

Title

National Vaccine Program Office Mid-course Review of the 2010 National Vaccine Plan

Presented by

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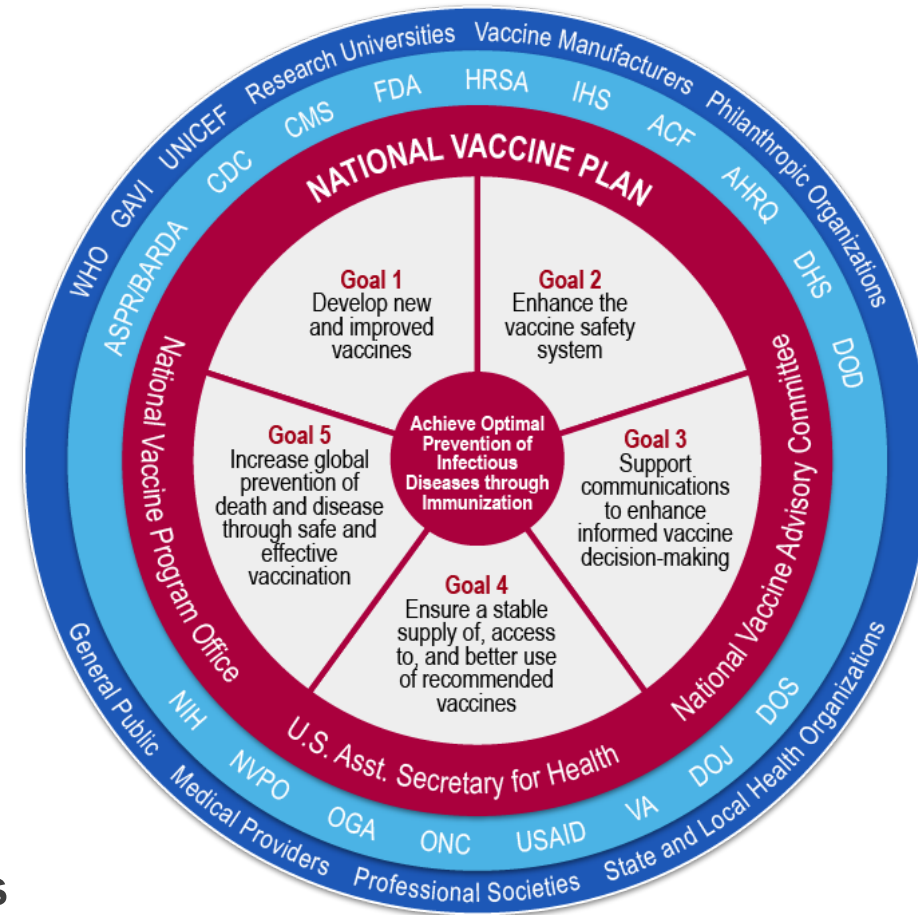
Washington, DC
September 20, 2016

Overview

- Purpose of the Mid-course Review
- Methodology
- Opportunity areas prioritized by stakeholders
- Indicators selected by federal partners
 - *Indicators selected by NVAC working group presented separately*
- Considerations

The National Vaccine Plan provides a comprehensive strategy to enhance all aspects of the vaccine and immunization ecosystem

- The U.S. vaccine and immunization ecosystem has many partners – public and private
- The landscape has changed since 2010. There have been many achievements, advances and new challenges
- In 2010 a mid-course review was envisioned to ensure that the plan continued to be responsive to current environmental realities



The National Vaccine Plan provides a comprehensive strategy to enhance all aspects of the vaccine and immunization ecosystem

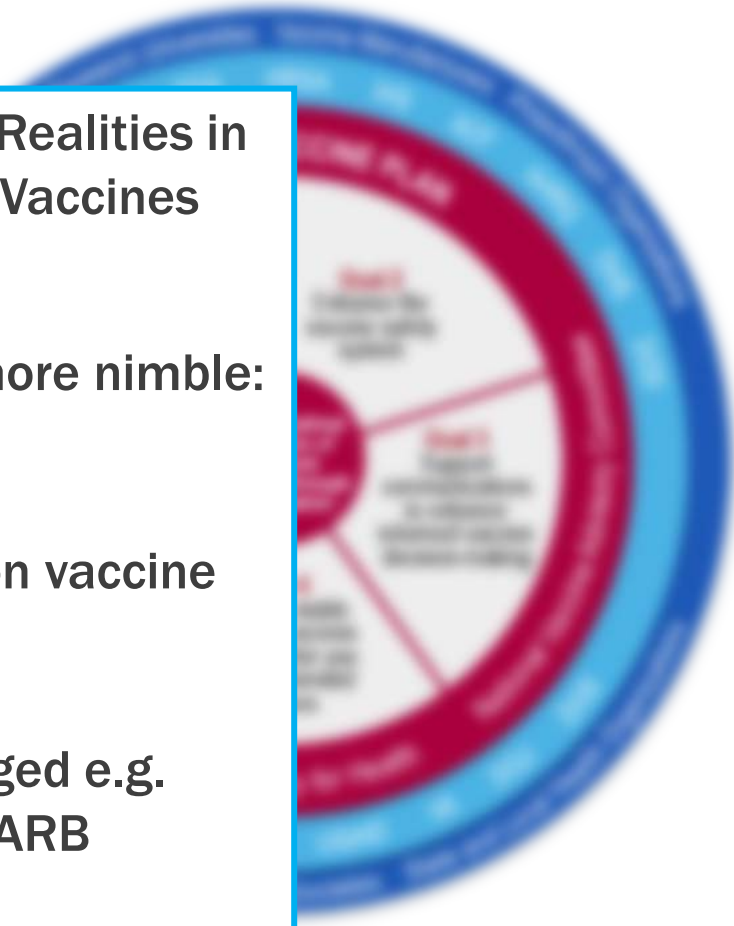
- The U.S. vaccine and immunization ecosystem is fragmented across many public, private, and academic sectors

- The immunization system has not kept pace with the changing landscape of disease threats and the needs of the population

- In 2011, the National Vaccine Plan was developed to address these challenges and provide a comprehensive strategy to enhance all aspects of the vaccine and immunization ecosystem

Examples of Current Environmental Realities in Goal 1: Develop New and Improved Vaccines

- The vaccine system needs to be more nimble: Ebola and Zika responses
- There has been a renewed focus on vaccine innovation
- New roles for vaccines have emerged e.g. antibiotic resistance/role of PACCARB

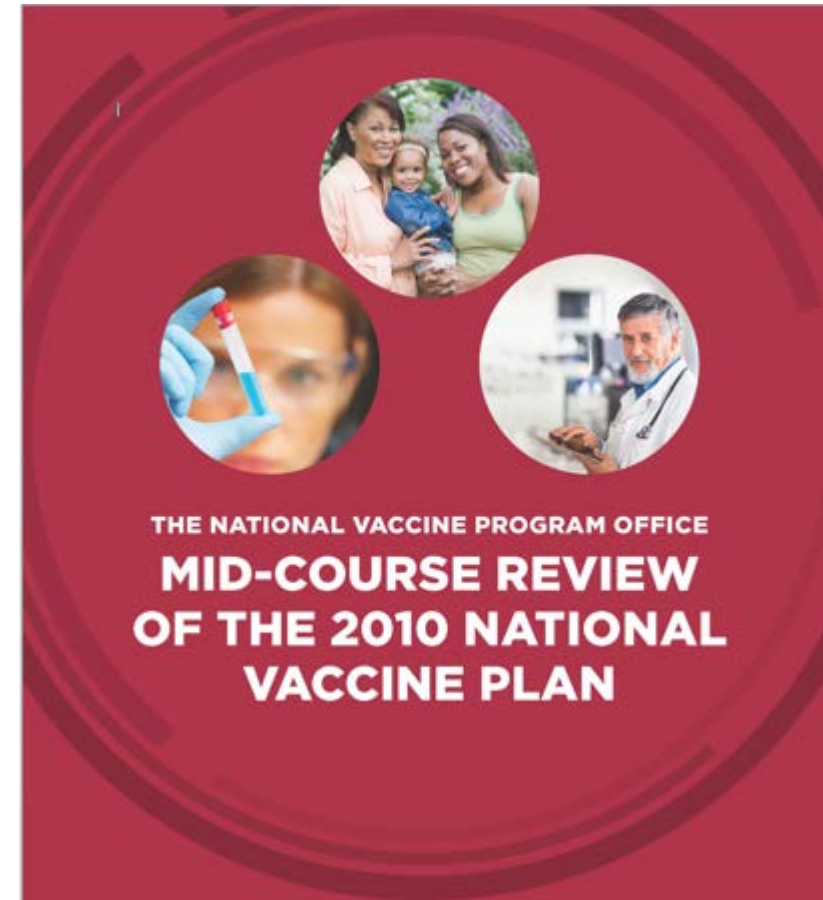


Vision for how the mid-course review will be used

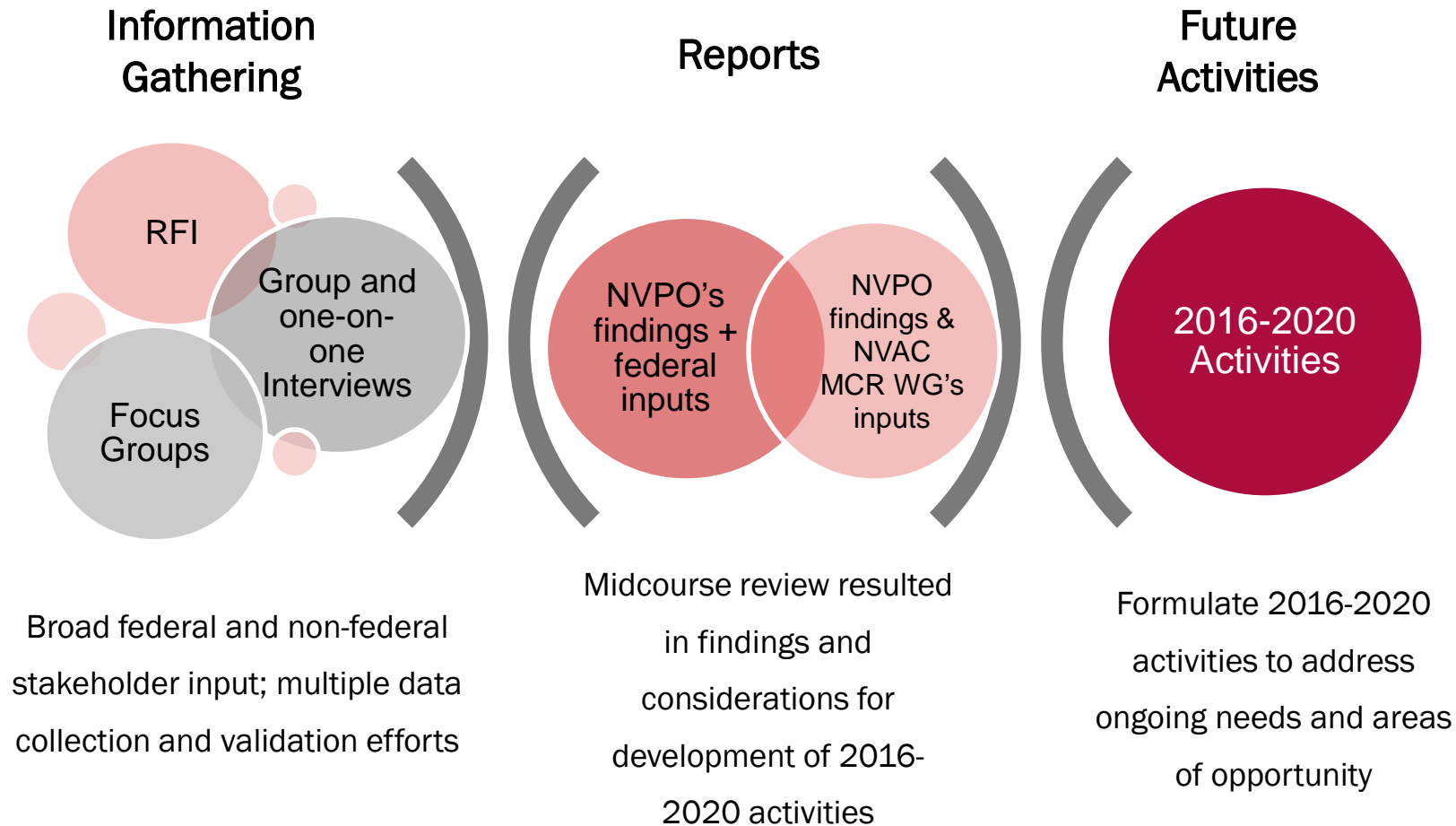
- **To guide development of activities through the 2020 timeframe**
 - Outline near-term, actionable efforts based on areas where we have the greatest opportunity to move the program forward by 2020
- **To serve as a framework for building community consensus on priorities areas**
 - Understand where progress has been made, where it is needed, and what is possible by 2020
- **To serve as a roadmap at a time of transition**
 - Clearly-defined priorities laid out across the vaccine ecosystem can aid incoming leaders in decisions that could impact resource allocation

Questions framing the NVPO mid-course review

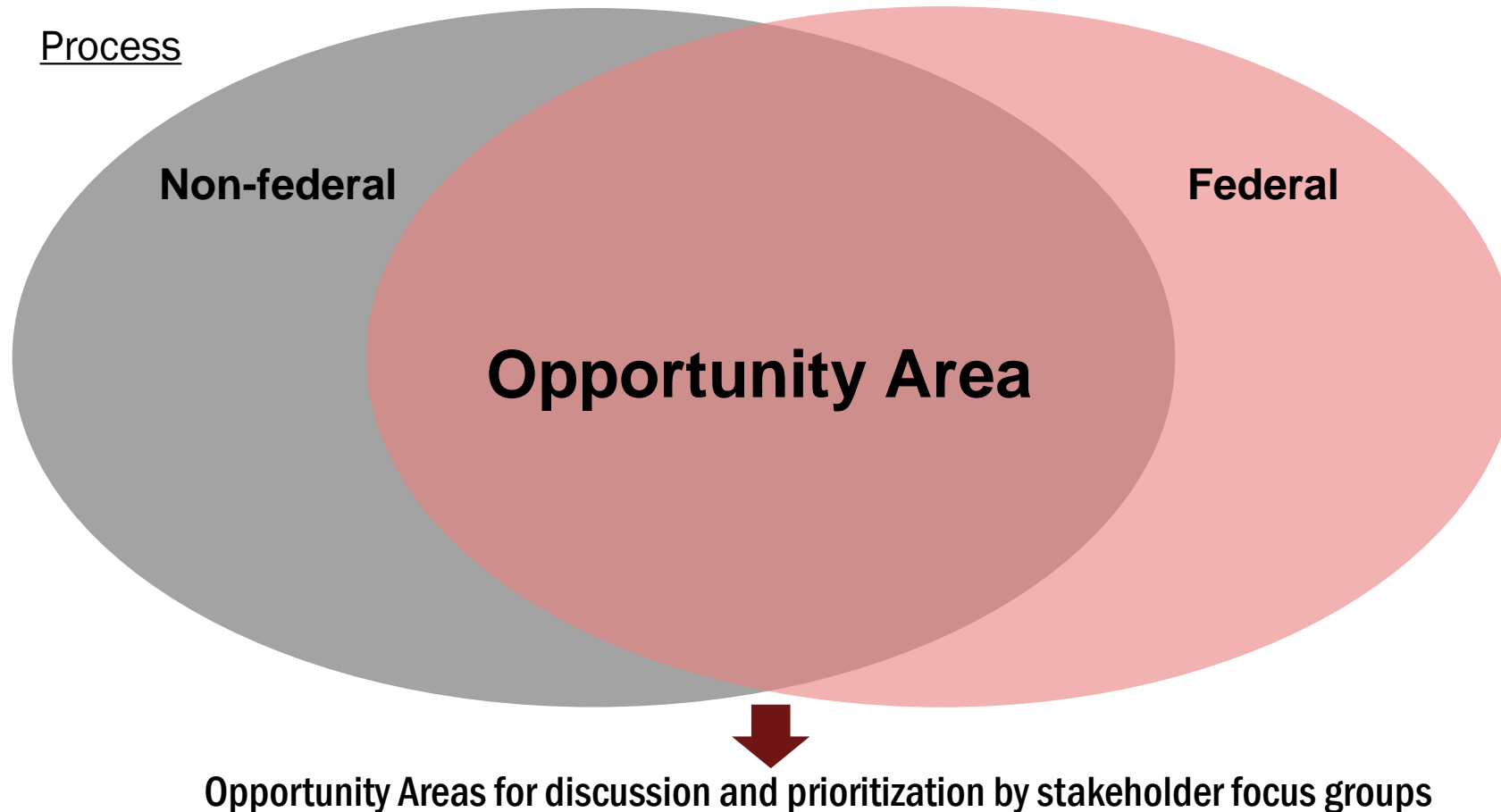
- Broadly speaking, is the Plan meeting its goals and objectives?
 - *Achievements section of the report*
- Based on the current landscape, are we still going in the direction needed?
 - *Opportunity Area section of the report*
- How do we optimize implementation efforts going forward to better align with the current immunization landscape?
 - *Key challenges and “What will success look like”*
- How will we measure our progress? How will we know that we accomplished our near-term goals (i.e., how will we define success)?
 - *Indicator section of the report*



Overview of the mid-course review process



Diverse group of non-federal and federal stakeholders provided the input to develop five areas of greatest opportunity



Result – Five areas identified by stakeholders as holding the greatest opportunity for forward progress between 2016- 2020 (i.e. Opportunity Areas)

FINDINGS

Two overarching themes emerged in our findings

- ***Collaboration was essential for many of the successes achieved in the past five years and will continue to play a major role in the next 5 years***
 - Collaborations contributed to the major achievements across all five goals
 - Collaborations will continue to play an increasingly important role in the vaccine ecosystem as the complexity of the challenges continues to rise
- ***Capitalizing on advances in technology is key to past and future success***
 - Technological advancements contributed to the progress toward nearly every goal in the NVP
 - For example: Health IT, Immunization Information Systems (IIS), Surveillance and Platform technologies for vaccine development are key areas to watch

Five Areas of Opportunity were selected by focus groups consisting of non-federal stakeholders and representatives from 12 federal agencies

Final Five Opportunity Areas	
Strengthen health information and surveillance systems to track, analyze, and visualize disease, immunization coverage, and safety data both domestically and globally.	Vaccination/ Coverage
Foster and facilitate efforts to strengthen confidence in vaccines and the immunization system to increase coverage rates across the lifespan.	
Eliminate financial and systems barriers for providers and consumers to facilitate access to routinely recommended vaccines.	
Strengthen the science base for the development and licensure of vaccines.	Vaccine Development
Facilitate vaccine development.	

Highlights of Opportunity Area findings: Vaccination/Coverage

- **Strengthen Health Information and Surveillance Systems**
 - Stakeholders consistently stressed the importance of surveillance as a top need
 - Interoperable data systems needed to accurately record/track vaccination histories
- **Facilitate Efforts to Strengthen Confidence in Vaccines**
 - Consumer confidence in vaccines was a major concern
 - Communication materials need to be tested/evaluated for behavior change in real-world settings
 - Globally, communication needs to be targeted at governments as well as individuals to articulate the cost-benefits and value of vaccines
- **Eliminate Financial and Systems Barriers for Providers and Consumers**
 - Misperceptions on what vaccines are covered by insurance remain
 - Stakeholders believe financial barriers remain and call out the difference in out of pocket costs between Medicare Part B and Part D
 - Systems barriers for providers include purchasing and billing along with the infrastructure needed (refrigerators etc.) for vaccines

Highlights of Opportunity Area findings: Vaccine Development

Findings from Stakeholder Input

- **Strengthen the Science Base for the Development/Licensure of Vaccines**
 - Continued progress is needed in understanding the differences in human immune responses and developing vaccines for special populations such as the elderly
 - New or improved vaccines may require development of new technologies and understanding (i.e. adjuvants, delivery systems, correlates of protection)
 - Continued need to understand and develop vaccines for global diseases
- **Facilitate Vaccine Development**
 - Models (funding and preparedness) for rapidly developing vaccines to address emerging diseases continues to be a high priority
 - Infrastructure strengthening for clinical trials in low-resource settings was highlighted
 - Support for the “valley of death” between basic research and clinical trials remains a need

To develop indicators, existing immunization strategies and publications were reviewed for possible metrics

Vaccine-specific documents were reviewed for pre-existing quantitative metrics that aligned to the five opportunity areas

Example of Reviewed Documents

- HHS Strategic Plan, 2014-2018
- Healthy People 2020
- National Adult Immunization Plan, 2016-2020
- NIAID Strategic Plan, 2013
- FDA CBER Strategic Plan, FY12-FY16
- CDC's Strategic Framework for Global Immunization, 2016-2020
- PHEMCE Strategic Plan, 2015
- BARDA Strategic Plan, 2011-201
- GVAP 2011-2020
- PAHO, Regional Immunization Plan 2015-2020
- Vaccine Pipeline Analysis, 2015; Access to Medicine Foundation
- Access to Vaccines Index, Methods Report; Access to Medicine Foundation
- Pronker et al., 2013 (PLOS One): Risk in Vaccine Research and Development Quantified

Result – A list of 59 relevant indicators were identified

Indicators (metrics) can be used to give federal partners insight into the rate of progress in the opportunity areas

- Indicators that were already in place were preferred
 - Funding was in place for nearly all identified indicators
 - Time trends were already established
- Indicators are not perfect but use of existing indicators does not require additional resources or development time
- Global Indicators were incorporated into each opportunity area in recognition of both the domestic and global importance of the five opportunity areas
- The report indicators have been chosen by federal partners – they differ from the indicators that the NVAC working committee has in their report

Federal partners came to consensus on selected indicators for each opportunity area

Report format

Strengthening Health Information and Surveillance Systems

No.	Indicator	Entity Conducting Measurement	As a Measure Of...
1.1	The number of Meaningful Use adopters that opt to fulfill the electronic reporting to IIS requirements to obtain Meaningful Use certification (domestic)	ONC	Number of providers capable of bidirectional electronic communication with their local IIS
1.2	Percentage of adults aged >19 years who have one or more immunizations recorded in an IIS (domestic)	IIS Annual Report, CDC	IIS adoption and use in adults
1.3	Increase the percentage of children aged <6 years whose immunization records are in a fully operational, population-based IIS (domestic)	Healthy People 2020, CDC	IIS adoption and use in children
1.4	Number of countries that have case-based surveillance for VPDs (global)	GVAP, WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE)	Global disease-tracking capabilities

Result – Federal partners chose 16 indicators across the five opportunity areas

QUESTIONS