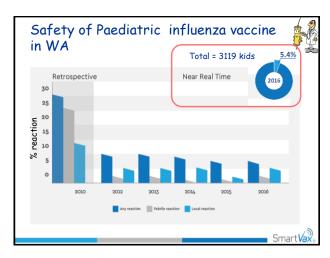


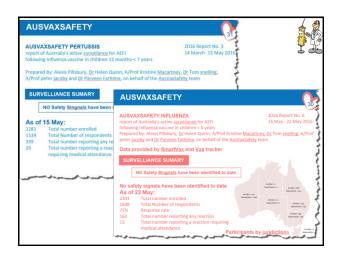






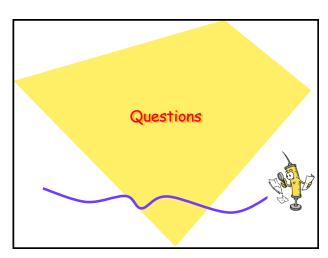






Summary Coverage for children under 5 years is high and fairly stable for routine NIP vaccines Objectors make up less than half of all under-vaccinated Those facing lack of opportunity are a larger group - the social determinants of vaccination Low vaccination rates can be improved by minimising the barriers: - free and accessible vaccines and vaccine provision accurate ACIR recording and reminders, incentives or systems to prompt providers $\mbox{\ensuremath{\&}}$ parents when a vaccine is due or overdue enable qualified providers to give a vaccine without a doctor's involvement each time. Policies about vaccination need to be made using epidemiological and behavioural evidence. The right strategy for the right group. Evaluation of programmes is essential Real-time vaccine safety surveillance now established A no fault compensation system for rare serious vaccine injury is overdue







Influenza vaccines in Pregnancy



- Significant burden of influenza in pregnancy especially third trimester
- Influenza is an important cause of foetal loss, premature delivery and low birth weight that is preventable!
- Vaccines are safe and effective during pregnancy
- Also can prevent influenza in early infancy

