

ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTES IN



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- Tasks of Public Health Institutes for vaccination programmes
- Added value of EU/international collaboration
- VAC4EU
 - How can VAC4EU contribute to tasks of PHIs
 - How can PHIs contribute to VAC4EU
- Challenges
- Conclusions







- Heterogeneous
- Different tasks and mandates
- Varying policies and attitudes towards Public-Private-**Partnerships**











- Surveillance of
 - Vaccine preventable diseases
 - Vaccination coverage
 - Vaccine effectiveness
 - The overall effect of vaccination programmes
- Conduct scientific studies (burden of vaccine-preventable diseases, safety studies, modelling studies)
- Scientific advice on vaccination and vaccination programmes
 - National Health Authorities
 - Health care workers
 - Citizens









ADDED VALUE BY **EU**/INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Overall aim: Better evidence for vaccination programmes

Sharing of

- Knowledge and expertise
- Share and align methods



- Data for international research studies when the statistical power is limited at national level
 - Vaccine safety studies of rare adverse events
 - Brand specific vaccine-effectiveness studies
 - Comparison of burden of disease between countries with different vaccination schedules











ADVANCE How can Vac4eu contribute to task of PHI

- There are already vaccine/disease specific networks in place, but sustainability is often challenging
 - Eg. I-MOVE, DRIVE, Spidnet, VENICE
- Some countries have excell multinational vaccin

place for countries)

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 VAC4EU is supplemen , comprising multiple stakeholders and may networks and fill out current gaps







- Expertise in vaccinology and epidemiological methods
- Ensure public health relevance of scientific questions
- Trusted stakeholder
- Data provision
 - Vaccine registers
 - Surveillance databases on vaccine preventable diseases
 - (E-health data)









PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP-CHALLENGES

- Timeliness can be compromised in large-scale projects
- PHIs are unlikely to be able to contribute funding
- (Perceived) conflict of interest









ADVANCE (PERCEIVED) CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN PPP

- Can result in damage to the reputation of PHI
- This can lead to declining trust in vaccination programmes and lower uptake
- Transparent governance models and Codes of Conduct may not be sufficient to avoid this
- Who do people trust when it comes to vaccine advice?
 - Health care workers, National Health Service (Campbell, 2017)
- Sensitivity of studies differs by topic
 - Burden of disease, vaccine effectiveness ◎ ◎ ◎
 - Safety, cost-effectiveness 🕾 🕾

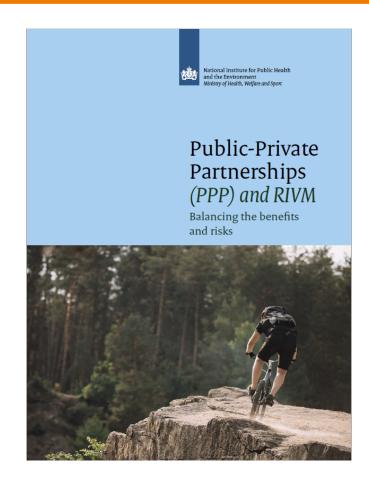








- Work with private parties, not for them
- Benefits of PPPs:
 - innovation
 - direct implementation into society
 - access to knowledge, resources, networks
- Risks of PPPs:
 - true conflict of interest
 - perceived conflict of interest by society











- Terms and conditions
 - National laws: RIVM act 1997; Public Enterprises/Market activities (2012)
 - RIVM criteria
 - Funding from private partner can never be direct to RIVM
- Procedures
 - Checklist:
 - Added value of the partnership to public health and the environment
 - ☐ Independence of RIVM
 - ☐ Reputation/image of RIVM
 - ☐ Improper competition/Public Enterprises (Market Activities) act of 2012
 - Formal decision by Director & No objections by Government
 - Notification to PPP coordinator
 - Rotation of staff members in long standing PPIs
 - Public reporting in annual RIVM reports
- Of about 50 proposed PPPIs per year, only about 3 are truly impossible







- RIVM & SSI welcome VAC4EU initiative
 - in addition to other EU initiatives
- Funding is needed for sustainable contribution by PHIs
 - data upload requires resources
- Important to engage ECDC and other PHIs













