

HPV Immunisation in the control of cervical cancer

The control of cervical cancer in New Zealand – achievements and future prospects

Rayoni Keith
Manager, National Immunisation Programme
Ministry of Health



Overview

- New Zealand setting
- New Zealand National Immunisation Programme and how it operates

• HPV Immunisation Programme in the control of cervical cancer



New Zealand setting

PHARMAC's role

- The government agency that decides which pharmaceuticals to publicly fund in New Zealand
- Makes choices about spending on vaccines, community and cancer medicines
- Manages the New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule

PHARMAC website: http://www.pharmac.govt.nz



New Zealand setting

Ministry of Health

- Leads and manages the National Immunisation Programme
- Oversees vaccine preventable and notifiable diseases surveillance
- Monitors and manages AEFI
- Supports DHBs in responding to local outbreaks and leads a co-ordinated response for national outbreaks
- Sets the overall eligibility direction for publicly funded health and disability services in New Zealand

Ministry of Health website: http://www.health.govt.nz/



NIP - operates under the Global Vaccine Action Plan

Objective	Description
Ownership	All providers and the wider health sector recognise the importance of the Programme and work collectively to achieve agreed targets.
Shared	The Ministry, National Screening Unit and DHBs, as partners and
responsibility	customers, respect the role of primary health care providers and the
and partnership	community itself in increasing coverage, and actively look for
	opportunities to improve the Programme.
Equity	The Programme deliverables are fair and just; in particular for
	vulnerable populations such as Māori, Pacific peoples and low-
	income groups.
Integration	The Programme is integrated with other programmes on the Schedule in order to achieve better outcomes for young women and improve the efficiency of School based delivery.
Sustainability	The Programme continues to receive funding and remains a government priority.
Innovation	The Programme undergoes continuous improvement, with an aim to increase coverage rates and quality.



Equity focus - Triple Aim Approach

The HPV Immunisation Programme uses the Triple Aim model as a guide.

The Triple Aim includes 'Experience of Care', 'Population Health' and 'Cost Effectiveness' to make a difference and address inequity by planning for: equity, ensuring timely and accurate reporting of progress, monitoring our outcomes and adjusting our interventions.





National Immunisation Register

- Among the most cost-effective of health investments
- NIR central to strategy for achieving long term health gains
- NIR master source of immunisation information
- The NIR's scope has been broadened twice to include recording HPV and adult immunisations
- In 2015, the NIR recorded approximately 500,000 adults receiving the influenza vaccine





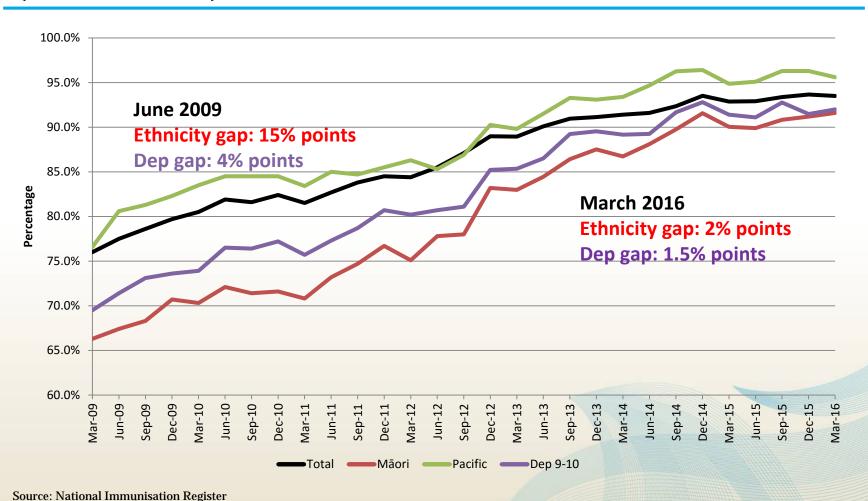
National Immunisation Schedule - across the lifespan





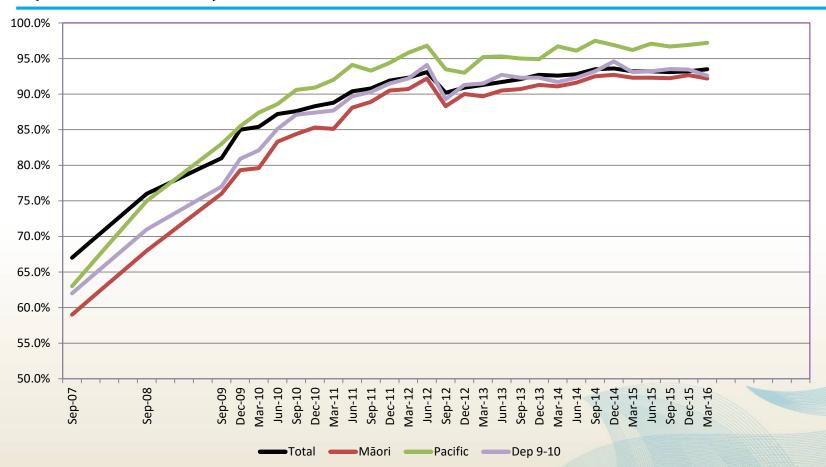


Immunisation Health Target – age 8 months (2009- 2016)





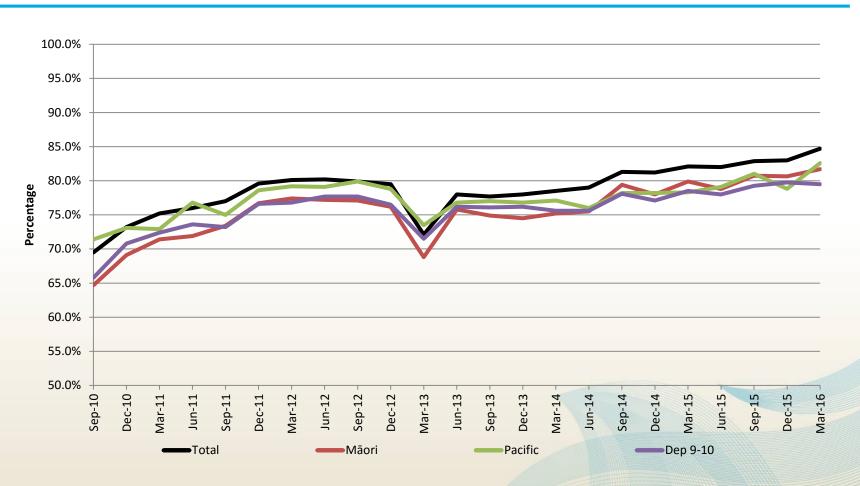
Immunisation coverage – age 24 months (2007-2016)



Source: National Immunisation Register



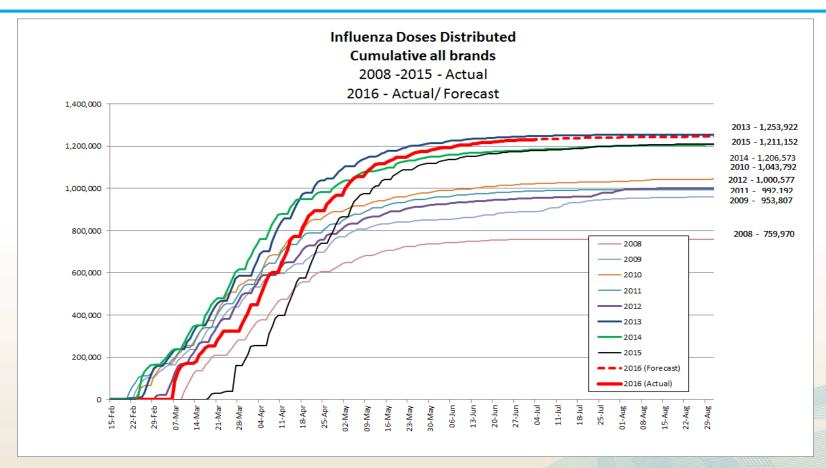
Immunisation coverage - age 5 years (2010 – 2015)



Source: National Immunisation Register



Influenza vaccine distribution – 1.2M doses distributed



Source: PHARMAC



Guidance for the sector

- Focus on maternal immunisation for 2016 Immunisation Week
- New resources to support midwives' conversations with pregnant women
- Recording pregnant women on the NIR for influenza and Tdap







It takes just three injections over six months to protect you against the most common causes of cervical cancer.

The new cervical cancer vaccine is now available FREE to young women born in 1990 and 1991.

If that's you, get together with your friends and join the fight.

CERVICAL CANCER VACCINE, FREE FROM YOUR DOCTOR OR HEALTH CLINIC.

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www.cervicalcancervaccine.govlus or phone 0800 BMMUNE (0800 466 863)



Cervical Cancer – New Zealand context

- Māori and Pacific women have a higher incidence of HPV-related cancers
- Māori and Pacific women and women living in high deprivation areas are most at risk of cervical cancer
- Approximately 160 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer each year and 60 women die from it (NZHIS 2007)
- Māori women are almost twice as likely to get cervical cancer, and almost three times as likely to die of it (Cormack, Purdie et al 2007)
- The National Cervical Screening Programme has led to a large reduction in the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer the screening programme has been more effective for non-Māori than Māori



New Zealand HPV Immunisation Programme

The Programme:

- has the potential in the long term to prevent cervical cancer for approximately 2 women per week
- was introduced in 2008
 - ongoing immunisation programme for girls in school year 8 (12 years)
 - as a catch-up programme in general practice for girls born on or after 1 January 1990
- goal was to achieve equitable coverage
- prioritised Māori and Pacific coverage



HPV Va for cerv (cancer

INFORMATION FOR GIRLS, 1 AND THEIR FAMILIES



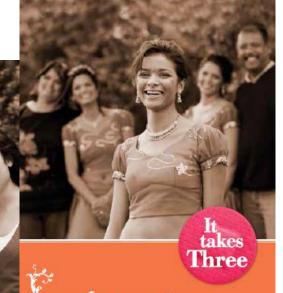
Ko te kano HPV ārai matepukupul o te waha whare tangata ••• Jes

HE PĀRONGO MĀ NGĀ KŌTIRO. NGĀ TAMĀHINE ME Ō RĀTOU WHĀNAU



Le tuipuipui le HPV, mo le kanesa ő le g o le fag auta

女孩、年輕女性及其家人: Hindi



गर्भाशय ग्रीवा 🦏 (सरवाइकल) के कैंसर का टीकाॐ

बड़िकयों, युवतियों और उनके परिवारों के लिए जानकारी





FAAMATALAGA MO ALO TEINE, TAMAITAI TALAVOU MA O LATOU AIGA





HPV Immunisation Targets – 12-year-old girls

2008 - 2014

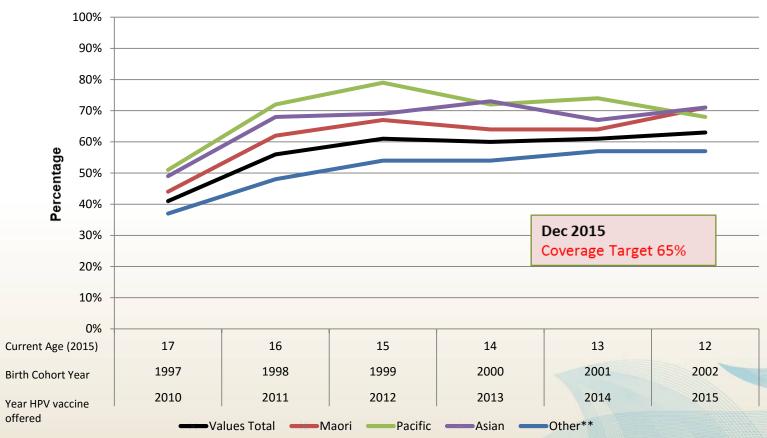
- Dose one − 70 percent
- Dose two − 65 percent
- Dose three 60 percent

Since 1 January 2015 there have been yearly incremental target - to reach 75% by 1 July 2018

- 2015 Dose three − 65 percent
- 2016 Dose three − 70 percent
- 2017 Last dose (two dose schedule) − 75 percent



HPV immunisation coverage 2010 – 2015

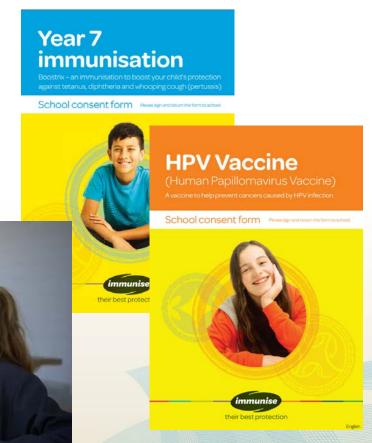


Note: This report measures the number of eligible girls who received all 3 HPV vaccine doses between 01/01/2010 and 31/12/2015



Integrating HPV into the life course of immunisations

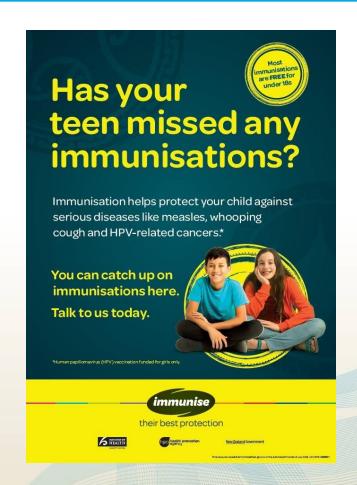
- HPV immunisation is one of the childhood immunisations
- Gender neutral language and branding, in anticipation of future changes





Integrating school based programmes with general practice

- All DHBs offer HPV as a school based programme, as well as in general practice
- Improved connection between school based programmes and GPs – GPs now recall incompletely immunised individuals at age 14
- Reminder Poster developed for GP practices





Working with the National Screening Programme

2015 Parliamentary Review Committee recommendation for immunisations

"Any future planning for the NSU register must include options for linking the NIR HPV data with woman's cervical screening history on the NCSP-R, so that a woman's vaccination status forms part of her cervical screening history"



Proposed changes ahead

From 1 January 2017, three significant changes to New Zealand's HPV School Immunisation Programme:

- Changing from Gardasil 4 to Gardasil 9
- Free HPV immunisation extended to boys
- Vaccine available for those up to 26 years of age
- A two dose schedule for 9-14 year olds



Video on HPV (file size too big) – Please contact <u>info@womens-health.org.nz</u> if you would like a copy.