



Moldova

Strengthening Health Worker Capacity and Performance Management

Batumi, June 6-7, 2023



ANSP
AGENȚIA NAȚIONALĂ
PENTRU SĂNĂTATE PUBLICĂ

I. Immunization in education system

Education levels	PHC doctors	PHC nurses (medical assistants)	Doctor-specialists	Public Health specialists	Managers (facility)
Undergraduate 1. <i>Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No)</i> 2. <i>Add clarification</i>	1. Yes; 2. Every year the curriculum is updated (General Medicine).	1. Yes; 2. The curriculum is updated every year, 4 years.	1. Yes; 2. The curriculum is updated every year, general medicine 6 years.	1. Yes; 2. The curriculum is updated every year, preventive medicine, 4 years.	N/A
Postgraduate 1. <i>Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No)</i> 2. <i>Add clarification</i>	1. Yes; 2. Department of epidemiology, course of immunoprophylaxis	N/A	1. Yes; 2. Pediatrics, family doctors-Immunoprophylaxis courses.	1. Yes; 2. Specialization epidemiology, public health.	N/A
Continuous education / professional development 1. <i>Indicate mandatory or voluntary</i> 2. <i>Indicate whether the curriculum is updated (Yes / Partially / No)</i> 3. <i>Add clarification</i>	1. Mandatory; 2. Yes; 3. During the course of family medicine, immunoprophylaxis lectures are included; 4. Department of epidemiology include immunoprophylaxis specialization courses.	1. Mandatory for med/assistant that take immunoprophylaxis courses; 2. Yes; 3. Immunoprophylaxis courses; 4. Immunoprophylaxis lectures are included during the course of family medicine.	1. Mandatory; 2. Yes; 3. Only for pediatricians.	1. Mandatory; 2. Yes; 3. Various specializations in epidemiology and immunoprophylaxis at the department with WHO, UNICEF, ECDC.	1. No

II. Immunisation learning in practice

Supportive mechanisms	Yes/ Partially/ No	Example / Description	Challenges	Achievements
Supportive supervision	Partially	At the national level, trainings, workshops, national seminars are periodically organized for family doctors, epidemiologists, pediatricians' and others as needed	At the district level it is not regulated by law	Updating knowledge depending on the topic addressed
On-job training	Partially	At the level of medical institution, med/assistants for immunization offices, other med/assistants, and categories of staff are trained on their own	The lack of medical staff	Continue the immunization process with local trained staff
Mentorship/ team learning*	Partially	Usually at a national level	Limited number of specialists in the field, their involvement in the same various activities	Optimally maintaining NIP activities including vaccine coverage
Individual courses (e.g. online courses)	Partially for online courses if necessary	Nationally, zonal, and also online RVC19-COVID and flu vaccination, IC-management of vaccine stock, immunization module from the system of family medicine	Limited number of specialists in the field, their involvement in the same various activities	Maintaining and implementing activities in the practice of immunizations.
Motivations to learn**	Yes	Compulsory continuing education, the requirement to hire, the financing from the employer	Limited number of specialists in the field	Accessibility, opportunities, and certifications, credits, training funding for public health workers
Targeted trainings (on specified topic, refresh training)	Yes	Training workshops for the implementation of each new vaccine, in territories with low vaccine coverage, with different themes (communication in immunizations, false contraindications to vaccination, EAPI, etc.)	Limited number of specialists in the field	Periodically, training workshops are organized in certain territories with problems in terms of immunizations, training workshops are organized in territories, and with the involvement of local public administration.
Other	Partially	Implementation of the "Immunity Patrol" educational platform, in order to form the competencies and attitudes towards students regarding the immune system, Training workshop on vaccination against human papilloma virus with HPV vaccines in 5 medical colleagues in the country Supervision visits contain training elements	Supervision visits are not yet well regulated and do not take place with a certain regularity.	Knowledge in immunization of students, immunization of the new generation Cooperation and good relations with the Ministry of Education have been established Improving routine activity in Primary Care.

*Mentorship activities on immunisation beyond supportive supervision, such as team learning activities coordinating different professionals, organizations, services. Indicate if mentorship target managers.
**Mention how immunisation learning is motivated at national/ subnational/ facility level (e.g. mandatory continuous education, contracting requirement, certification, recognition, bonuses, funding trainings, etc.)

III. Key Challenges and Solutions

Challenges	Explaining Factors	Recent / ongoing activities	Possible Solutions	Way Forward <i>filled by end of the Workshop</i>
The quality of support visits in the territory	Some territories are not covered with medical staff Lack of standards in support visits	Communication company in immunizations in 10 territories with low vaccine coverage; MLM training for epidemiologists implemented with the support of the WHO Country Office and the International Children's Center, Turkey.	Streamlining the trainings during the support visits for the medical institutions at territorial level Development and implementation of immunization supervision and support programs for streamlining and optimizing NIP actions.	
Reserves in the skills and knowledge of family doctors in communicating with parents who hesitate to vaccinate	Many refusals to vaccination Delays and false contraindications to vaccination Training of medical staff in the field of vaccinations and evaluation of his knowledge	Seminars for family doctors on false contraindications and AEFI in Chisinau and interpersonal communication seminars in Balti with low coverage vaccines	interpersonal communication seminars at UTAG are planned	
Low confidence of the population against immunizations	Circulation of myths in the population Low faith in vaccination and low demand for vaccination in the population	EIW April 2022 annual, Company regarding the importance of immunizations in 25 territories in 2021-2023	Promoting immunizations in the population, expanding activities	