

HPV Vaccine Introduction in Thailand



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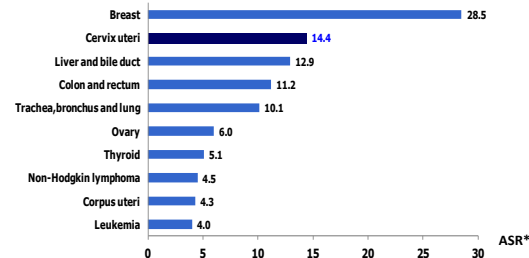
Outline

- Cervical cancer in Thailand
- Existing policies on cervical cancer prevention
- Pilot HPV vaccination project
- Scale up plan



Cervical Cancer in Thailand

Cancer incidence in Thai women



*Age-standardised incidence rate

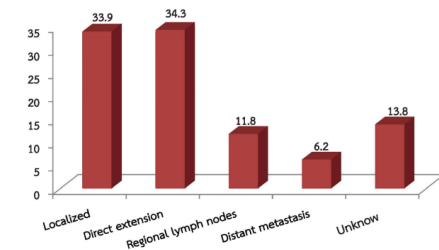
Source: National Cancer Institute, Thailand, 2010-2012

Existing policies on cervical cancer prevention in Thailand

Primary prevention	Secondary prevention	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPV vaccine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pap smear • Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) • HPV DNA* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cryosurgery, laser surgery, loop electrosurgical excision and cold knife conization • Simple hysterectomy • Radical hysterectomy • Chemotherapy • Radiation therapy

* Not yet included in Thai Universal Coverage Scheme, but available in private health facilities

Severity of new cervical cancer cases in Thailand



Source: Thai cancer registry, 2011

Background: HPV vaccination policy

Thai Advisory Committee on
Immunization Practices



Pilot HPV vaccination
in school girls in Ayutthaya



Scale up nation-wide



Pilot HPV vaccination project

Pilot HPV vaccination in Ayutthaya

Target: grade 5 female students

Schedule: 2 doses (0, 6 months)



Objective

To assess

- HPV vaccine acceptability
- HPV Vaccine Coverage
- Adverse event following immunization
- Impact of HPV vaccination on cervical cancer screening program

Method

- Interviewed public health staffs in 114 immunization clinics, teachers in 93 primary schools and reviewed 1,736 parent consent forms to assess HPV acceptability
- Surveyed 1,736 school girls to assess HPV vaccine coverage



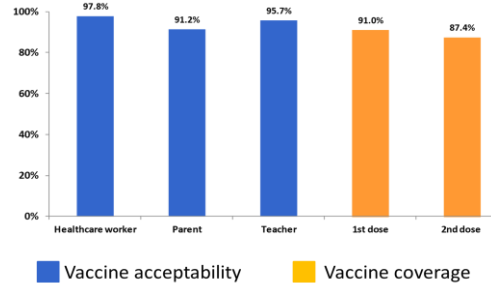
Method

- established the Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFIs) surveillance for HPV vaccine to monitor any AEFIs related to HPV vaccination
- explored cervical screening records and interviewed public health officers to determine the impact of HPV program on the existing cervical screening program

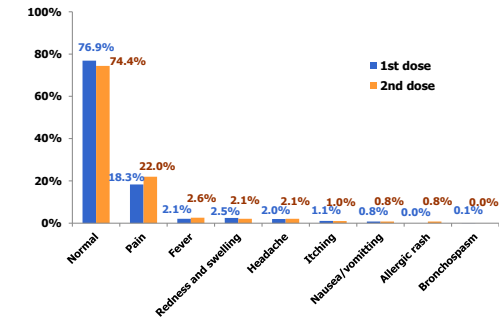


Results

HPV vaccine acceptability and vaccination coverage

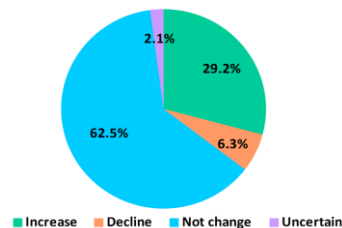


Adverse reaction within 7 days following HPV immunization



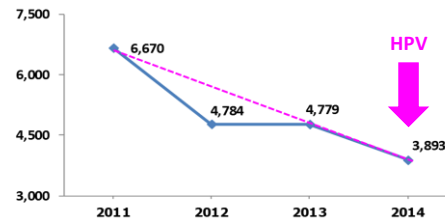
Impact of HPV vaccination on cervical cancer screening program

Proportion of public health officer by their opinion on number of cervical cancer screening after HPV introduction



Impact of HPV vaccination on cervical cancer screening program

Number of cervical cancer screening per year in health facilities surveyed



Summary

- HPV vaccine acceptability among public health staffs, teachers and parents was 97.8%, 95.7% and 91.2%, respectively
- HPV vaccine coverage was 87.4% for fully immunization
- No severe AEFIs has been reported
- No evidence that declining number of cervical screening was due to HPV program

HPV scale up plan



Acknowledgements

- Public health staffs in Ayutthaya province
- Office of Disease Prevention and Control 1 Bangkok
- WHO Thailand office



THANK YOU