



# Adolescent Health programme and its contribution to the success of vaccination

Country: **SLOVENIA**

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# 1) Childhood vaccination schedule\*

Age	DTaP	IPV	HIB	Hep B	MMR	DT	T		
2 months									
3 months	YES	YES	YES						
4 months									
4,5 months	YES	YES	YES						
6months	YES	YES	YES						
12 months					YES				
18 months	YES*	YES*	YES*						
5-6 y				YES 0,1-3, 6-14	YES				
9 y						YES			
16-19 y							YES		

\*Schedule is for mandatory vaccinations and is for year 2006; published in Official Gazette, March 2006 and is set at national level and applies to the whole Slovenia.

Childhood vaccination schedules is also available at <http://www.ivz.si>

or [http://www.ecdc.eu.int/documents/pdf/070221\\_VI\\_number\\_17\\_.pdf](http://www.ecdc.eu.int/documents/pdf/070221_VI_number_17_.pdf)

# 1) Childhood vaccination schedule\*

Age	DTaP	IPV	HIB	Hep B	MMR	DT	T	BCG	HBV
Birth								Yes(1)	Yes (2)
3 months	YES	YES	YES						
4 months	YES	YES	YES						
5 months	YES	YES	YES						
12 -24 months	YES*	YES*	YES*		YES				
5-6 years				YES	YES				Yes
9 years						YES			
16-18 y							YES		

•\* Schedule published in ECDC Newsletter on Vaccines and Immunization

[http://www.ecdc.eu.int/documents/pdf/070221\\_VI\\_number\\_17\\_.pdf](http://www.ecdc.eu.int/documents/pdf/070221_VI_number_17_.pdf)

•(1) recommended to newborn infants of immigrant families coming in last 5 years from countries with a higher prevalence of tuberculosis

•(2) recommended for infants born to HbsAg positive mothers. Administered in 5 doses (0,1,2,12)

## 2.1a) How are the children/adolescents reached?

- Children from age 0-5 are reached through the system of Preschool dispensaries (Paediatrician) at the Regional Health Centres and private Paediatrician.
- Schoolchildren from age 6-19 are reached through the system of School dispensaries (School doctors) at the Regional Health Centres.
- Minor percentage of children are vaccinated by GP or Family doctors

## 2.1a) How are the children/adolescents reached?

- List of all eligible children is obtained from Population Registry at Ministry of Internal Affairs and send to the “regional coordinators” responsible for vaccination, at Regional Institutes of Public Health.
- List is then send to “vaccinators” - named doctors (paediatricians, school doctors, GP) responsible for vaccination in public health net work.

## 2.2) How are the children/adolescents reached?

### Other channels

- No other channel.

### 3) Who are the vaccinators?

- Vaccinator can be everybody with degree from Faculty of Medicine (School doctor, Paediatrician, GP, Family doctor,...), but to be named as a vaccinator is obliged to pass the basic education.

Vaccinator who actually administrates the vaccine is Doctor or Nurse, after the physical examination done by doctor.

# 4 a) Training of the vaccinators?

## “Basic training” – “Cold chain”

- For health personnel that carry out mandatory/routine vaccinations (school doctors, pediatricians and nurses) or other vaccinations
- 4 turns a year at the Institute of Public Health of RS
- Information on vaccine safety issues:
  - Vaccines storage and handling
  - Vaccine administration
  - Keeping records
  - AEFI reporting
  - Recommendations on immunizations



## 4 b) Advanced training

- Improve communication about vaccine benefits and risks
  - Communication with parents to handle vaccine safety concerns appropriately
  - Communication with public

## 4 c) Permanent education

- At regional level :regional coordinators for vaccination organize meetings for vaccination providers once a year
- Every year in October is organized by Section on Preventive Medicine of Medical Association scientific one day meeting  
Up-to-date information on:
  - Immunization programme
  - New vaccines

## 5) Financing of child and adolescent vaccination

- Mandatory vaccinations is covered by Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia
- Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia cover IPH RS the costs for procurement of vaccine. The Institute of Public Health of RS (IPH RS) is responsible for centrally purchasing of all vaccines used in Slovenia and also has Cold Chain Service which delivers vaccine to users.
- Costs covered by Health Insurance for providers are only costs for application of vaccine.

## 6) Decisions on introduction of new vaccines

- Introduction of new vaccines is done by IPH RS- Departement of Communicable Disease in co-operation with other profesional assiciations.
- Challenges to introduce new/additional vaccines for adolescents in Slovenia, covered by HHS are: HPV, influenzae..

## 7) Coverage data

- Vaccine coverage of Preschool children vaccination is app. 94%
- Vaccine coverage of School children is app. 98%

## Table 14. Coverage DiTePer,

## Table 15. Coverage MMR

### Slovenia, by region, years 2000 - 2005

Tabela 14. Precepljenost proti davici, tetanusu in oslovskemu kašlju, 2000 – 2005

	Leto 2000	Leto 2001	Leto 2002	Leto 2003	Leto 2004	Leto 2005
CE	95,3	94,8	95,1	96,1	93,4	95,1
GO	93,0	92,9	95,7	96,4	98,8	98,9
KP	89,7	91,0	92,3	96,3	90,5	94,6
KR	94,5	93,3	93,7	94,4	91,6	96,9
LJ	89,6	90,6	90,8	94,0	95,2	94,1
MB	93,2	93,4	94,7	96,5	96,2	93,7
MS	88,8	91,8	94,1	97,9	94,0	97,9
NM	93,8	93,5	93,7	94,1	94,3	98,4
RA	79,8	94,1	95,5	95,5	96,6	96,9
<b>SLO</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>92,5</b>	<b>93,3</b>	<b>95,3</b>	<b>94,5</b>	<b>95,4</b>

Tabela 15. Precepljenost proti ošpicam, mumpsu in rdečkam, 2000 – 2005

	Leto 2000	Leto 2001	Leto 2002	Leto 2003	Leto 2004	Leto 2005
CE	97,7	94,0	94,9	98,2	95,2	99,2
GO	97,7	97,4	96,3	97,6	98,9	92,4
KP	93,0	95,0	92,1	92,0	93,4	92,4
KR	95,9	94,3	92,9	95,8	93,6	94,6
LJ	93,8	92,1	91,0	93,6	92,2	91,5
MB	95,9	94,4	94,7	96,8	95,8	95,7
MS	91,6	93,8	95,8	95,9	94,3	93,7
NM	97,2	95,8	95,1	92,7	93,4	96,5
RA	91,9	96,8	96,0	95,2	94,3	93,3
<b>SLO</b>	<b>95,2</b>	<b>93,9</b>	<b>93,5</b>	<b>93,6</b>	<b>94,1</b>	<b>94,3</b>

## 8) Strengths of the immunization programmes

In Slovenia, combining administration of vaccine and/at periodical medical examination result in high coverage, and immunization programme for children and adolescents is mostly mandatory and free of charge.

## 9) Challenges of the immunization programmes

- Immunization program is performed during the systematic/periodic examination to reach majority of children or schoolchildren at maximum effects for minimal additional costs..
- School health system in Slovenia still exists, but is in the process of changes (or nonexistence).



## 10) Conclusions

- Vaccination through the network of School Health system in Slovenia functioned good in the past and is still functioning now, as showed us the coverage data.

**Thank you for your attention !**

