

ProVac Initiative's progress and rationale for Extended Cost-effectiveness Analysis

Jon K. Andrus Barbara Jauregui Cara Janusz Gabriela Felix





ProVac: basic information

- ProVac's Goal: strengthen national capacity to make informed, evidence-based decisions regarding vaccine introduction.
- Current focus on 4 vaccines:
 - Rotavirus
 - Pneumococcal conjugate
 - HPV
 - Influenza
 - (in the future: polio, hep A, pneumo, meningo, dengue & others)





The ProVac team and consultants

ProVac Team at PAHO

Jon K. Andrus, MD (Principal Investigator of ProVac)

Cuauhtemoc Ruiz Matos, MD MPH (Senior Advisor for Immunization)

Barbara Jauregui, MD MSc (Project manager of ProVac)

Cara Janusz, MPH MA (Project support, NITAG focal point)

Gabriela Felix, LLM (Project support, ProVac IWG coordinator, Vaccine laws focal point)

ProVac consultants

London School:

- Colin Sanderson, PhD
- Andrew Clark, PhD (c)
- Louise Baxter MPH

Harvard University:

- Sue Goldie, MD MPH
- Stephen Resch, MD PhD

New Jersey Medical School:

- Anushua Sinha, MD PhD

Independent consultant:

- Cristiana Toscano, MD PhD



Regional Network of ProVac Centers of Excellence

Instituto de Efectividad Clínica y Sanitaria (IECS) - Argentina

Universidade do São Paulo (USP) - Brazil

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) - Brazil

Universidad Nacional de Colombia (UNAL) - Colombia

Universidad de Cartagena (UCar) - Colombia

ProVac Toolkit

TOOLS

- TRIVAC, CEA Model for Hib, PCV and RV
- **CERVIVAC**, CEA Model for HPV vaccines and cxca screening strategies
- COSTVAC, EPI Costing Tool

DATA

OLIVES, immunization statistics and economic data repository

METHODS

- Methodological guides to estimate:
 - ✓ Pneumo and rotavirus disease burden
 - ✓ Pneumo and rotavirus cost-of-illness
 - ✓ Immunization program costing





Countries that requested ProVac support thus far

From LAC (16):

- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Belize
- Brazil
- Bolivia
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Nicaragua
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

From other regions (11):

- Albania
- Azerbaijan
- Botswana
- Croatia
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Iran
- Senegal
- Tunisia





ProVac progress

To date, ProVac has received 43 requests for support from 27 countries (16 from LAC, 11 other regions).

Of these 43 requests:

- o 20 CEA of conj. Pneumococcal vaccine
- 5 CEA of rotavirus vaccine
- o 12 CEA of HPV vaccine
- o 6 EPI costing studies

And:

- 18 studies have been successfully finalized,
- 8 studies are currently ongoing,
- 17 requests for support are still pending to begin between 2013 and 2014.





ProVac in other regions of the world: the ProVac International Working Group

- To transfer ProVac tools and methods to other WHO Regions:
 - o AFRO
 - o EMRO
 - o EURO
- Two-year pilot phase (2012-13)
- Partners: AMP, CDC, PATH, Sabin, WHO















Key remarks

- ProVac is slowly changing the culture for decision making in LAC and the world
- ProVac is the opposite to "consultants parachuting in": it is all about capacity building at the country level
- New PAHO Resolution will provide guidance for the future of ProVac





New PAHO Resolution on ProVac

- 1. Institutionalization of the evidence-based decision making process regarding new vaccine introduction.
- 2. Integration of EPI costing and planning

3. Expansion of the evidence base beyond costeffectiveness



Framework of evidence for decision making

Technical Criteria:

- Disease burden
- Characteristics of the vaccine (efficacy, immunity, security, etc)
- Adverse events and postmarketing vigilance
- Cost-effectiveness analysis and other economic evaluations

Programmatic and Operational Criteria:

- Supply
- Logistical and operational questions
- Financing strategy(s)

Social Criteria:

- Risk Perception
- Political Commitment
- Equity in access



Expanding the evidence base beyond costeffectiveness

Evaluate other criteria (operational, financial, social), with emphasis on:

- Financial sustainability analysis
- Equity considerations



Generation of country-owned evidence can:

- Influence political will with evidence (MoH and other stakeholders)
- Help with negotiations with MoF (solid justification for investment including an estimation of returns)
- Speed up introduction of the most valuable new vaccines
- Change the culture for decision making:
 - MoH and MoF get used to receiving evidence on NUVI and begin demanding it for new health interventions
 - Politicians feel safer about making decisions supported by evidence
 - Society gets used to decisions based on evidence and will not allow for policies not informed by evidence



