# **Immunization Policy**

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## Vaccination vs. Immunization

Vaccination: a vaccine is administered.

 Immunization: the response to the body from a vaccination.

## Vaccines

- Measles
- Mumps
- Rubella
- Tetanus
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis
- Polio
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Influenza
- Meningococcal conjugate
- Haemophilus influenza B
- Pneumococcal conjugate
- Human Papillomavirus
- Varicella

- Yellow Fever
- Typhoid
- Japanese encephalitis
- Cholera
- BCG
- Tickborne encephalitis
- Smallpox
- Anthrax
- Meningococcal B
- Pneumococcal 23-valent

## Who makes immunization policy?

- WHO
- Ministries/Departments of Health
- Federal
  - CDC
    - Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)
  - Armed forces
  - Immigration
- State Health Depts
- Schools
- Insurers private, Medicare, Medicaid,
- Religious organizations

# Considerations in vaccine policy

Disease prevention – morbidity and mortality.

- Cost effectiveness. May differ by population.
  - Effectiveness of the vaccine
  - Cost of the vaccine
  - Cost of the morbidity/mortality: QOL

### Recommended vs. Permissive vaccine

- HPV vaccine is recommended
  - for females aged 13-26 and males 13-21.
  - for males 13-26 if at high risk (MSM, immunosuppressed)

"Males aged 22 through 26 years may be vaccinated."

# Mandatory/Compulsory vaccines

#### Terms used interchangeably

- Compulsory: linked to an activity such as when it is a requirement for school enrollment and the linkage is used to compel the person to receive the vaccine(s)
- Mandatory: is used when refusal to be vaccinated is punishable (e.g. fines)

# Individual good vs. Common good

- Individual Good
  - Is all individual good also common good?
- Common Good
  - Protection of vulnerable people, the "innocent bystander"
    - Infants, children, elderly, immunosuppressed.
  - Maintain "herd Immunity"

Jacobson

V.

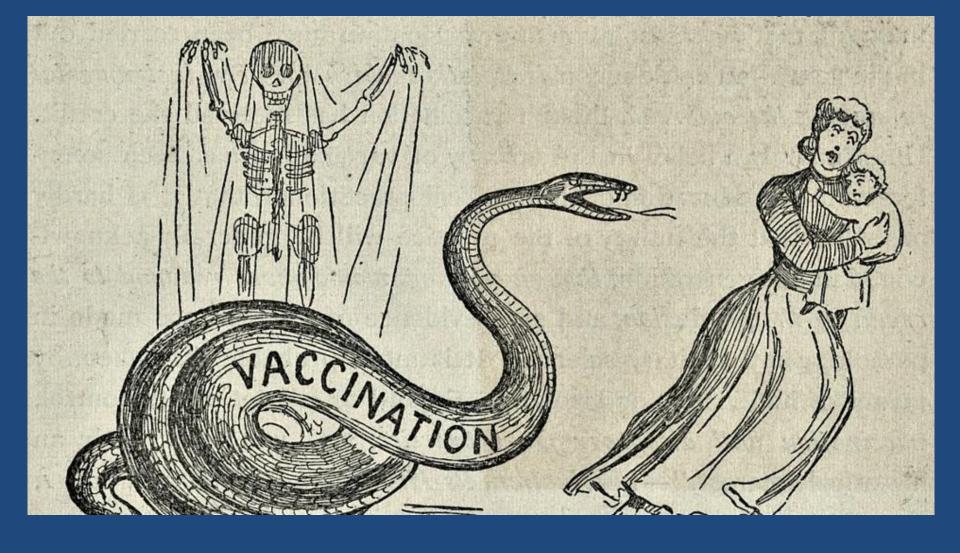
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

197 U.S. 11 (1905)

- Mandatory immunization against dangerous diseases does not violate the
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to liberty (Jacobson v Massachusetts)
  - 1st Amendment right to free exercise of religion.
- States do not have a constitutional obligation to enact religious exemptions.
- Nonmedical exemptions: balance individual freedoms with public good by considering the sincerity of beliefs.
- Forms of punishment:
  - Fines
  - Exclusion from school
  - Denial of welfare benefits (Australia)

## Waivers

- Medical exemption
- Religious exemption
  - Dutch Reformed Church: formal belief that vaccines interfere with the relationship with their god
  - www.immunize.org/concerns/vaticandocument.htm(fetal tissue)
  - www.vaccinesafety.edu/Porcine-vaccineapproval.htm (porcine derived gelatin)
- Conscientious objection
- Philosophical objection



A cartoon from a December 1894 anti-vaccination publication. (This image is in the public domain.)



An anti-vaccination envelope from 1899 depicting the "Vaccination Act for the Jennerization of Disease." (This image is in the public domain.)



## The Anti-Vaccination Society of America

OTHERWISE

An Association of "half-mad", "misguided" people, who write, and toil, and dream, of a time to come, when it shall be lawful to retain intact, the pure body Mother Nature gave, sends GREETING to a "suspect". "Liberty cannot be given, it must be taken."

You are Invited to Join Us

Frank D Blue, Sec'y, Terre Haute, Ind.

1902

Hon L H Piehn, President

Enclose 25c for certificate of membership.

An Anti-Vaccination Society of America invitation from 1902. (This image is in the public domain.)

## The anti-vaccine movement

#### **Andrew Wakefield**

- 1998:
  - Associated measles vaccine with autism and bowel disease.
- 2004-2010:
  - Fraud uncovered.
  - Falsified data.
  - Financial conflict of interest.
  - Barred from practicing medicine.

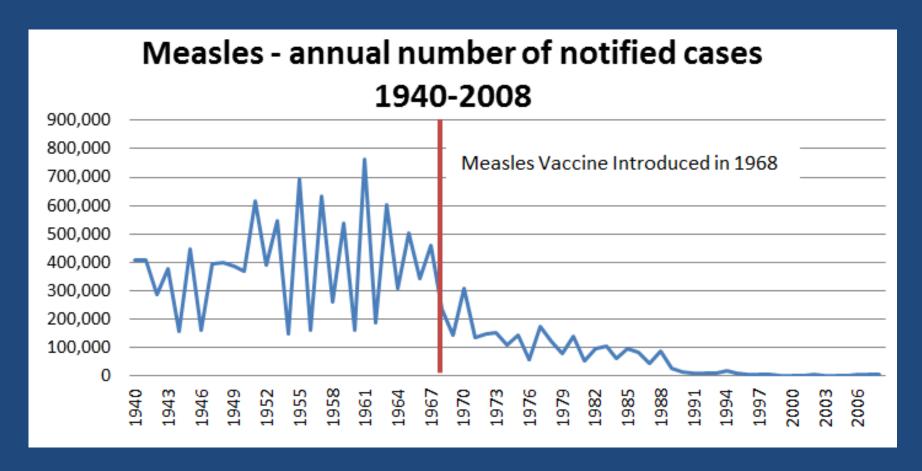


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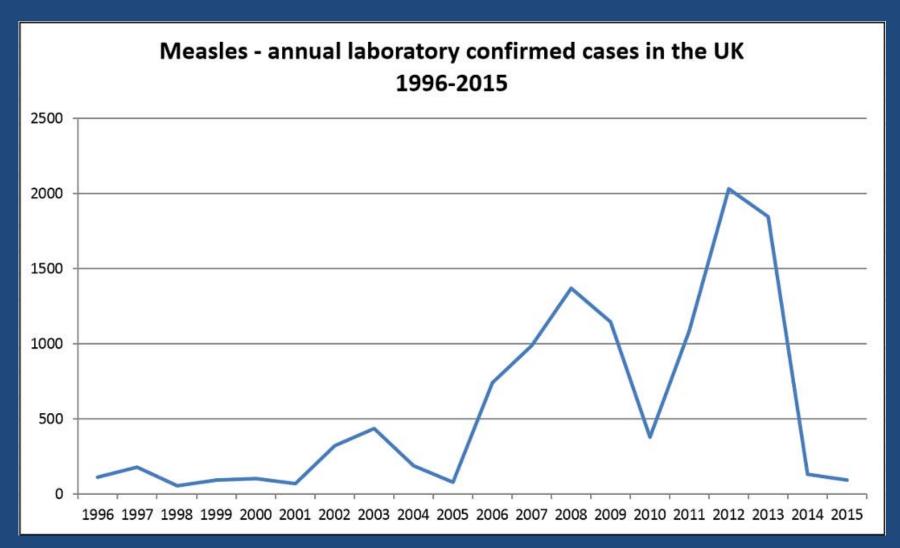


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# World Health Organization

Principles and considerations for adding a vaccine to a national immunization programme: from decision to implementation and monitoring (PDF – 3.4MB)

#### THE DISEASE

- Public health and political priorities, alignment with global and regional recommendations
- Disease burden
- Status of other disease prevention and control measures



#### THE VACCINES

- Performance and characteristics of available vaccines
- Economic and financial issues
- Availability of vaccine supply

## STRENGTH OF THE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME AND HEALTH SYSTEM

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# Developing a policy

- Individual good vs common good
- Benefit to society (costs).
- Availability to resource poor populations.
- Morality issues. Religious issues.

#### National Vaccine Advisory Committee (NVAC)

 recommends ways to achieve optimal prevention of human infectious diseases through vaccine development, and provides direction to prevent adverse reactions to vaccines.

#### National Vaccine Program Office (NVPO)

 provides leadership and coordination among federal agencies as they work together to carry out the goals of the National Vaccine Plan

#### U.S. National Vaccine Plan (est. 2010)

- Goal 1: Develop new and improved vaccines
- Goal 2: Enhance the vaccine safety system
- Goal 3: Support communications to enhance informed vaccine decision-making
- Goal 4: Ensure a stable supply of, access to, and better use of recommended vaccines in the United States
- Goal 5: Increase global prevention of death and disease through safe and effective vaccination

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