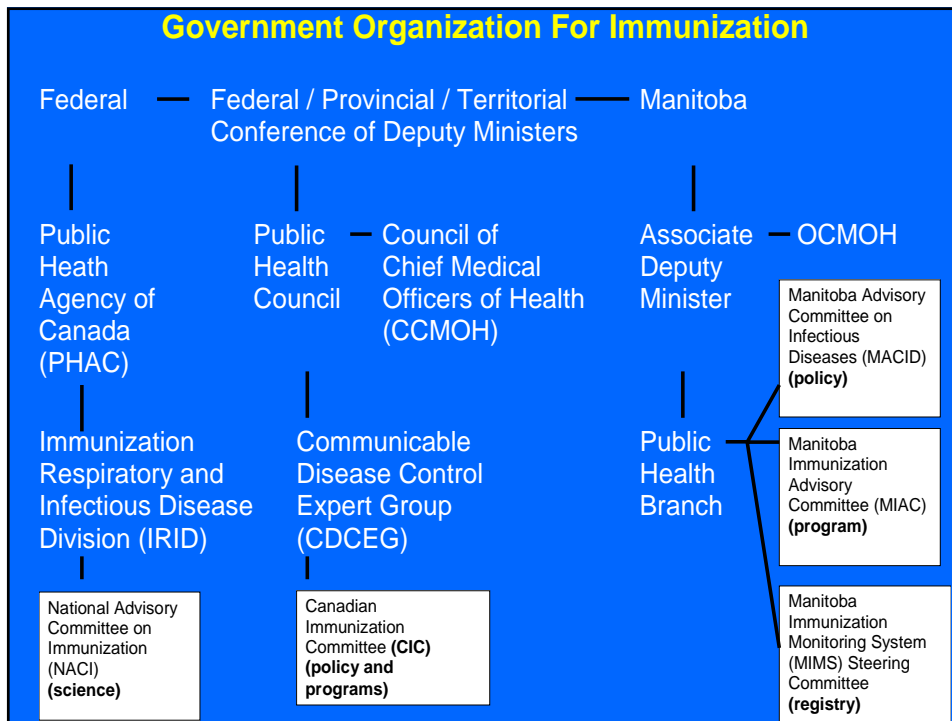


Provincial / Territorial Immunization Committees

- Overview of Immunization Committees
- Overview of Informed Management and Decision-Making

Greg Hammond, MD
Co-Chair, Canadian Immunization Committee
Public Health Branch
Manitoba Health

Government Organization For Immunization



Cette présentation a été effectuée le 27 octobre 2006, au cours du Symposium "Mettre la science au service des programmes d'immunisation, le rôle des comités d'experts" dans le cadre des Journées annuelles de santé publique (JASP) 2006. L'ensemble des présentations est disponible sur le site Web des JASP, à l'adresse <http://www.inspq.qc.ca/jasp>.₁

Government Organization for Immunization

FEDERAL

Public Health Agency of Canada

Immunization Respiratory and Infectious Diseases
Division

National Advisory Committee on Immunization
(NACI) (science)

Government Organization for Immunization

FEDERAL / PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL

Public Health
Council

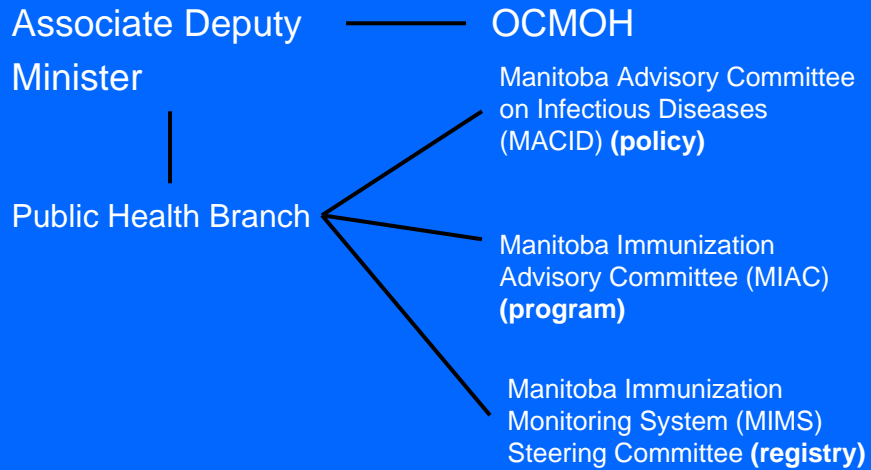
Council of Chief Medical
Officers of Health (CCMOH)

Communicable Disease Control
Expert Group (CDCEG)

Canadian Immunization Committee (CIC)
(policy and programs)

Government Organization for Immunization

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL, eg: Manitoba



How Do Provincial Immunization Committees Work?

- Description
 - Commonalities
 - Diversities
- Operating processes in government
 - “External” (Advisory Committees)
 - “Internal “ (Decision making)
- Trends
- Opportunities

Provincial / Territorial Immunization Committees - Commonalities

- Senior health department lead
- Reports at high level in department
- Multiple stakeholders with diverse roles
- Local expert stakeholders involved
- Terms of references describe structure / process
- Often “champion” for immunization within public health

Provincial / Territorial Immunization Committees - Diversities

- Variable level of activity
- Variable expertise and depth
- Variable activity
- Smaller provinces have more flexibility and less formal process
- Few committees have research expertise

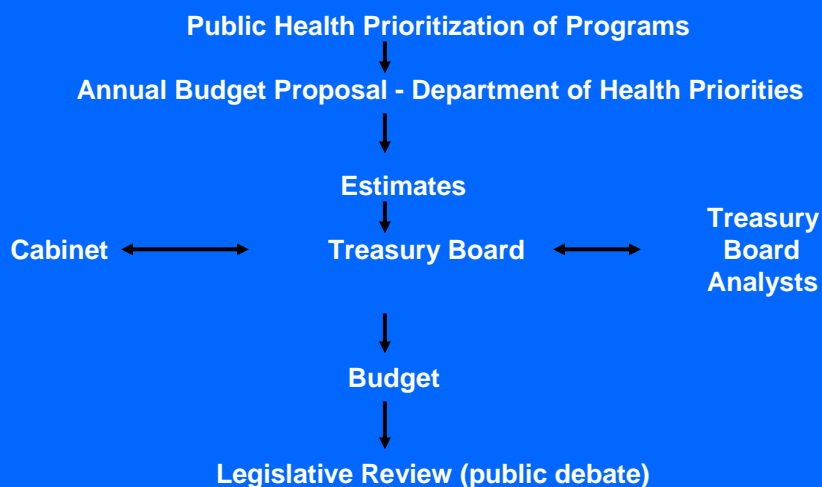
Process of Immunization Program Review

A) Mainly External to Government (ie: Mainly Advisory)



Process of Immunization Program Review

B) Mainly Internal to Government (ie: Mostly Decision-Making)



Trends In Immunization Program Review by Governments

- Willingness to collaborate
- Aim to avoid duplication
- Necessity to leverage expertise
- Recognized need for expert science in program review
 - Burden of disease analysis
 - Cost / benefit analysis
 - Safety monitoring
 - Immunology
 - Modelling
 - Public opinion assessment
 - Stakeholder opinion
 - Epidemiology analysis

Societal Questions on Immunization Programs, "Internal" to Government

- What are other governments doing?
- Does the public support this program?
- If no, who does not, and why not?
- Is this program supporting a priority issue or population for this government?
- Will this program assist or hinder another health issue, eg: Emergency Room crowding?
- Has there been any public promise for this program?
- How severe is the threat addressed by this program?

Economic Questions on Immunization Programs, “Internal” to Government

- Is this program clear, worthwhile and feasible – so that it deserves investment?
- What are the expected outcomes and visible benefits (cases, severe sequelae or deaths averted)?
- What is the program cost?
- Can we afford
 - to do it
 - not do it?
- Will there be any beneficial economic impact?
- Will P/T funding be supported by Federal funding?

Key Influencers of New Programs

- Corporations
- Lobbyists
- Media
- Non-Government Organizations
- Professional Societies
- Patient Advocacy Groups
- Individual patients / families
- Elected officials

Summary – Provincial / Territorial Immunization Committees

- Complex processes are involved.
- Multiple improvements are possible.
- Common elements can be systematized.
- External resources can assist the process.
- Societal questions must be addressed as part of immunization program review.