



# Philippines

## New vaccine introduction in Middle Income Countries: Overcoming barriers to introduce and scale the HPV vaccine Istanbul, Turkey, July 11-12, 2023



### Coverage & Key Indicators

General				
	19	20	21	22
Coverage with the first DPT dose under 12 m.(%)	79.3	77.8	70.1	74.2
Coverage DTP3 vaccine by 12 months (%)	76.8	74.8	68.3	71.7
Drop-out rate between the first and third dose of DPT vaccine under 12 m. (%)	3.2	3.9	2.6	3.4
Are vaccines or health interventions delivered to the same target population as HPV vaccine?	Deworming program			
Cervical Cancer				
Total number of cervical cancer cases	-	7,897	-	-
Total number of deaths from cervical cancer	2427	2391	2704	-
Cervical cancer incidence rate per 100,000 women		15.2		-
Mortality rate per 100,000 women OR % from all deaths		7.9		
If HPV vaccine is already provided by the private sector?	N/A			
Existence of a National Cancer (or Cervical Cancer) Strategic Plan (yes/no)	Yes 2015-2020 National Cancer Prevention and Control Action Plan 2022-2030 plan in development			
Do you have a cervical cancer screening program in place?	-VIA/Papsmear tests for women 30-65yo every 3 years -Integrating HPV DNA testing in 30 pilot sites			

HPV Vaccine – Introduction				
Status of HPV vaccine introduction: if pilot only please specify at what level and geographic coverage	School-based program in select provinces; 9-14yos			
Vaccine product and # of doses	Gardasil, 2 dose			
	19	20	21	22
HPV vaccine coverage (%)				
Age of girl cohort (years)	9-14 years			
% of girls receiving first dose	50	31	4	27
% of girls receiving second dose	7	24	8*	9.8
% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15	No data			
Mass campaign (yes/no) and girls reached or targeted (%)	Yes, targeted 95% of eligible population			
Facility-based (yes/no) and girls reached or targeted (%)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
School-based (yes/no) and girls reached or targeted (%)	Yes	No	No	No
% of girls who are not currently enrolled in or attending school	No data			
Mixed (yes/no) and girls reached or targeted (%)	No data			
Is HPV vaccine already integrated with other vaccines or health intervention for the same target population?	Given to female grade 4 (single grade cohort)			

### Key Challenges and Strategies

Strengths	Decision making	Challenges	Explaining Factors	Possible Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies to guide HCWs on immunisation strategies</li> <li>Strong partnership with WHO, UNICEF, professional orgs</li> <li>Procurement of vaccines at national level</li> <li>Full support from principals to scale-up HPV</li> <li>On-going cost-benefit analysis, possible shift from 2-to 1-dose</li> <li>Support from National Cancer Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendation of Health Tech Assessment Council (HTAC) for use of bivalent vs. quadrivalent</li> <li>Feasibility of shift from 2-dose to 1-dose regimen</li> <li>Consultation with financial supply chain and management offices on availability of funds</li> <li>Development of approved introduction &amp; sustainability plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of scale-up (most expensive vaccine procured, totalling PhP 10.3 billion)</li> <li>Demand generation</li> <li>Vaccine hesitancy</li> <li>Dengvaxia controversy</li> <li>Clear reporting and data management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited funds allocated for HPV</li> <li>Need strong justification for procurement of vaccine that cost the same as routine vaccines and ancillaries</li> <li>Vaccine infodemic, limited demand generation activities, esp. after first year of life</li> <li>No guidelines or data owner for school-based programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand generation</li> <li>Promotion of school-based immunization</li> <li>Strong collaboration with Dept. of Education to increase vaccine acceptance</li> <li>Financing vaccine procurement for target cohort</li> <li>Strengthening reporting systems</li> </ul>