

National Institute for Public Health
and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

The public health benefits of vaccination: expenditures, morbidity & mortality

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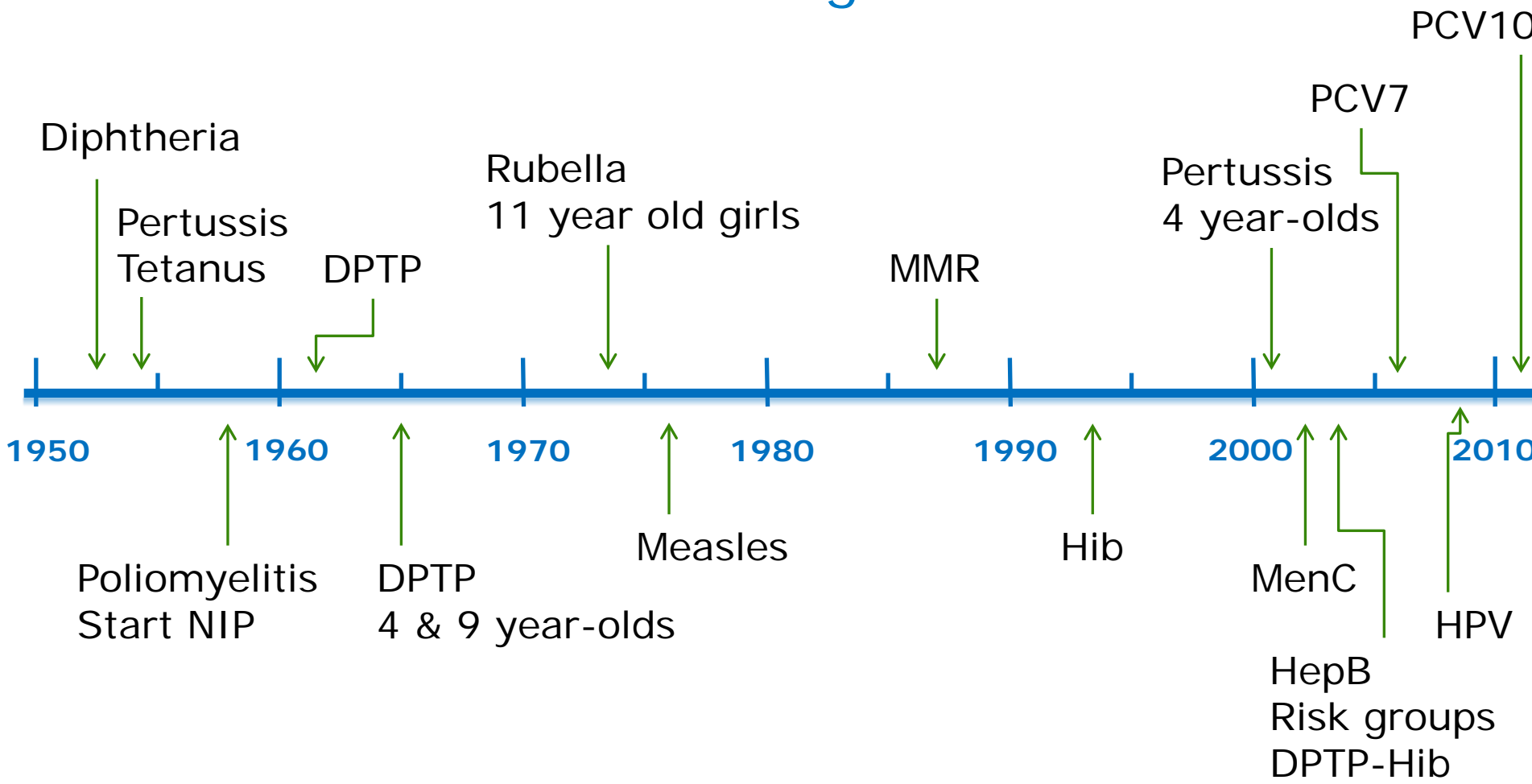


Disclosure belangen spreker

(potentiële) belangenverstrengeling	Geen
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	Bedrijfsnamen
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld• Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding• Aandeelhouder• Andere relatie, namelijk ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">••••



National Immunization Program - time line





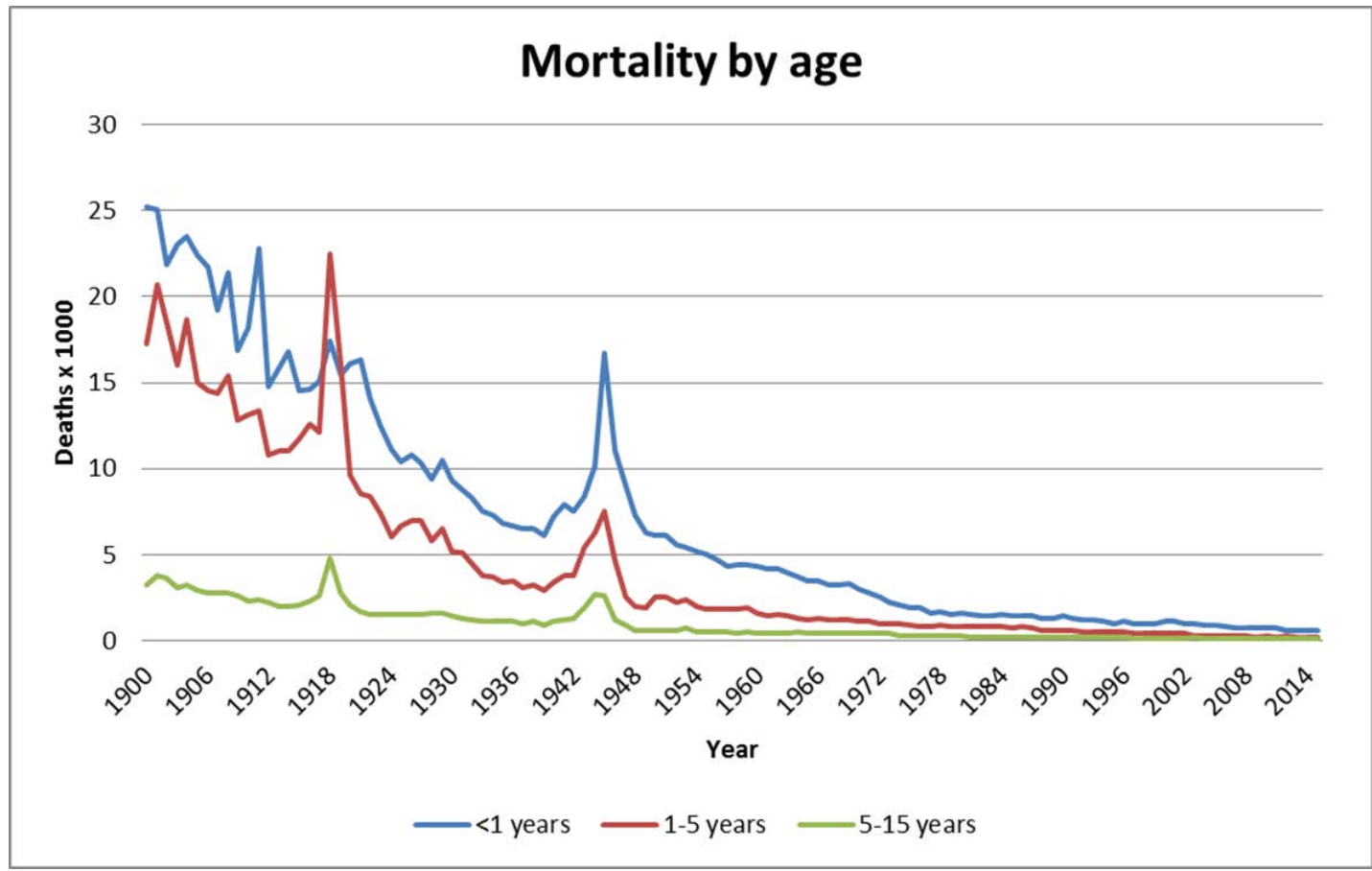
Critics

- *Pauw*, 17 November 2016
- "...when you look at the figures of the national census bureau, you will see that mumps, measles and rubella were not diseases that caused hundreds of deaths...90% of the decline in mortality was completed before vaccination".





Decline in childhood mortality





Decline in childhood mortality

- Contributing factors include:
 - Improved hygiene
 - Improved housing conditions
 - Improved nutritional status
 - Improved medical treatment and care
 - Introduction of vaccinations against childhood diseases?





Estimated impact of the immunization program

- After correcting for secular trends in childhood mortality due to other factors:
- In between 6000 and 12000 deaths have been averted among children up to 20 years of age.
 - (Van Wijhe et al. Lancet Infectious Diseases, 2016)
- For the birth cohort 2015 about 36 deaths would be averted.



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PhD project Maarten van Wijhe

- Assess the National Immunization Program in the Netherlands
 - Expenditures
 - Prevented morbidity
 - Prevented mortality



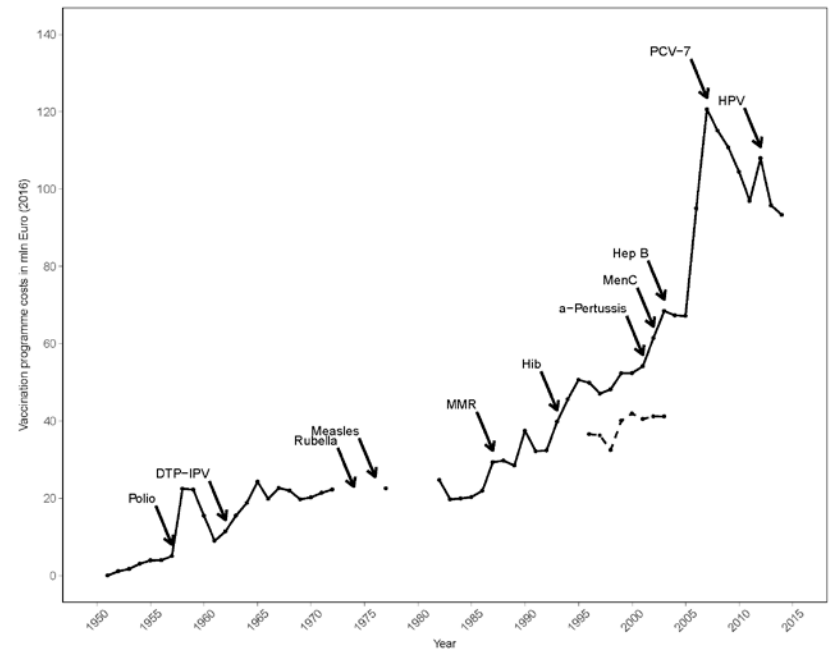


Expenditures



Expenditures: data collection

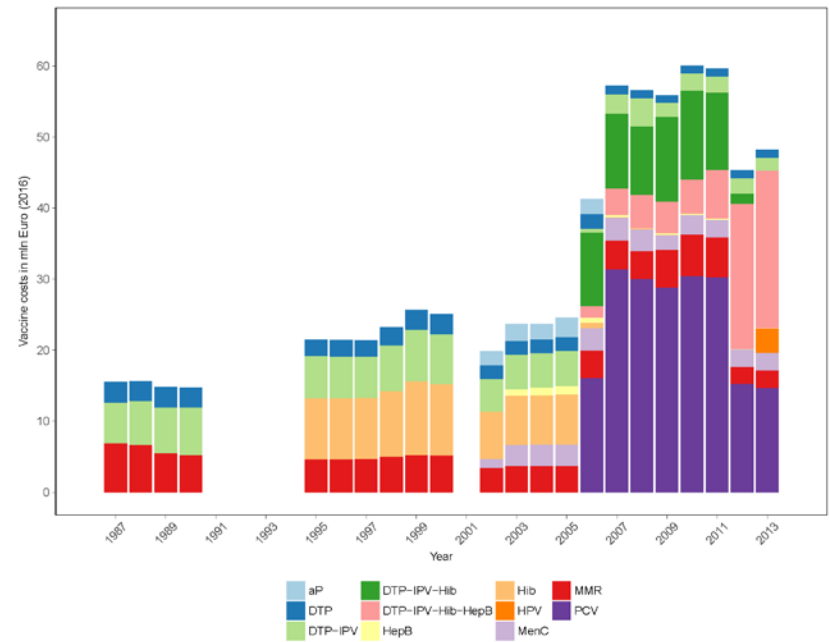
- Historical cost data on the NIP from 1951 up to 2014:
 - annual accounts of the Preventiefonds
 - Ministry of Public Health, Welfare, and Sports and its predecessors
 - databases from the Dutch Healthcare Authority
- Costs reflect government expenditure
 - but does not cover all costs associated with catch-up campaigns
- Costs are corrected for inflation using Consumer Price Indexes
 - Dutch guilders were converted to Euros (1 € = 2.2073 guilder)





Expenditures by vaccine

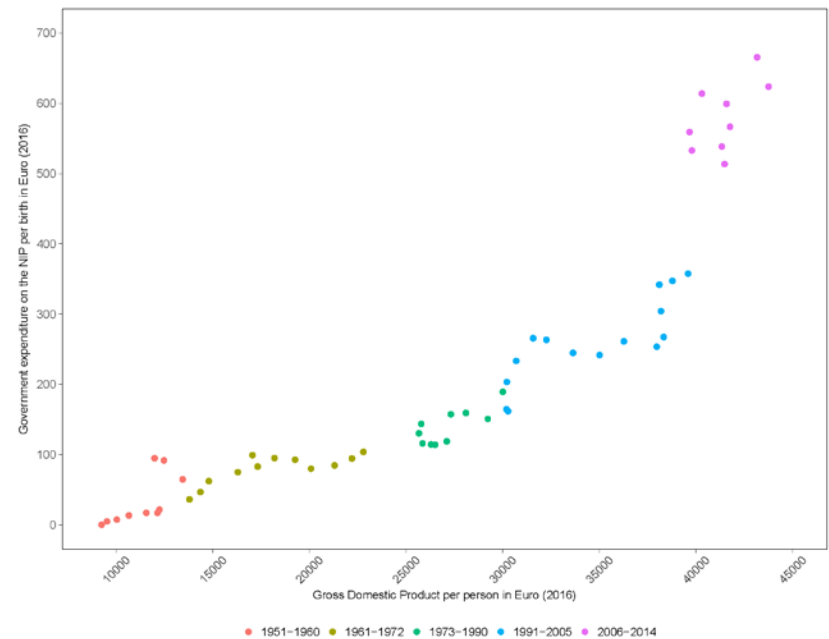
- Number of vaccines increases over time
- Expenditure per vaccine decreases over time
- Jump in total expenditures in 2006





Expenditures per birth

- Expenditures per birth increased almost proportionally with gross domestic product per person up to 2006
- Gross domestic product per person ~ monetary value of a life year
- Jump in 2006



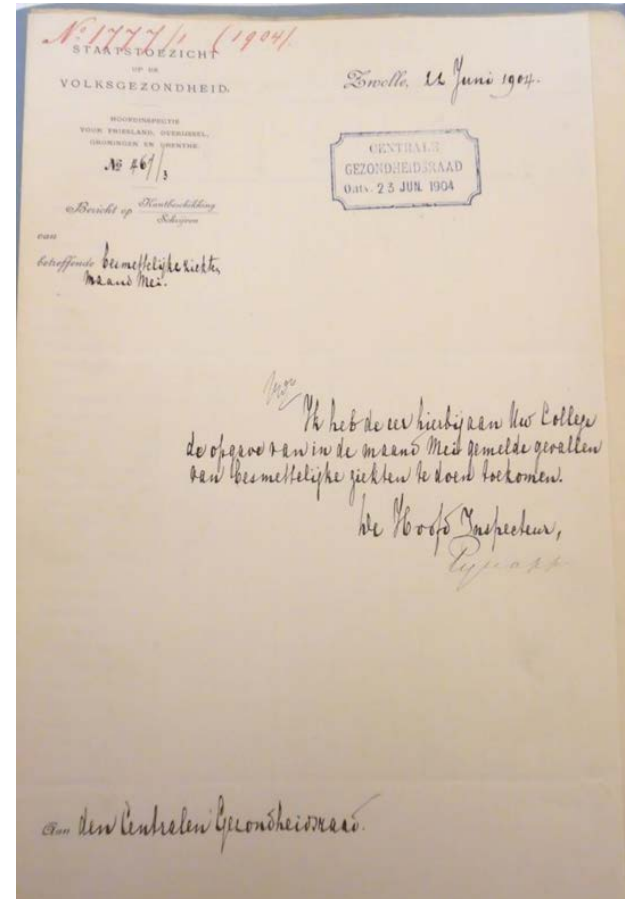


Prevented morbidity



Prevented morbidity: data collection

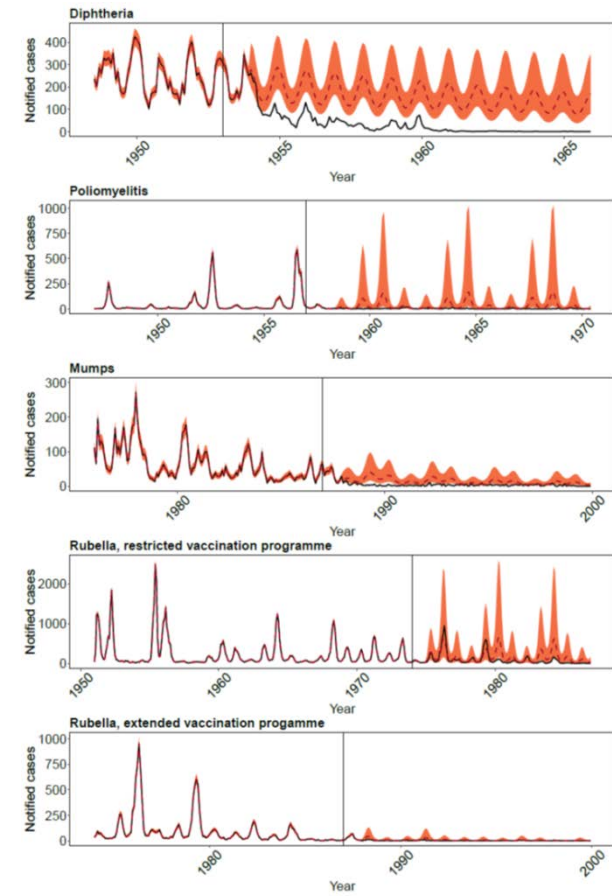
- Case notification data:
 - 1874–1988: Healthcare Inspectorate (IGZ), NTVG (3171 pdf files)
 - 1988–2015: Databases RIVM
- Vaccination coverage data:
 - 1950–2003: Annual reports by IGZ
 - 2004–2012: Annual reports by RIVM





Reconstructing morbidity without vaccination

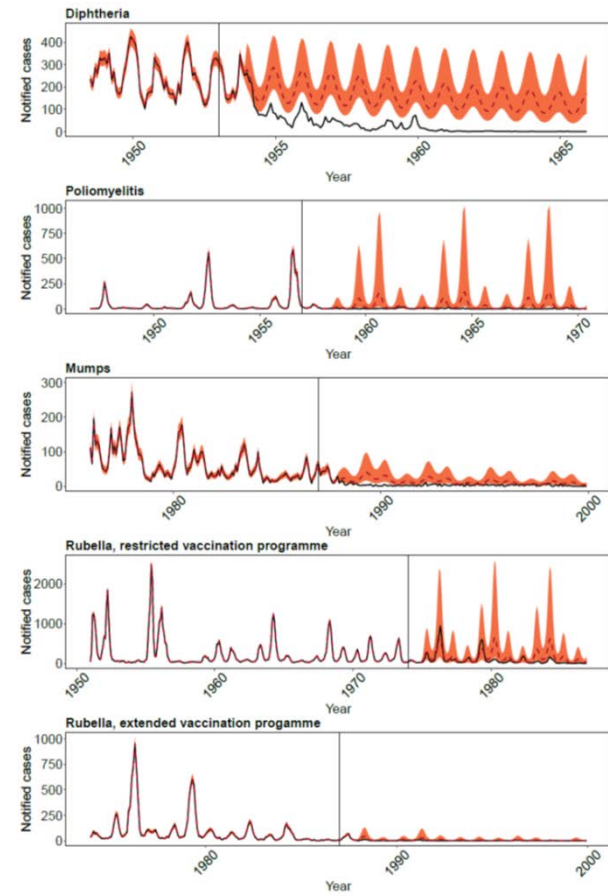
- We fit a statistical model to the time series of monthly notified cases before introduction of vaccination
- And calculate what would have happened had vaccination programs not been introduced
 - latent process Poisson regression model
 - include annual and multiannual cycles using harmonics
 - include autocorrelation using a latent AR(1) process
 - draw from posterior distributions of monthly notified cases after introduction of vaccination





Prevented morbidity

- In the first 10 years, the national immunization program has averted:
 - 78,4% of diphtheria cases
 - 90,0% of polio cases
 - 79,0% of mumps cases
 - 49,5% (girls only) and 66,5% (all infants) of rubella cases



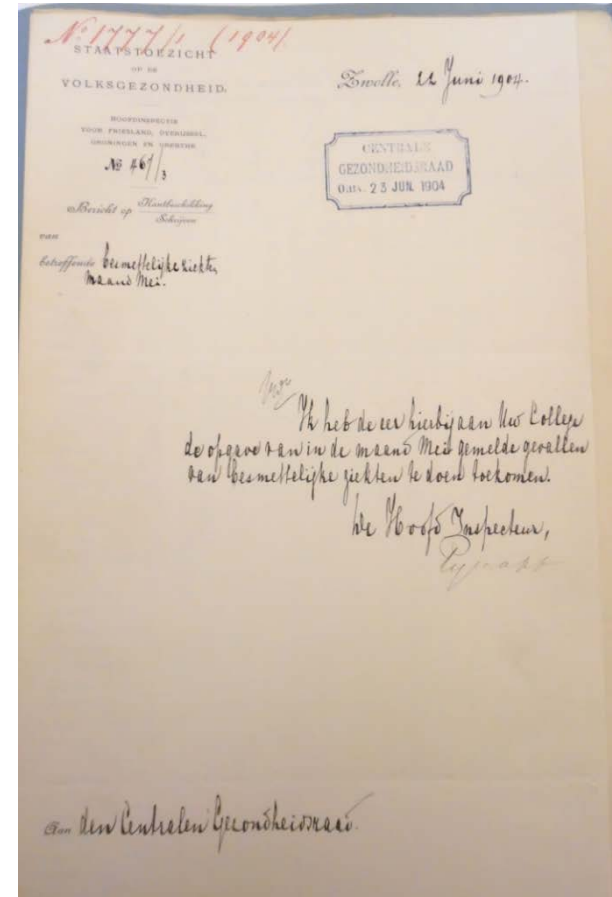


Prevented mortality



Prevented mortality: data collection

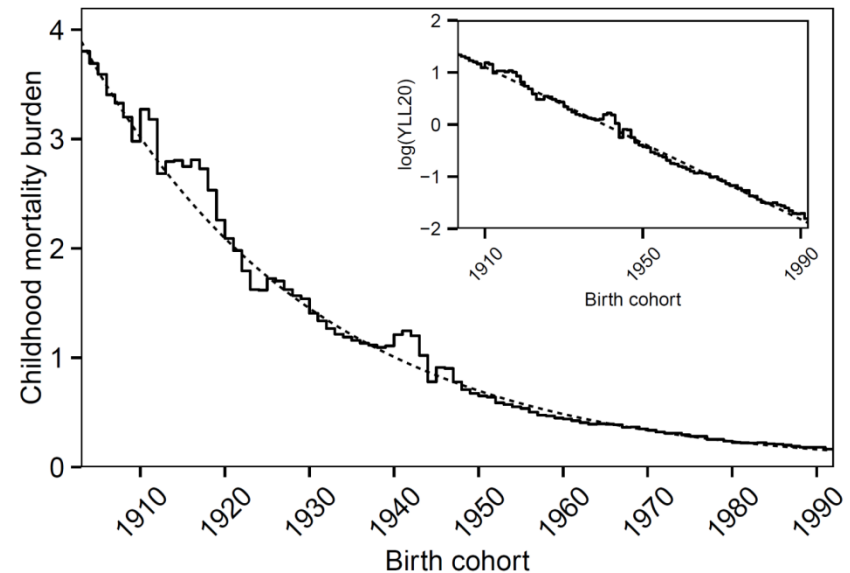
- Cause-specific mortality data:
 - 1903–1940: Annual reports by CBS
 - 1941–2012: CBS database (ICD-coded)
- Vaccination coverage data:
 - 1950–2003: Annual reports by IGZ
 - 2004–2012: Annual reports by RIVM





Prevented mortality

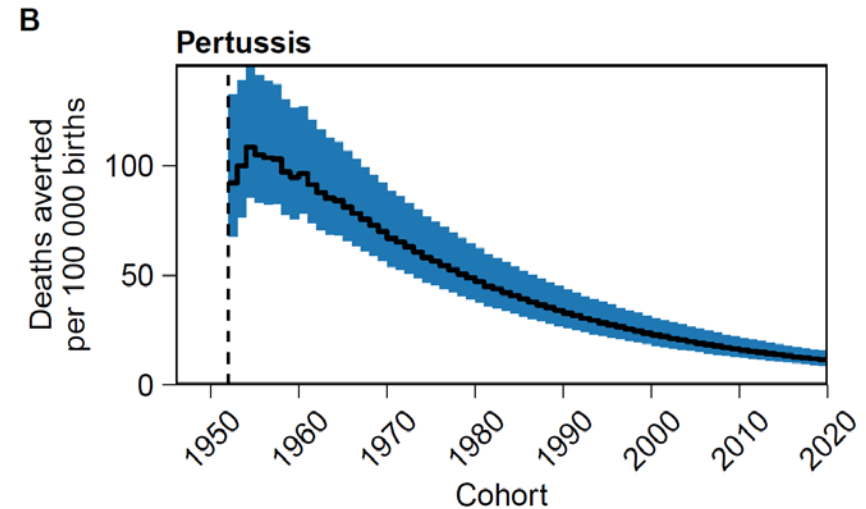
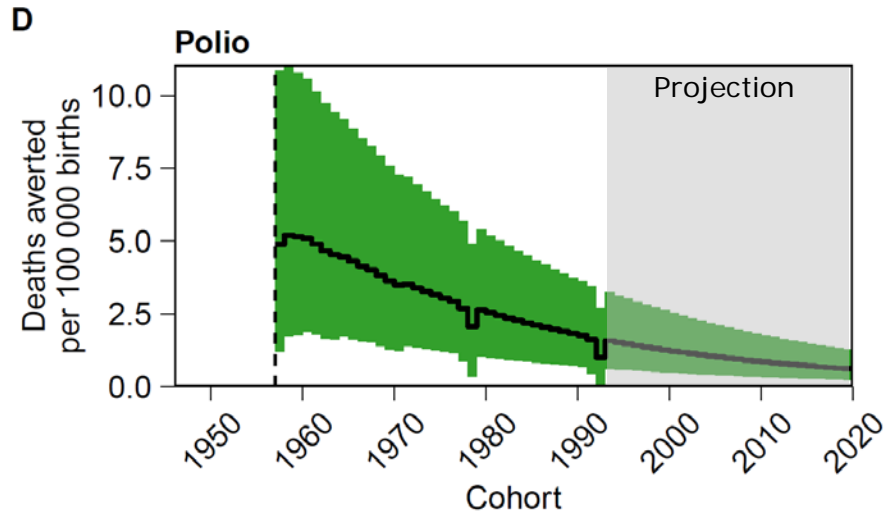
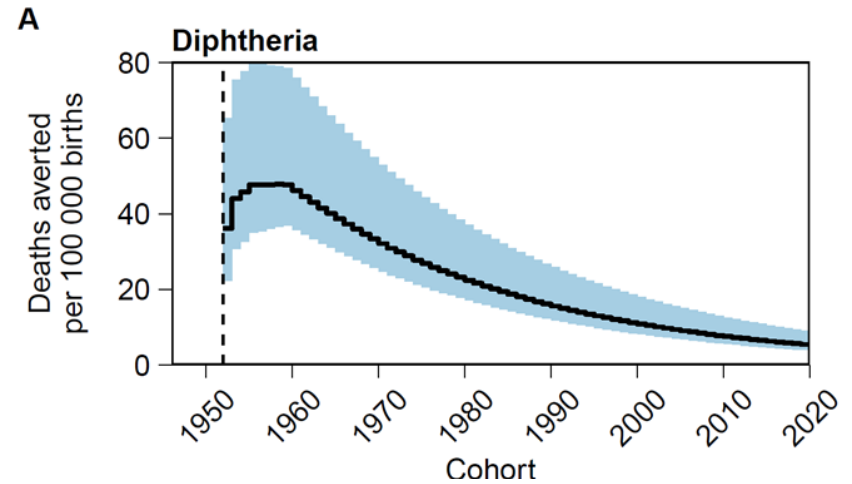
- Survival analysis using restricted mean life times (Andersen et al, 2013). Each birth cohort 1903–1993 was followed up to age 20.
- Childhood mortality declined exponentially
- Each vaccine-preventable disease had a constant contribution to the mortality burden
- This allows us to calculate what would have happened had vaccination programs not been introduced





Prevented mortality

- Between birth cohorts 1953 and 1993:
 - Pertussis: 6000 (4000 – 7000)
 - Diphtheria: 3000 (2000 – 4000)
 - Polio: 300 (100 – 600)
 - Tetanus: 200 (100 – 400)
 - Measles: 20 (10 – 30)





Taking everything together



Expenditures and prevented morbidity, mortality

- Vaccination contributed, among other factors, to the decline in childhood mortality
- The numbers suggest that the National Immunization Programme has been cost-saving in the past
- In the future there is less childhood mortality to prevent
 - The motivation for continuation of the NIP should come from preventing morbidity



Ongoing and future work

Data

- Essential to document and archive relevant data
 - notified cases
 - cause of death
 - vaccine coverage
 - expenditures on vaccination programmes
- Digitize detailed notification data
 - 3000+ scans will be digitized (49% complete)

Outcome

- Essential to offer scientifically sound analyses of these data
- Make all case notification data available
 - open access via a statline clone at the RIVM



Special thanks to the team

Maarten van Wijhe

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