



The French experience in addressing vaccine hesitancy and increasing vaccination coverage

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Outline

- ▶ Context
- ▶ Vaccine coverage and vaccine hesitancy
- ▶ Lessons learnt
- ▶ Initiatives to move forward

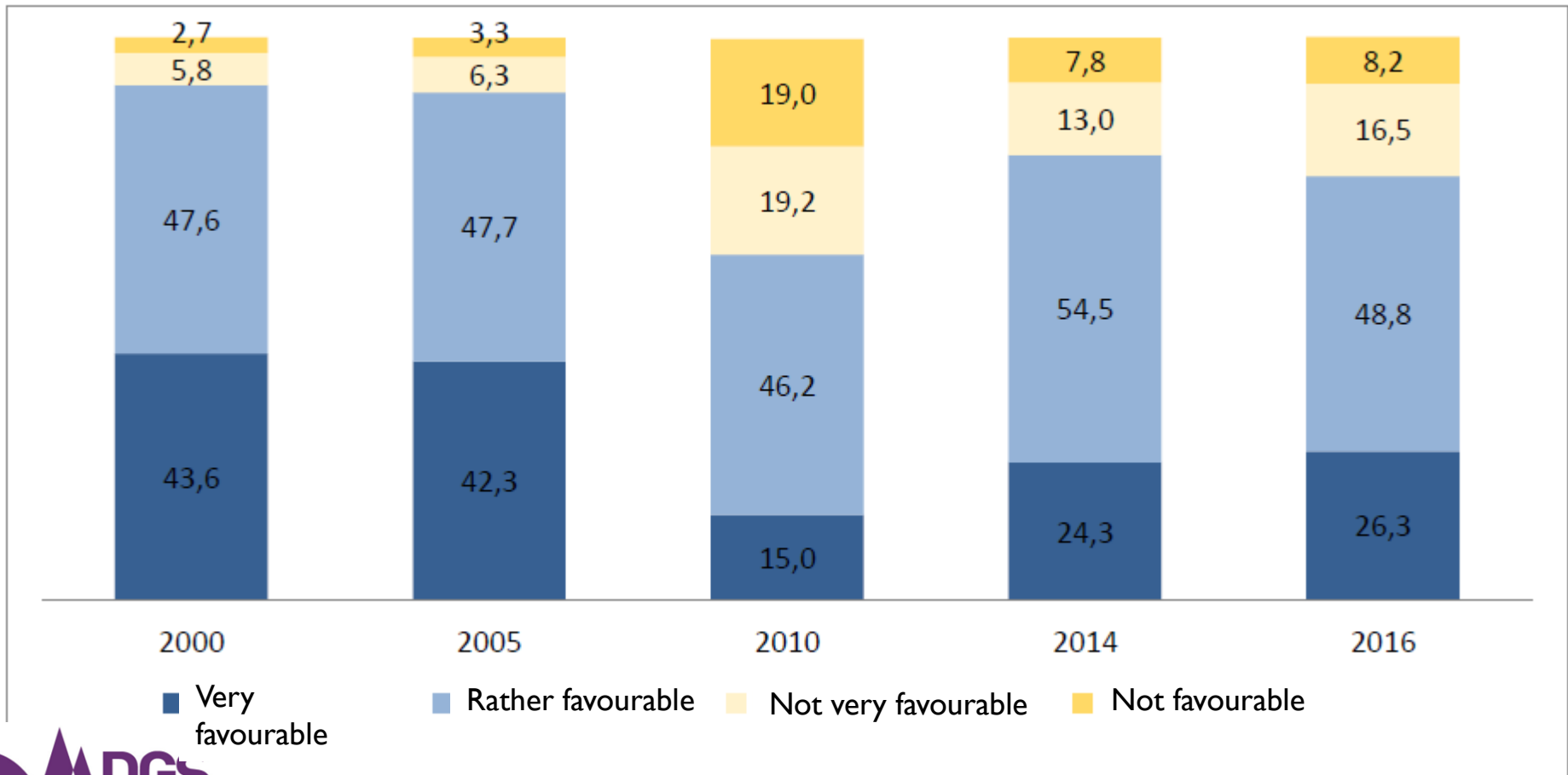
Context (1) –

- ▶ 4 types of vaccines: mandatory, recommended, separate injection, recommended at different age
 - ▶ Adapted vaccine calendar
 - ▶ Vaccine coverage is uneven: 96% for DTP but 24% for HPV I dose
 - ▶ 65% of vaccines price are covered by the national health insurance and 35 % through private insurance (most parents have one)
 - ▶ Measles (<18) and Flu vaccination (population eligible for vaccination) are fully covered
 - ▶ Mainly performed by GPs (80-90%)
 - ▶ By law the Government has to ensure availability of mandatory vaccines only
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Vaccine adherence by the public

Evolution of overall vaccine adherence (%) in 18-75 years old



Lessons learnt

- ▶ Coexistence of recommended and mandatory vaccines led to confusion
- ▶ Liability differs depending on the status of the vaccine (mandatory vs recommended)
- ▶ Safety of vaccines and adverse effects are monitored but communication should be improved
- ▶ Growing concerns on vaccines safety for population
 - ▶ Nothing is worse than worried parents
 - ▶ Information available to parents is not the one from PH Authorities
- ▶ Lack of confidence in PH authorities
 - ▶ PH authorities have to understand the concerns and adapt the communication
 - ▶ Social media used as main communication channel

The 2016 initiatives to move forward

- ▶ **National Plan for a new vaccine policy 2016**
 - ▶ To provide a better information on vaccination
 - ▶ To better coordinate, at the national level, the vaccine policy
 - ▶ To develop a strategy to anticipate and to prevent vaccine shortages
 - ▶ To launch a wide consultation on related-vaccination issues among French citizens
- ▶ **2016 civil society consultation**
 - ▶ Online forum of discussion
 - ▶ A multidisciplinary steering committee chaired by Prof. Fischer
 - ▶ Two sub-committees
 - ▶ Citizens
 - ▶ Health professionals
 - ▶ A final report for Minister of Health in Nov 2016

2017 update in French vaccination policy

- ▶ **Minister Buzyn sets prevention as priority action**
 - ▶ Mandatory vaccination is the way forward to improve vaccination coverage in France
 - ▶ Increased communication
 - ▶ Online communication: dedicated website
 - ▶ Toolkit from Public Health France on enlargement of mandatory vaccination
 - ▶ Mass media communication
 - ▶ Focus not on anti-vaccine persons (+/- 5%) but on hesitant persons
- ▶ **Decree on mandatory vaccination for 11 valences underway**
- ▶ **Implemented as of January 2018**

BCG
Diphtérie-Tétanos-Poliomyélite
Coqueluche
Haemophilus Influenzae de type b (HIB)
Hépatite B
Pneumocoque
Méningocoque C
Rougeole-Oreillons-Rubéole
Papillomavirus humain (HPV)
Grippe
Zona

Conclusion

- ▶ Public Health policies adapted to national context
- ▶ Strong political commitment
- ▶ Involvement of civil society
- ▶ Strong emphasis on communication
- ▶ Cooperation at EU level

Thank you for your attention

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Inserm

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The European Joint Action on Vaccination

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The EU Joint Action on Vaccination

▶ Rationale:

- ▶ National action have to be continued at EU level
- ▶ Strong added value for EU cooperation
- ▶ Cooperation is essential to address common challenges
- ▶ Focus on concrete outcomes
- ▶ Involvement of key stakeholders mandatory:
 - ▶ Industry
 - ▶ OECD,WHO Europe, ECDC, EMA
 - ▶ Civil Society



EU Health programme expectations

▶ The Joint Action will:

- ▶ Establish sustained cooperation of relevant Member State authorities
- ▶ Define basic principles for vaccine demand forecasting
- ▶ Develop a concept and prototype for a data warehouse for EU-wide sharing of vaccine supply and demand data/information among dedicated stakeholders
- ▶ Define common stages and criteria for priority-setting of vaccine research and development
- ▶ Develop a concept and prototype for a vaccine R&D priority setting framework
- ▶ Define structural, technical and legal specifications as regards data requirements for electronic vaccine registries/databases/immunisation information systems
- ▶ Provide a framework to cooperate on further issues related to vaccination and preparedness



Joint Action on Vaccination's expected outcomes

- ▶ Forum of exchange between MS authorities
- ▶ Convergence of national policies on vaccine schedules
- ▶ Packaging harmonization
- ▶ Plan for securing supplies
- ▶ Definition of research priorities
- ▶ Strengthening surveillance (from ECDC work)
- ▶ Information sharing platform on immunization coverage (industry involvement)
- ▶ Reducing vaccination hesitation through pilot actions (involving parents, training of professionals, schools...)
- ▶ Evaluation of the vaccine policies effectiveness



Proposed work plan

	WP#	Work Package Title	Leading country
Mandatory Work Packages (horizontal)	WP1	Management	France (Inserm)
	WP2	Dissemination	Greece (HCDCP)
	WP3	Evaluation	Sweden (FOHM)
	WP4	Integration in National Policies and sustainability	France (MoH)
Core Work Packages	WP5	Immunization information system to strengthen surveillance	Denmark (SSI) & Croatia (CIPH)
	WP6	Vaccine supply and preparedness	Norway (FHI) & Italy (ISS)
	WP7	Vaccine Research and Development priority-setting framework	France (Inserm) & Norway (FHI)
	WP8	Vaccine hesitancy and uptake. From research and practices to implementation	Finland (THL) & Italy (ISS)



EU Joint Action on Vaccination

WP 8: Vaccine hesitancy and uptake. From research and practices to implementation

- To develop a **systematic overview and analysis of** best practices, lessons learned and experiences of implementing into action research based knowledge concerning vaccine hesitancy and confidence in: Member States, among stakeholders and partners, in the research community, and among policy makers.
- **To develop mechanisms and tools for disseminating** best practices, lessons learned and research-based knowledge and throughout Member States.
- To **identify sentiments and opinions of public** on vaccine confidence and hesitancy, and develop **tools used to monitor** these.