Harnessing Digital Innovations: Accelerating the HPV Elimination Journey.
A conversation with Dr Ya-Ting Chen Director of Vaccines at Merck Centre for Observational &Real-World Evidence.

September 26th

Bleddyn Rees
Chair at The Digital Health Society
The State of the Art in Electronic Vaccination Registries in the European Union and the United Kingdom

Summary Report

By OpenSky Data Systems & MSD
The Virtual Model of a common EVR

Individual Level

Population Level

Federal/Intergovernmental Level

Other (Industry, Research, Academia, etc)
KEY LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The existence and relevance of the EVR are crucial for a higher VCR
- In all countries, there is a will to increase the vaccination rates
- In all countries, there are ICT solutions in place for registering vaccinations
- Sometimes inertia plays a particular role in delaying the implementation of new ways of registering vaccination
- The opportunities offered by the European Union - European Health Data Space must be utilised
- There is a need for an EVR template in Europe
- This minimum common denominator would allow interoperability
Have more countries landscaped

Asia Pacific - Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam)
Summary

Key Takeaways:

1. the interest on the matter is consistent
2. the momentum for action is here
3. it is the time for a qualitative leap
4. relevant correlation between EVR and VCR
5. interoperability is a tool against the divides
Round Table 5

Immunisation Information Systems: Making interoperable systems for vaccination a reality in Europe
Immunisation Information Systems: Making interoperable data systems for vaccination a reality in Europe

2022 RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON CALLS TO ACTION ON HEALTH DATA ECOSYSTEMS
Our Round Table Process

• We engaged 20 multi-stakeholder experts in vaccine development, immunisation programmes, public health, clinicians, immunisation information systems and informatics

• Virtual Round Tables were held in June and July 2022

• Our aim: to formulate actions to advance Europe’s immunisation intelligence capability and programme effectiveness

• Discussions were informed by the OpenSky findings

• We identified:
  • Key uses cases for immunisation information systems
  • Design considerations, the role of standards and success factors
  • Recommendations and calls to action
Prioritised use cases

• Vaccination record access to individuals and families
• Continuity of care across borders
• Tracking complications and adverse events: individuals and populations
• Linking vaccination coverage to disease burden
• Linking outbreaks to vaccination coverage gaps
• Linking campaigns to vaccination uptake
• Academic and industry research
• Comparisons of vaccination programmes and delivery models
- vaccination administration record
- vaccination schedules & future appointments, as they would apply to an individual
- post-vaccination health issues
- personal disease screening results and disease occurrence
  - International Patient Summary (which includes vaccination information)

- customer relationship management (e.g., scheduling, reminding, informing, targeted education, personalised Q&A ...)
- vaccination schedules, per vaccine and for different sub-populations
- population level disease screening and disease incidence/prevalence information including geographic and demographic distribution

- vaccination supply chain
- structure and delivery of immunisation programmes
- health education campaigns targeting different groups
- location and tracking of outbreaks
- factors influencing vaccination hesitancy
Other High Priority Recommendations

- DG HEALTH and DG CONNECT should extend multi-stakeholder engagement to foster country alignment on these findings:
  - The EC, WHO, ECDC
  - Ministries of Health & Public Health for Policy
  - Patient, civil society & HCP organisations
  - Clinical & Immunisation Experts
  - Standard Development Organisations and semantic experts
Most strongly endorsed success factors

• Respecting and maintaining public trust in immunisation systems as greater data sharing is enabled, for example GDPR compliance and transparency about data access. This trust in information flows is inevitably linked to trust in the vaccines themselves.

• Clearly defining and agreeing across stakeholders (especially citizen and patient groups) the scope and use cases that immunisation information systems should support.

• Defining a core set of immunisation information system functions that can allow MS with limited existing infrastructure and funding to focus their resources most effectively.

• Agreeing EU wide data sharing protocols for vaccination administration, programme design and effectiveness, screening programmes and their results, and disease incidence and prevalence, to enable comparisons and pan-European insights.
Thanks!

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