Actions taken/proposed to improve routine immunization coverage and VPD surveillance following the COVID-19 pandemic

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Country: INDONESIA
Overview

• Indonesia at a glance
• Impact of covid-19 pandemic on the national immunization and vaccine preventable disease surveillance programme
• COVID-19 vaccine roll-out in the country
• Conclusions
• NITAG activities

A pregnant woman received COVID-19 vaccine at North Maluku
INDONESIA AT A GLANCE

Total area: 1.919.440 km² with 17.508 islands
34 Provinces
514 Districts
10.134 PHC*
2877 Hospitals**

Total population: 272.248.454***
Live birth: 4.443.095
Under-1: 4.383.561
Under-5: 17.508.398

Source:
*Primary Health Center Data 2020, Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia
**Indonesia Health Profile 2019, Ministry of Health, Republic Indonesia
***Population target of health program 2021, Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia
Impact of covid-19 pandemic on the national immunization and vaccine preventable disease surveillance programme

A child received IPV at Posyandu in North Sulawesi
Routine Immunization

Key challenges

- 74% decrease on demand related to COVID-19 pandemic due to parents’ fear of contracting COVID-19
- Closing of posyandu (community-based health post) and schools
- Repurposing of health worker and other resources
- Health workers contracted COVID-19
- Limited supervision and monitoring due to COVID-19 pandemic
- Vaccines stock out

Actions taken/ongoing

- Developed national guidelines on Immunization during COVID-19 pandemic, May 2020
- Finalization of catch-up immunization guidance (ongoing process)
- Increase IEC materials dissemination, promotion and advocacy through social media, cadre, journalist, professional organization
- Ministry of Home Affairs instruction letter to support continuation of RI to reopen posyandu and other immunization posts
- Online workshops and trainings on IPC (infection prevention control), defaulter tracking, demand generation
- New vaccines introduction: PCV and HPV roll out to across country in stages and rotavirus is in planning
Significant decrease of VPD surveillance performance

- Decrease case findings in 2020 compared to 2019, 70% of AFP and 61% of MR
- At province level, 32 provinces could not meet NP-AFP and MR discarded rate target in 2020
- Improved percentage of adequate stool specimens in 2020
- 26% decreased of polio environmental specimens tested in 2020

Two among 5 MR elimination strategic priorities are off track which are MCV coverage and MR surveillance components
VPD surveillance

Key challenges

• Repurposing of human resource and funding for surveillance to COVID-19 response (COVID-19 surveillance and vaccination)
• Higher turnover of surveillance staff during pandemic.
• Active surveillance (HRR) in hospitals and VPD reporting from private health facilities is not yet optimal
• Delayed in specimen shipment as due to changes in shipment regulation following COVID-19 pandemic

Actions taken/ongoing

• Developed national guidelines on VPD surveillance in COVID-19 pandemic, August 2020 to integrate VPD surveillance and COVID-19 surveillance
• VPD Desk Review to evaluate performance and to formulate strategy in each provinces and district
• Involving more health workers in health facility (state-owned and private-owned)
• Increase capacity building of new officers
• Ensure availability of laboratory supplies for VPD by elaborating external support
• Strengthen coordination with partners for supporting VPD specimen delivery

Higher turnover of surveillance staff during pandemic.

Active surveillance (HRR) in hospitals and VPD reporting from private health facilities is not yet optimal

Delayed in specimen shipment as due to changes in shipment regulation following COVID-19 pandemic
COVID-19 vaccine roll-out in the country

An elderly received COVID-19 vaccine on a traditional three wheels transportation (becak) at vaccination center
Data as of August 1st, 2021, 6.30 pm
Source: onedata dashboard: https://pen-prod.udata.id/
Number of people vaccinated

- 2,225,083 (39.3% of the targeted 5,659,560) teachers has received 1st dose; 1,734,363 (30.6%) has received 2nd dose
- 203,366 army has received 1st dose; 144,912 has received 2nd dose

Data as of August 1st, 2021, 6.30 pm
Source: onedata dashboard: https://pen-prod.udata.id/
Vaccine safety monitoring (as of 13 July 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine name (Name of manufacturer)</th>
<th>Total number of doses given</th>
<th>Cumulative number of AEFI reported</th>
<th>Number of AEFI reported for 100,000 doses</th>
<th>Total number of serious AEFI reported</th>
<th>Number of Serious AEFI reported per 100,000 doses</th>
<th>Number of serious AEFI investigated</th>
<th>Causality assessment completed on serious cases</th>
<th>Proportion of causality assessment conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AstraZeneca-SKBio</td>
<td>7 350 987</td>
<td>2 888</td>
<td>39.29</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>86.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sinopharm (BIBP)</td>
<td>266 073</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinovac</td>
<td>40 862 871</td>
<td>10 108</td>
<td>24.74</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>94.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causality assessment:
- Total 28 cases were classified as vaccine product related assessment, 1 was related to AstraZeneca, 27 were related to Sinovac.
- 7 anaphylaxis cases were related to Sinovac, no death.
COVID-19 vaccine roll out

Key challenges

- Vaccine hesitancy in elderly
- Vaccine safety rumors
- Limited accessibility for vaccination
- Unfamiliar of online registration
- Rapid changes of reporting and recording mechanism
- Procurement and production of vaccine by stages

Actions taken/ongoing

- Moving vaccination post closer to community
- Facilitate transportation for elderly to vaccination center
- Increase daily target of COVID-19 vaccination (from 1 million to 2 million per day)
- Multiple stakeholders coordination and collaboration
- Involvement of private sector to accelerate coverage
- Support from COVAX facility on vaccines and cold chain equipment
COVID-19 vaccine roll out

COVID-19 vaccination for people with disability

Monitoring COVID-19 vaccination center by the President of Republic of Indonesia

Vaccination post at school building targeting elderly

Innovation to use children’s carriage (odong-odong) to transport elderly to COVID-19 vaccination post
NITAG activities in COVID-19 Vaccination

• Involved in road map development and implementation of COVID-19 vaccine introduction
• Involved in technical guidance development of COVID-19 vaccine implementation
• Active in training of COVID-19 vaccine implementation to healthcare worker
• Active in adverse event following immunization training to healthcare worker
• Make review, analysis and recommendations (catch up and school based immunization, support COVID-19 vaccine introduction)
1. **Improve immunization and VPD surveillance programme performance**
   - Update immunization guidance to include catch up vaccination starting from missed children identification, defaulter tracking and catch up vaccination
   - Intensify promotion of routine immunization involving local government, professional organization, private sectors, local community and religious leaders and cadre
   - Optimize supportive supervision using online platform for easy access and real time data monitoring
   - Integrate VPD and COVID-19 surveillance to optimize case findings and improve community-based surveillance
2. Accelerated measles and rubella elimination effort
   • Implement national MR SIA in phases to close immunity gap as described in national MR strategic plan
   • Reactivate MR elimination national working group
   • Disseminate fever and rash case definition for suspected measles-rubella case findings especially in health facility.
   • Ensure availability of MR laboratory supplies
3. COVID 19 vaccine roll-out in the country

• Increase human resources quantity and capacity to support the vaccination implementation
• Increase and maintain collaboration with private sectors/institutions to provide vaccination centers
• Improve and maintain a constant vaccine distribution flow to sub-national levels
• Capacity building on new platform of COVID-19 vaccines
• Improve communication strategy targeting elderly and other high risk population
• Strengthening SAE and SAE Special Interest monitoring in the country
• Sustain data analysis and evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness among target population
Terima kasih