# The National Immunisation Programme (NIP) in 2021-2022

## Surveillance highlights

### Vaccination coverage

The national vaccination coverage for nearly all vaccinations



The decrease probably results from the fact that some vaccinations were given later than normally scheduled because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The vaccination coverage for vaccinations offered before 2 years of age is **between 92% and 93%**.

### **Disease surveillance**

Most diseases covered by the NIP were reported less often than before the COVID-19 pandemic. This is probably because of the COVID-19 control measures.



### Side-effects

In 2021, **1,462** reports were made of a total of **4,636** possible side-effects following immunisation with a vaccine that is part of the NIP (which does not include COVID-19 vaccinations). This is comparable to 2020.



### Pathogen surveillance

In 2021, there were more infections with Haemophilus influenzae type b than there were before the COVID-19 pandemic. This is striking because for the other diseases covered by the NIP, the number of patients decreased after the COVID-19 control measures were implemented. RIVM investigates what may have caused this increase. The vaccine appears to be as effective as in previous years.



### New in the NIP

### **Changes regarding HPV vaccination**

Since February 2022, girls and boys are invited for HPV vaccination, and they are offered this vaccine in the year they turn 10. Simultaneously, a catch-up campaign started for boys and girls younger than 18, who have not been (fully) vaccinated against HPV.



### New advices and decisions

#### **Rotavirus vaccination**

The State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport decided in September 2022 to add rotavirus vaccination to the NIP.



#### Flu vaccination for pregnant women

In September 2021, the Health Council advised to invite more risk groups for **the seasonal flu vaccination**, include **pregnant women**.

### COVID-19

#### Immune surveillance

In November 2021, **more than 90%** of the Dutch population aged 12 and over had **antibodies against SARS-CoV-2**, the virus that causes the disease COVID-19. For the majority of this group, these antibodies **resulted from vaccination**.



#### Vaccine effectiveness

**COVID-19 vaccines offer very effective protection against serious illness.** Vaccinated people that do become ill are less contagious than people who have not been vaccinated.

### Side-effects of COVID-19 vaccinations

The safety of COVID-19 vaccinations is monitored continuously. Most side-effects last a few days at most. Severe side-effects are rare.

This infographic is part of the RIVM report 'The National Immunisation Programme in the Netherlands: Surveillance and Developments in 2021-2022'.