

TO EXAMINE ETHICAL, OPERATIONAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS SURROUNDING HPV VACCINE POLICY DECISION PROCESS IN INDIA

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DISCLOSURE

- The study is funded by Wellcome Trust in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India.

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OVERVIEW

I. Background

-Rationale for HPV vaccine in India

II Objective

III Methodology

- Policy analysis, Qualitative, case study, interviews, location.
- Data analysis

IV Results

V Summary

-Acknowledgement

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BACKGROUND

- Cervical cancer is **2nd most** frequent cancer in Indian women
- India contribute 25% of **global cervical cancer**
- Prevalence of HPV infection = 7.9%**
- 84.1% of** invasive cervical cancers associated with HPV
- Every year **122844 women** diagnosed with cervical cancer **and**
- Approximately **67477 die** from the disease
- HPV vaccine protects against **70% of all cervical cancers (HPV 16&18)**

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RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

- HPV vaccine demonstration trial
- The HPV vaccine demonstration trial was brought to a halt
- Triggered by three deaths
- India does not have HPV vaccine as part of national immunization schedule
- The policy actors concerns,
- There was a loss of control over the HPV vaccine policy making process in India.

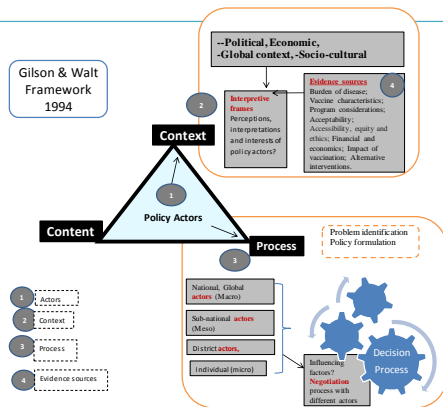
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STUDY OBJECTIVE

To examine ethical, operational and political factors in HPV vaccine decision making process in India

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THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

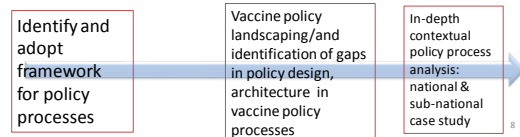


METHODOLOGY FOR HPV VACCINE POLICY DECISION PROCESS ANALYSIS

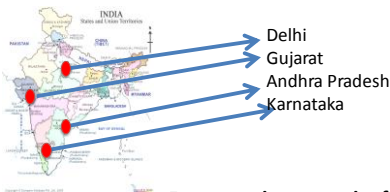
Qualitative research method

Case study approach

- Interviews (with Key informants/policy elites, health systems officials; NGOs and beneficiary)
- Policy documents review



Methods 2



Framework approach of qualitative data analysis*

- Coded using Atlas.TI
- Twice code checking, conducting analysis
- Reviewing and developing results

* Ritchie, J, Spencer, L. (1994). Qualitative Data Analysis for Applied Policy Research. In *Analyzing qualitative data*. London : New York: Routledge 173-94.

RESULTS

Study Participants/respondents

	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	Delhi	Gujarath	Karnataka	Other	Total
Kis	6	5	4	5	2	22
Health Administrators	5	3	4	3	0	16
Community representatives	4	3	2	2	0	11
Total	15	11	12	10	2	50

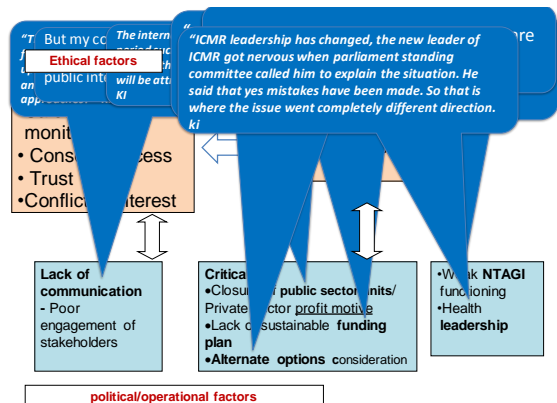
Death of 3 adolescent girls

- Safety & AEFI monitoring
- Consent process
- Trust
- Conflict of Interest

because snake bite, one girl due to something. There are no post mortem report available. There was no process for "How can you expect the Mission Director of Health pushing the pentavalent policy decision and joining an international organization within a month. There may or may not be wrong doing but it signals clearly conflict of interest."

Power/Hierarchy

But in every decision the influence of private sector has immense influence on the decisions. Generally the IAS officers in the government decision making in India are immune potent cells, and they are already cancerous cells. Because they take decisions, they have power, they think they know better than others, they are autocratic, they decide for themselves and not for the country".KI



Objective: To examine ethical, operational & political issues in HPV vaccine decision making process

Summary

- Virtually no formal platforms for transparent **communications, conflict resolution** options.
- Weak administration of HPV vaccine **demonstration trial**
- **Hierarchies, power** and biases – towards and within actors
- Lack of trust/transparency in decision process
- Limited public engagement resulting in miscommunication/misunderstanding
- Contestations on **vaccine evidence** from actors
- Lack of **champions, leadership challenges**, diverse administrative setups

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