

# **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

0 – 6 week	BCG
2 month	DTaP + IPV + HIB
3 month	DTaP + IPV + HIB
4 month	DTap + IPV + HIB
15 month	MMR
18 month	DTaP + IPV + HIB
6 yyear	DTaP + IPV

### 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 sptember 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 pediters)

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 peditrian

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 obstretic 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?

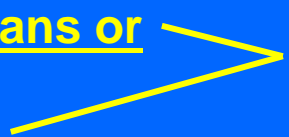
The vaccinators in all cases are the different doctors (only doctors):

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 campagne vaccination

## 4. Training of the vaccinators?

**There are no specific training for vaccinators**

**The rules are include the gradual**

**and postgradual curriculars 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 include 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 themself.**

**These vaccines are available in pharmacies by prescriptions**

## Decisions on introduction of new vaccines

For the introduction 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 tick-borne 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 benfits, 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 effectivity 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**

