Adolescent Health programme and its contribution to the success of vaccination

Hungary

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Childhood vaccination schedule
(Hungary)
From 0 - 18 age

Obligatory continuous age-related vaccinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Vaccination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 6 week</td>
<td>BCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 month</td>
<td>DTaP + IPV + HIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 month</td>
<td>DTaP + IPV + HIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 month</td>
<td>DTap + IPV + HIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 month</td>
<td>MMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 month</td>
<td>DTaP + IPV + HIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 yyear</td>
<td>DTaP + IPV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obligatory campaign vaccinations in schools

11 year dT in September among VI. form schoolchildren
11 year MMR revaccination in October among VI. form schoolchildren
14 year HBV in September among VIII. form schoolchildren

(the next Vaccination time is April in the next year)
2.1 How are the children/adolescents reached?

School medicine system in Hungary

School Health Service is one element of hungarian basic health service

Full time and part time doctors (mostly pediater) With full time and part time public health nurses are working in schools

1 million 800 thousand schoolchildre are in Hungary now

The school heath staff

240 full time school doctor
1464 part time GP pediatrian
1414 partime GP
830 full time school specialised public health nurse
3350 part time district public health nurse
2.2 How are children/adolescents reached?

Other channels

BCG vaccination frequently after birth
at obstetric wards
From 2 month – 6 years the place of vaccinations
the GP pediatrician or GP praxis
In school age the responsibility for vaccinations
the school health system

At not obligatory but available and
partly financed by social insurance vaccinas
(vareicella, meningitis, special encephalitis, hepatitis A) the place of the event are
the GP pediatrician or GP praxis
3 Who are the vaccinators?

The vaccinators in all cases are the different doctors (only doctors):

- **pediatric consultants** in obstetric wards: BCG
  (those newborns who are above 2500 g. birth weight)
- **GP pediatricians or GP´s** in their praxis. They can give the different age related obligatory vaccines in childhood

- **School doctors** Their responsibility the obligatory campaigne vaccination
4. Training of the vaccinators?

There are no specific training for vaccinators.

The rules are include the gradual and postgraduate curriculas in microbiology and in public health curses of medical education.
5. Financing of child and adolescent Vaccination

In Hungary the obligatory vaccinations are free. Their costs are included in the National Budget.

The Ministry of Health and National Medical Officer’s service yearly buy from pharmaceutical industries the vaccines, and the National Medical Officer’s service send regularly for the vaccinators the substances.

The not obligatory but available other vaccines financed partly (25%) by the National Health Insurance.

The remain 75% have to pay the patients themselves.

These vaccines are available in pharmacies by prescriptions.
Decisions on introduction of new vaccines

For the introduce of new vaccines or new vaccinations responsibility is the National Epidemiological Centre.

This Centre is one Institution of National Medical Officer’s service.

In the decisions the above Centre can involve the nominant specialists from universities.

Before the decision they evaluate the danger, the frequency and the cost/effectiveness problems.

New challenge: - big epidemic of varicella and the high prices of vaccine
- there are endemic places of thick-born encephalitis – but the price of the vaccine are high.
- The newest challenge: the HPV vaccine but in this time it is very expensive
7. Coverage data

In all obligatory vaccines the vaccination coverage rate are 99.2 – 99.7 %

The lowest rate among those premature newborns who did not get their BCG in the obstetric ward.

The refusers are rare but we can fine them in every years. Not an easy thing to solve this problem. The obligatory rules and the personal freedoms confronts in this issues but as I mentioned in very rare cases
8. Strengths of the immunisation program

The strengths of school age immunisation are:

In the school the schoolchildren are easy available and they are together, for this we can easy organise for they the vaccination campaignes.

The school health service available in the school, the schoolchildren are in the school too, but if we organise the vaccinations we can usually give for the parents a written form information about the benefits, the possible complications and about the very rare side effects too.
9. Challenges of the immunisation programmes

a./ The obligatory issue

The personal freedom fighters are against every obligations.

Their voice will be harder, but

- this is not only my opinion – the avoidance

the members of the society have higher priority

in the case of epidemics

b./ The price issue

The pharmaceutical companies have

to offer lower prices for the big consumer!

The state is a big and regular consumer.

Some times they are willing to forget this.
10. Conclusions

The vaccinations program in Hungary are very effective (above 99 % coverage)
The key points of this effectiveness are
- the obligation
- the well organised health care system
- the free of charge possibility
- The school health service one of the determinant factor in these good results in their places
Thank you for your attention