

Understanding and Clearing Immunisation Backlogs in the Wake of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Prepared by: Vaccine Preventable Disease Program (VPDP),
Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health

Location: BHUTAN

Date: 6th December 2022

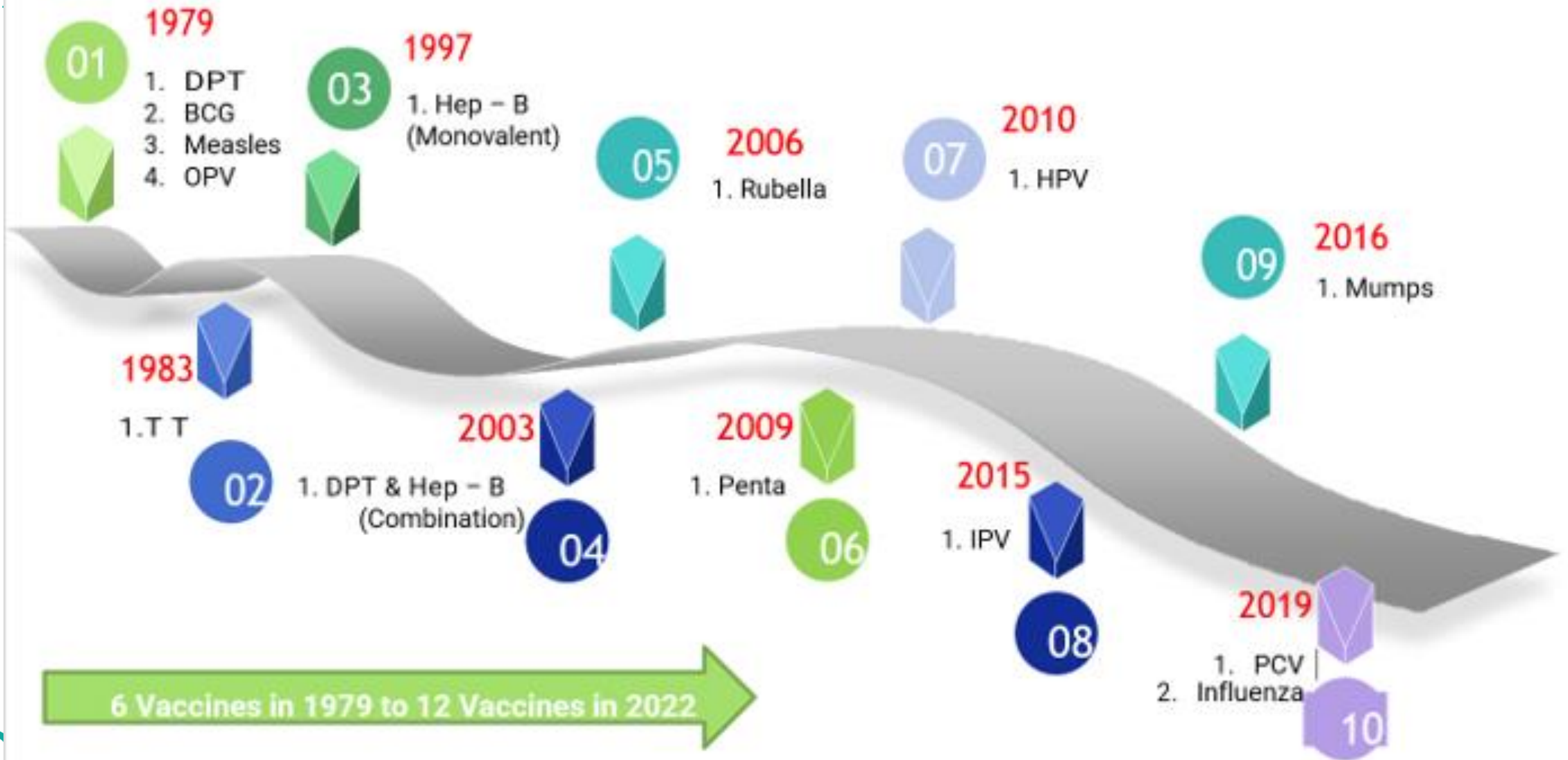
Facts about COUNTRY

- Population: 7,63,249
- Size of 2021 Birth Cohort: 11,314
- Fertility Rate, total (births per woman): 1.893 births per woman
- Distribution of population (%rural/urban): Rural 56.99% & Urban 43.01%
- GDP average annual growth rate: 4.09 %
- Number of Counties/Provinces/Districts with Populations: 20 districts with 205 Blocks/Gewogs
- Number of Public Facilities/Private Facilities: 53-Hospitals, 183-PHCs, 554-ORCs & 53-Sub-Posts (Total = 843 facilities)
- Year of transition from Gavi support: 2017
- Number of antigens on the national vaccination schedule: 13

Program Background & Achievements

- EPI program launched on 15th November 1979
- Initially started with 6 antigens (BCG, DTP, TT, OPV & M)
- Currently, 13 antigens including Influenza & COVID -19 vaccine
- 1991- Achieved universal childhood immunization
- 2009- GAVI award for sustaining high routine immunization coverage
- 2014- Received free polio certification
- 2016- Received Maternal and Neonatal tetanus elimination certificate
- 2017- Received Measles elimination certificate
- 2018- Received Hepatitis B control certificate

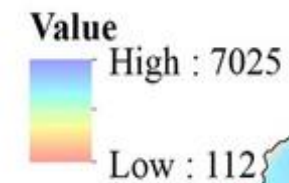
History of EPI Vaccines introduction



Legend

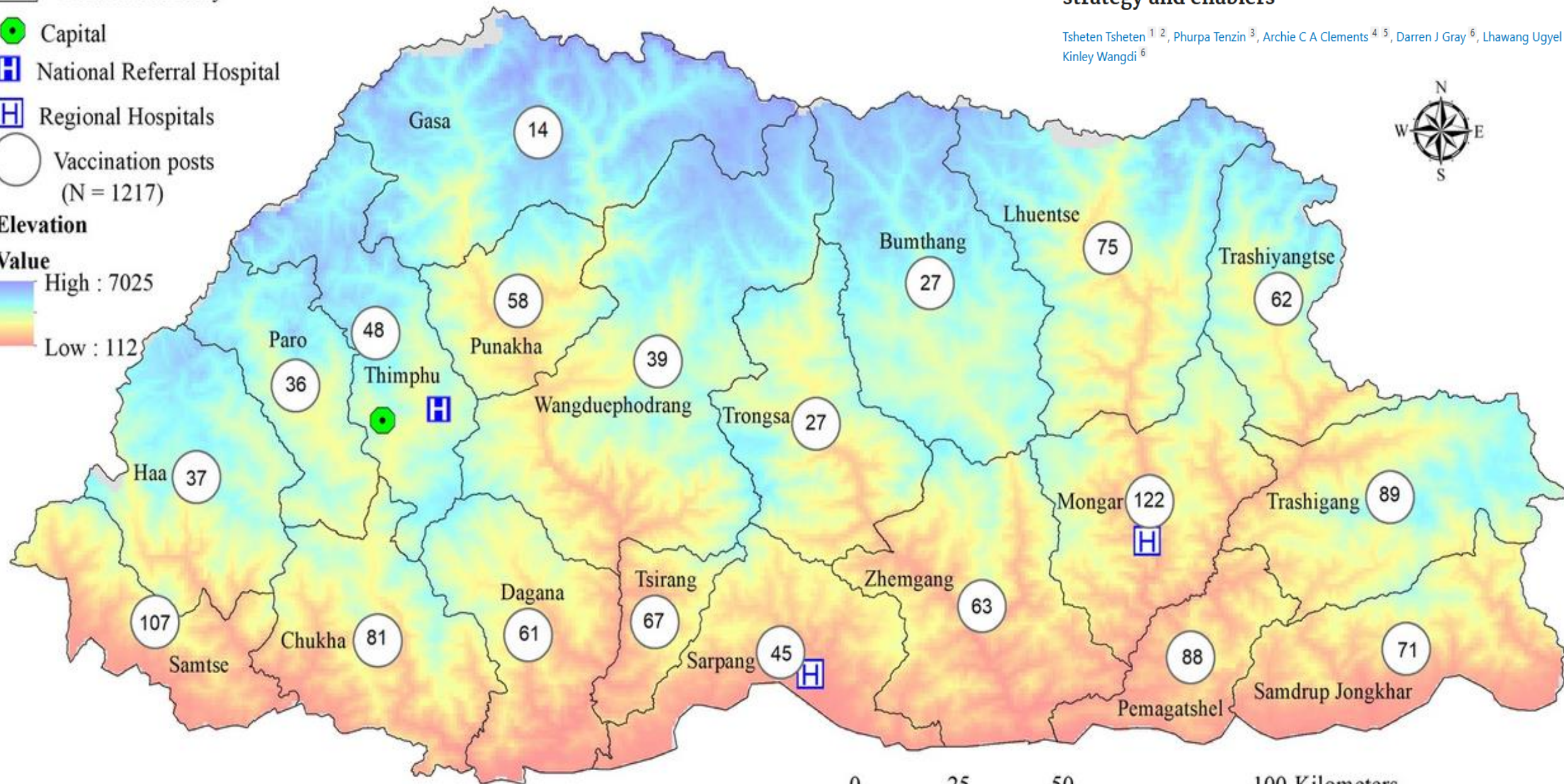
- District boundary
- Capital
- National Referral Hospital
- Regional Hospitals
- Vaccination posts (N = 1217)

Elevation



The COVID-19 vaccination campaign in Bhutan: strategy and enablers

Tsheten Tsheten^{1,2}, Phurpa Tenzin³, Archie C A Clements^{4,5}, Darren J Gray⁶, Lhawang Ugyel⁷, Kinley Wangdi⁶

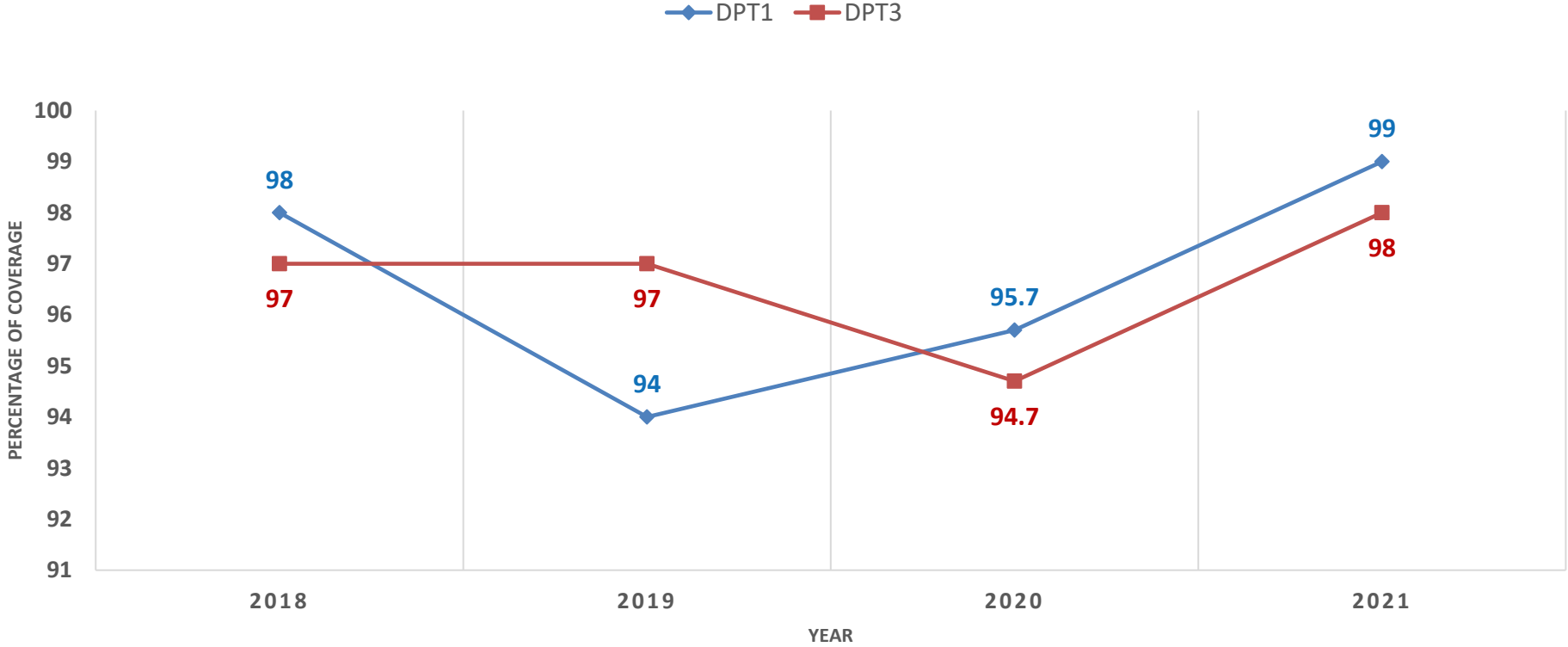


Status of Routine Immunisation Coverage

Status of Coverage

- Coverage rates for DPT1 & DPT3 from year of Gavi transition to 2021.

DPT1 & DPT3 Coverage Rates Post Gavi Transition In Bhutan, 2018-2021



Data Source:
VPDP, Program
data submitted
for Joint Reporting
Form (JRF) –
WHO/UNICEF

Overview of Coverage

- *What happened to routine immunization coverage during the pandemic?*
 - *Some ORCs schedule disrupted and it was taken up in the subsequent months*
 - *Missed schedule – carried over to the following month/year*
 - *EPI Integrated with the MCH, Nutrition, C4CD services*
- *Monitoring?*
 - *Through DHIS2 reporting system*
 - *Limited field visits carried out*

Disruption & Mitigation Strategies

Understanding Disruptions

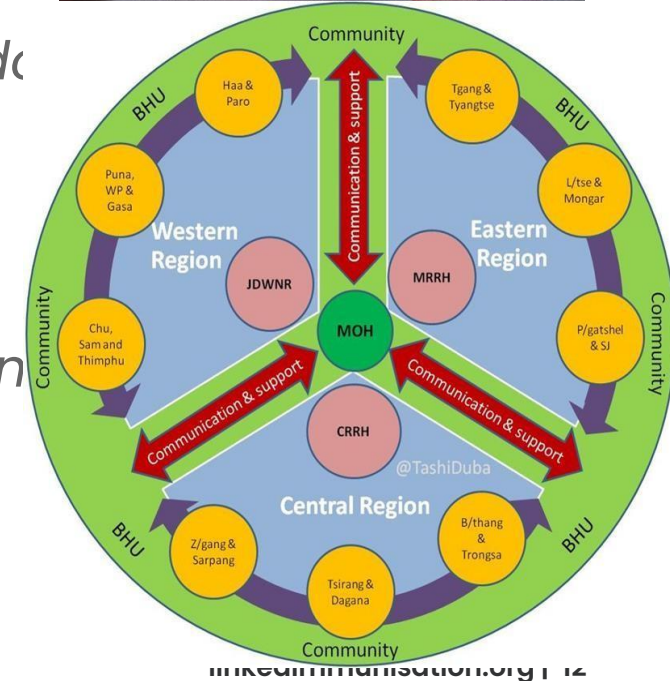
- *Reasons for disruptions to RI during each of the different phases of the pandemic (2020, 2021, 2022).*
 - *Frequent Lockdowns*
 - *Travel restriction of both service providers and seekers – Intra-and Enter District movement restrictions*
 - *Focus more on COVID-19 pandemic response*
 - *Health workers shortage – all most all allocated for COVID-19 pandemic and suffered acute shortage in routine services delivery*
- *How did these disruptions change or evolve as the pandemic progressed?*
 - *Zooning system movement – time bound*
 - *Mobile vaccination clinics/van*

Disproportionate Impact of Disruptions

- *Were certain populations disproportionately impacted by these disruptions?*
 - *Urban vs. Rural Populations: Urban impacted more*
 - *Across income strata: Urban dwellers, mostly*
 - *Kidu: Monthly living subsistence (2 years) amount by the King (Hoteliers staffs, Tour guide and drivers, handicraft, travel agent staffs and Taxi drivers)*
 - *Other: Quarantine facilitated by the Government, treatment free of cost at government hospitals & repatriation flights*

Mitigating Disruptions

- *What was done to mitigate disruptions to RI coverage during pandemic peaks? What worked, what didn't, and why?*
 - *Contingency Plan to Ensure Essential Healthcare Service in the Worst Case COVID-19 Pandemic Scenario in Bhutan, August 2020*
 - *Maintained continuous vaccine supply chain*
 - *MCH Handbook "Pass" movement modality during Lockdown*
 - *Follow up by respective MCH Clinics*
 - *Routine MCH & ORC clinics conducted*
 - *Regional HR Hub modality – resource mobilization*
 - *Trainee health workers – pre-service candidate engagement*
 - *Retired health workforce*
 - *DeSuups Plus*



Scale of Backlog

Scale of Backlogs

- *What was the scale of the immunisation backlog of children that missed vaccination in 2020? 2021? Beyond 2021?*
- *What percentage of children were missed? 1st dose; subsequent doses; at least estimates. **Please insert a table and provide data source(s)***

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Drop-out rate between the first and third dose of DPT vaccine under 12 m. (%)	-1.29	+3.00	-1.09	-0.64
Number of Zero dose children by 12 months	187	675	449	106

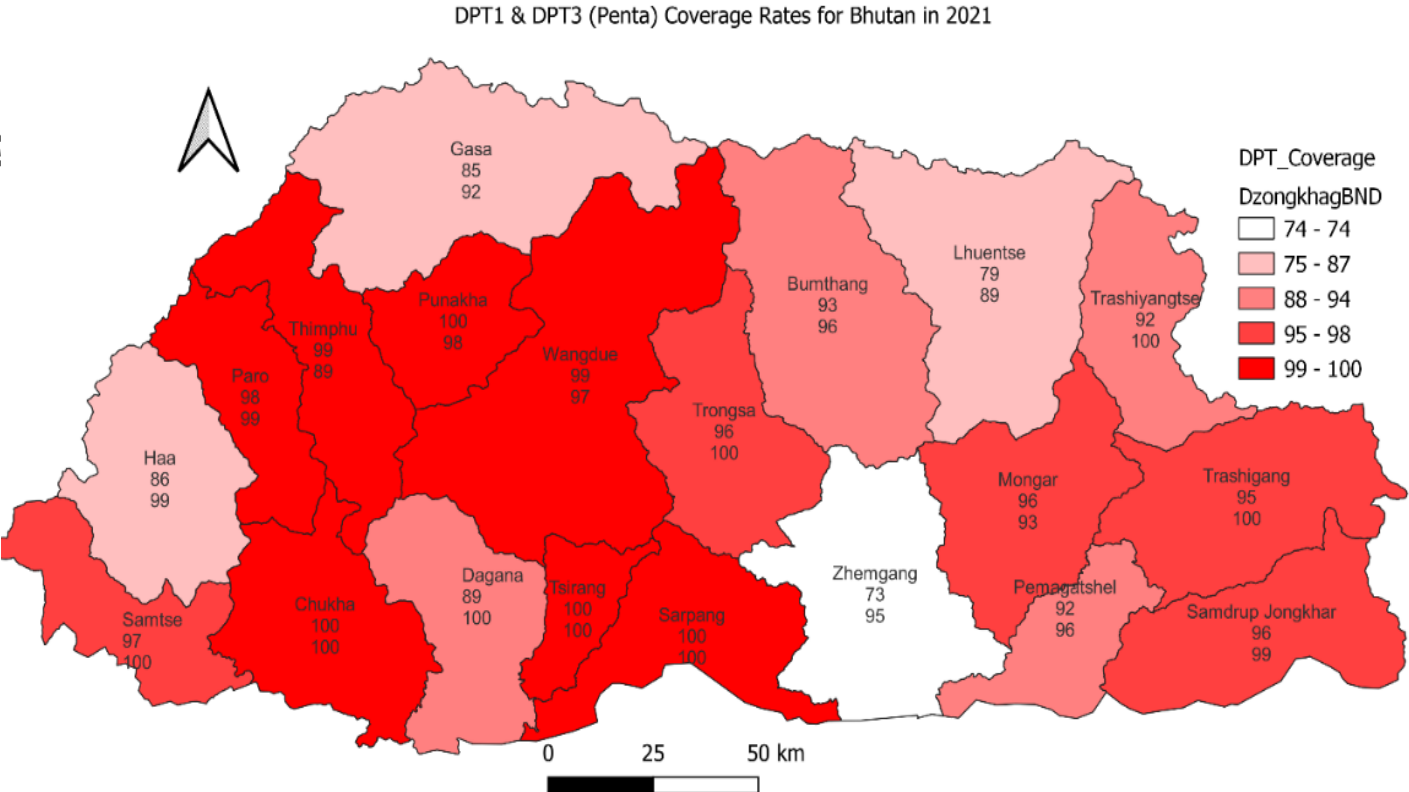
- *What was country experience in quantifying the backlog?*
 - No

Data Source: VPDP, Program data submitted for Joint Reporting Form (JRF) – WHO/UNICEF

Disproportionate Impact of Backlogs

- Did you find any pockets of partly immunized and unimmunized children?
 - Under Immunized Children: DPT3 Coverage (%): (DTP3 – DTP1): Nomadic, Urban area and remote villages. E.g. Highlanders/Yak herders
 - Zero Dose Children: DPT1 Coverage (%): (100%-DTP1%)

- Please describe these pockets.
- What do these children look like?



Disproportionate Impact of Bac

- What do these children look like?



Addressing Backlogs

- *Who coordinated the clearing of backlog? Was it through existing clinics/additional immunization sessions, outreach activities, and/or supplementary immunization campaigns?*
 - *Existing Clinics, Out Reach Clinics (ORCs), Fixed Clinics*
- *What did regional and national co-ordination look like?*
 - *National and Regional coordination is going on smooth – information flow, logistics, fund mobilization & Reporting. Poor feedback mechanism.*
- *What were the roles of the public, private, and independent sectors in clearing the backlog?*
 - *Advocacy – Village level, Gups, Tshokpas VHWs. Private – Maternity leave, Maternity allowance – Govt. initiatives.*
- *What incentives, if any, were provided for staff for additional work?*

Best Practices & Lessons Learned

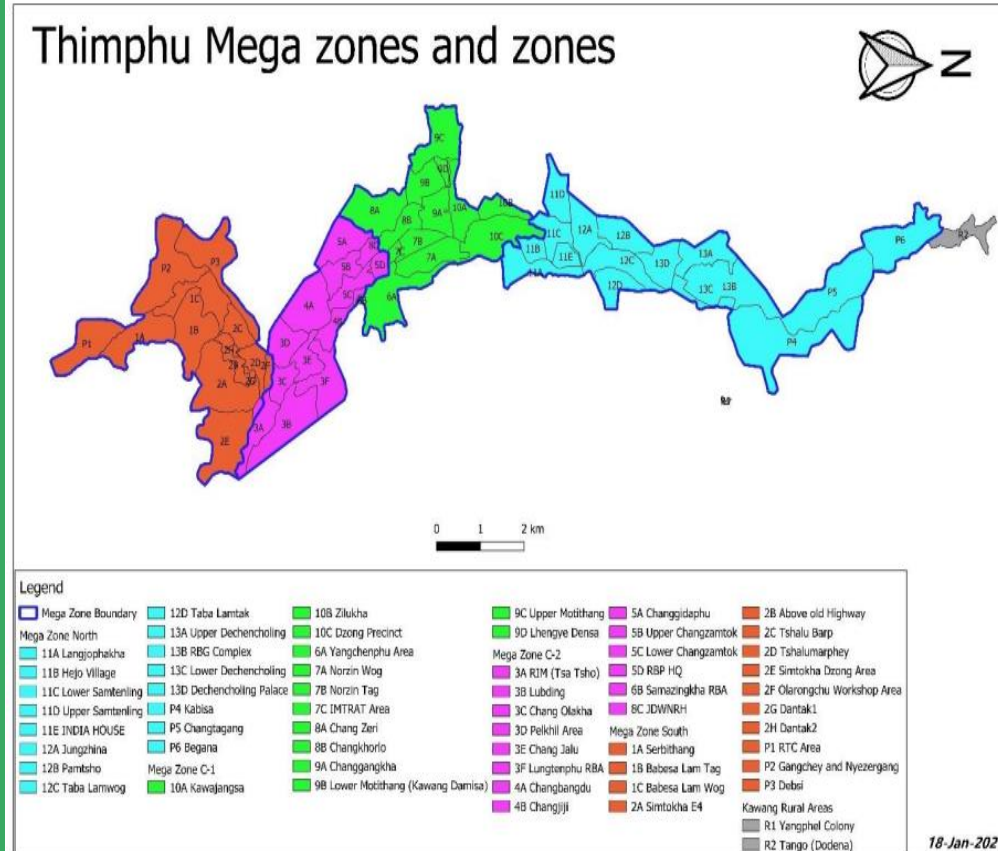
- What strategies and approaches did the country use to address the backlog?

Best practices:

- Zooning system,
- Mobile vaccination clinics/van,
- Full Govt. support- Political will
- Private, NGOs & Donors,
- Health workers dedication & full support,
- Door-to-door services for disabled populations
- Containment of health workers and DeSuups to provide essentials health services

Lesson learned, going forward:

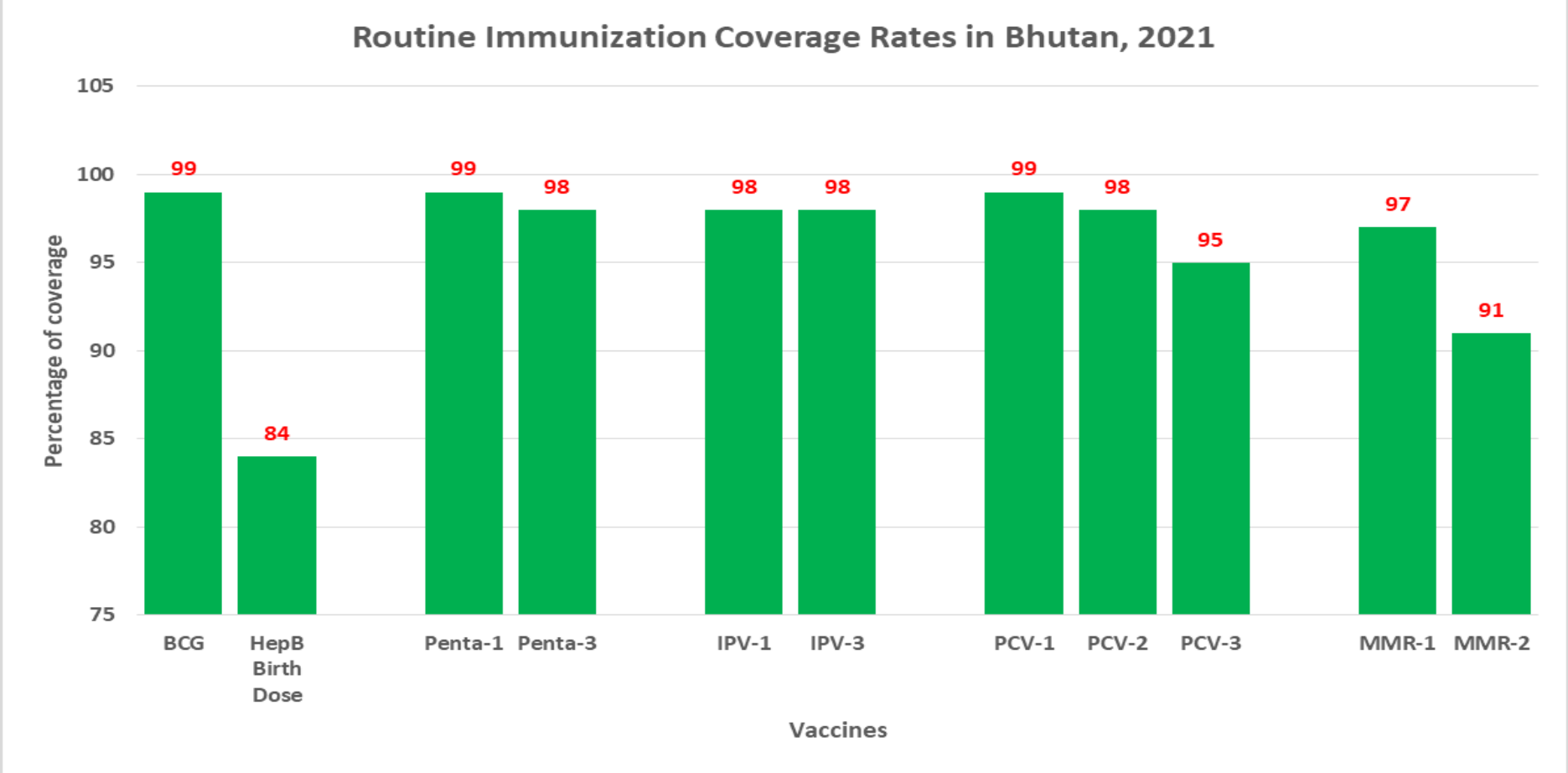
- Simulations & mock drills required
- Required strong health system (Infrastructure, Human Resources, Financing),
- Collaboration and cooperation among different agencies,
- Uninterrupted supplies of vaccines and other logistics,
- Enhanced cold chain capacity in the country



18-Jan-2021

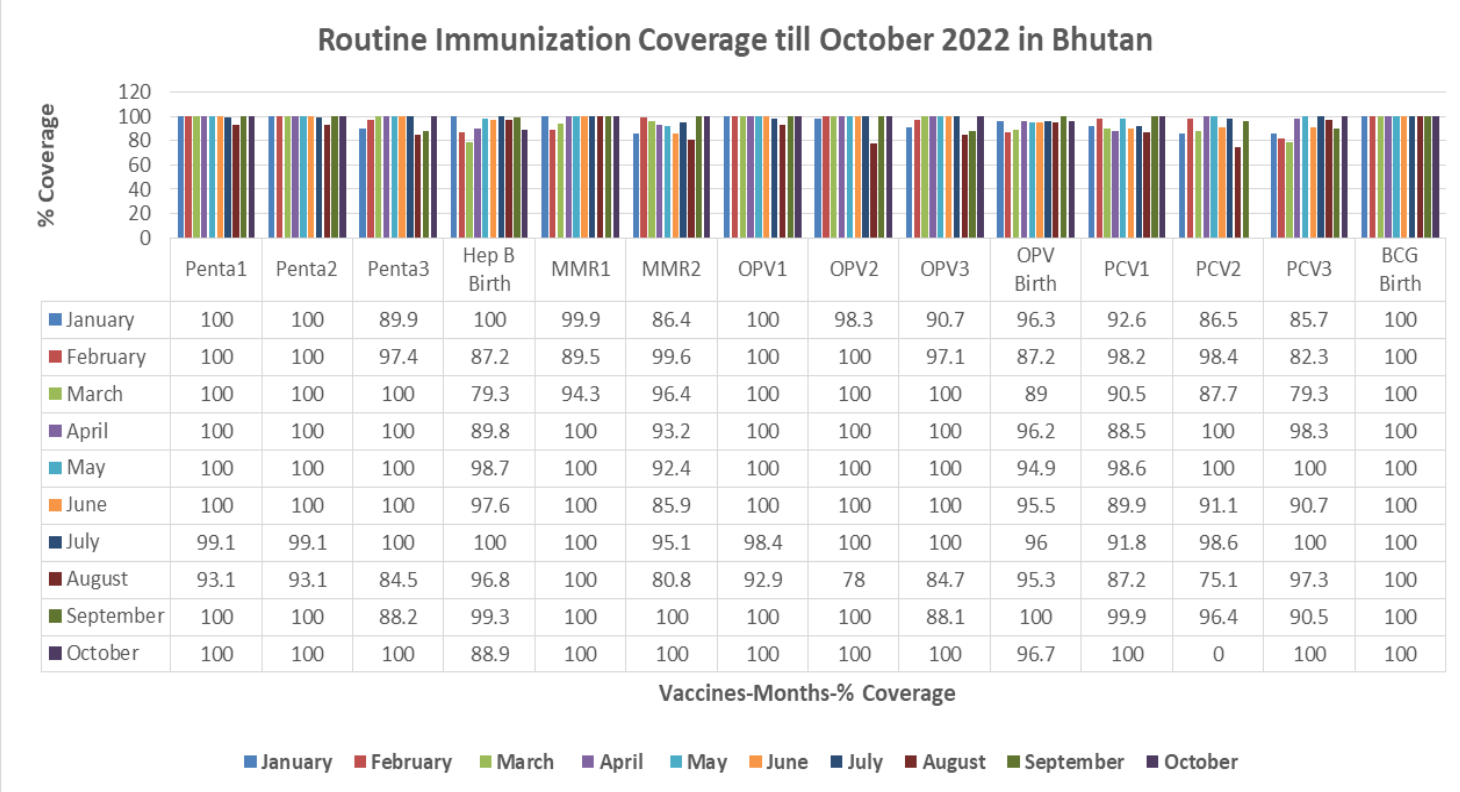
Current Status of Backlogs

- What was the coverage achieved, and how is it being managed?



Current Status of Backlogs

- *Were there any coverage surveys reviews or evaluations done, and if so, what were the findings?*
 - *None so far. Planned in 2023, along with National Health Survey*
- *Has coverage rebounded*
- *Why or why not?*
 - *Picking up...*





Thank you!