

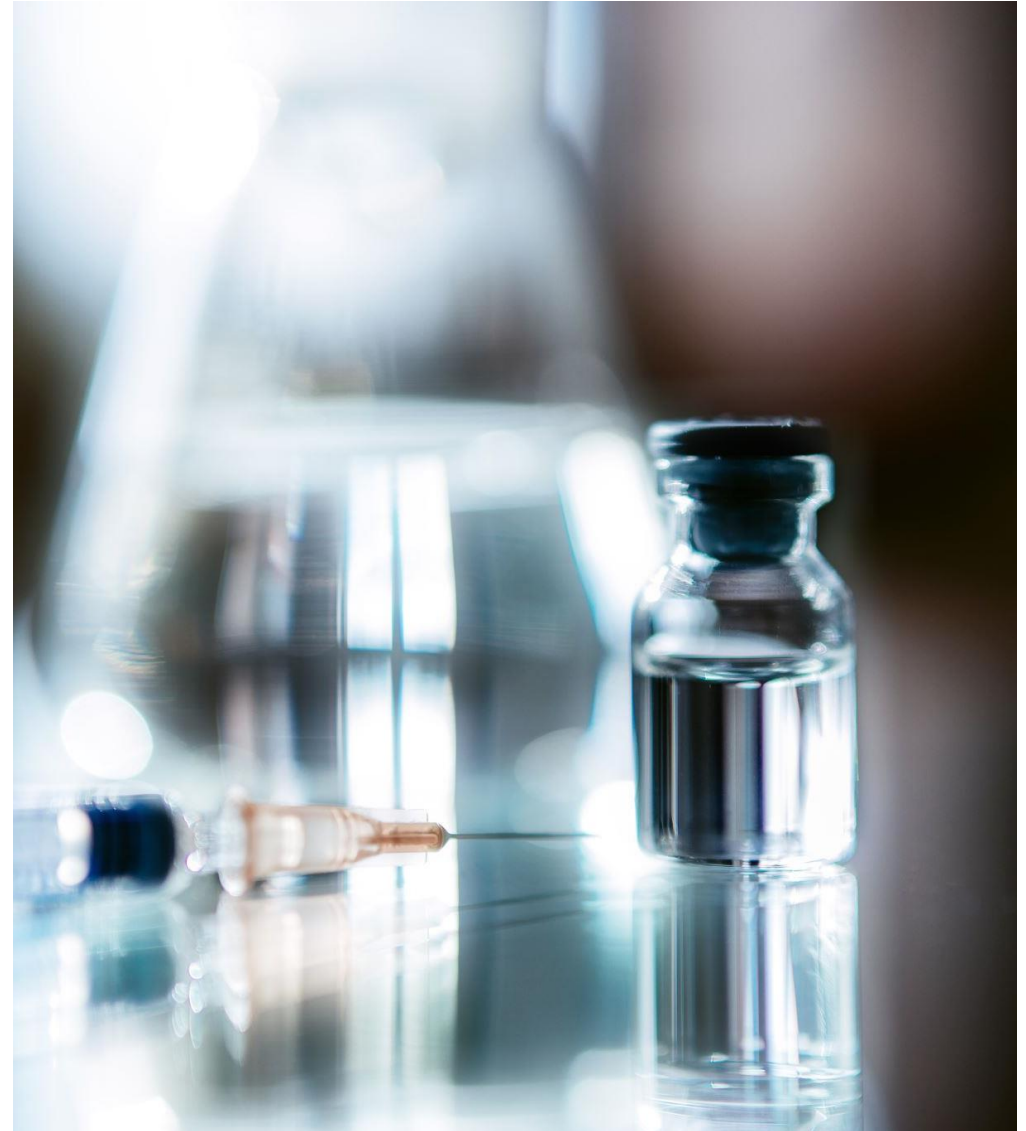
Reflections on Vaccines and Vaccine Delivery Mechanism for the CEA Study

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Introduction

- **Purpose:** Discuss critical reflections on vaccines and their delivery mechanisms.
- **Objective:** Enhance understanding of factors influencing vaccine cost-effectiveness.
- **Audience:** Policymakers, healthcare administrators, and stakeholders.
- **Goal:** Optimize vaccine deployment strategies in Nigeria.



Importance of Vaccine Selection

Disease Burden:

Focus on diseases with high prevalence and mortality.

Vaccine Efficacy:

Consider vaccines with proven high efficacy rates.

Cost-Effectiveness:

Prioritize vaccines that offer the best health outcomes per unit cost.

Public Health

Impact: Assess potential for significant reduction in disease burden.

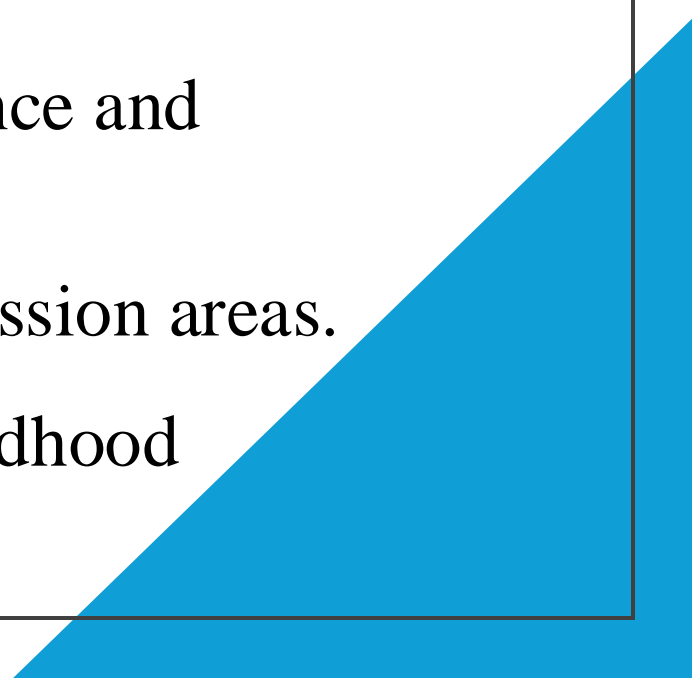
Examples: Measles, Malaria, and 5-in-1 Meningococcal vaccines.



Measles Vaccine

- **Disease Overview:** Highly contagious viral disease with significant morbidity and mortality.
- **Vaccine Efficacy:** High efficacy with two doses.
- **Public Health Benefits:** Prevents outbreaks and reduces healthcare costs.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Proven cost-effective in various settings.
- **Delivery Mechanism:** Routine immunization programs and mass vaccination campaigns.

Malaria Vaccine

- **Disease Overview:** Major cause of illness and death in Nigeria.
 - **Vaccine Efficacy:** Moderate efficacy but significant impact on disease burden.
 - **Public Health Benefits:** Reduces malaria incidence and mortality.
 - **Cost-Effectiveness:** High impact in high-transmission areas.
 - **Delivery Mechanism:** Integrated into routine childhood immunization.
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5-in-1 Meningococcal Vaccine

Disease Overview: Protects against multiple strains of meningitis.

Vaccine Efficacy: High efficacy against targeted strains.

Public Health Benefits: Reduces incidence of meningitis and associated complications.

Cost-Effectiveness: Consolidates protection in a single shot, reducing administration costs.

Delivery Mechanism: Administered through routine immunization programs.

Vaccine Delivery Mechanisms

Routine Immunization:

Regularly scheduled vaccines for children.

Mass Vaccination Campaigns:

Large-scale efforts to immunize populations quickly.

Mobile Clinics:

Reaching remote and underserved areas.

School-Based Programs:

Immunizing children in school settings.

Community Health Workers:

Leveraging local healthcare providers for delivery.

Factors Influencing Delivery Mechanisms

- **Infrastructure:** Availability of cold chain and healthcare facilities.
- **Workforce:** Adequate and trained healthcare workers.
- **Accessibility:** Reaching rural and remote populations.
- **Funding:** Sustainable financial resources for vaccination programs.
- **Public Awareness:** Educating communities about the benefits of vaccination.



Recommendations for CEA Study



Incorporate Multiple Delivery Mechanisms: Evaluate cost-effectiveness across different delivery methods.



Consider Local Context: Tailor strategies to Nigeria's specific healthcare landscape.



Engage Stakeholders: Involve community leaders and healthcare providers.



Monitor and Evaluate: Continuously assess the impact and effectiveness of vaccination programs.



Policy Integration: Align findings with national health policies for better implementation.

Conclusion

Summary:

- Importance of selecting effective vaccines.
- Impact of efficient delivery mechanisms.
- Recommendations for improving vaccine cost-effectiveness in Nigeria.

Final Thoughts: The need for a comprehensive approach to vaccine deployment.