

Immunization policies in Romania

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Chairman of COPAC

Legal framework



**Government Decision
no. 155/2017 on the
approval of national
health programs for
2017 and 2018**
(adopted once at two
years)



**Order of the Minister of Health
no. 377/2017 on the approval
of the Technical Norms for the
Implementation of National
Public Health Programs for
2017 and 2018**
(adopted once at two years)



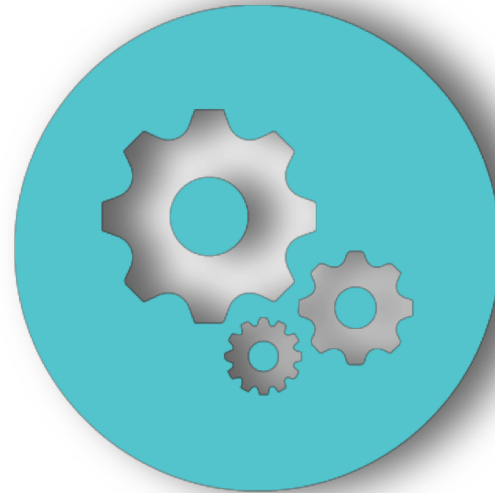
**Law on the vaccination
of persons in Romania**

(adopted by the
Romanian Senate in
October 2017, under
debates in the Chamber
of Deputies)

National Vaccination Programme

NATIONAL VACCINATION CALENDAR

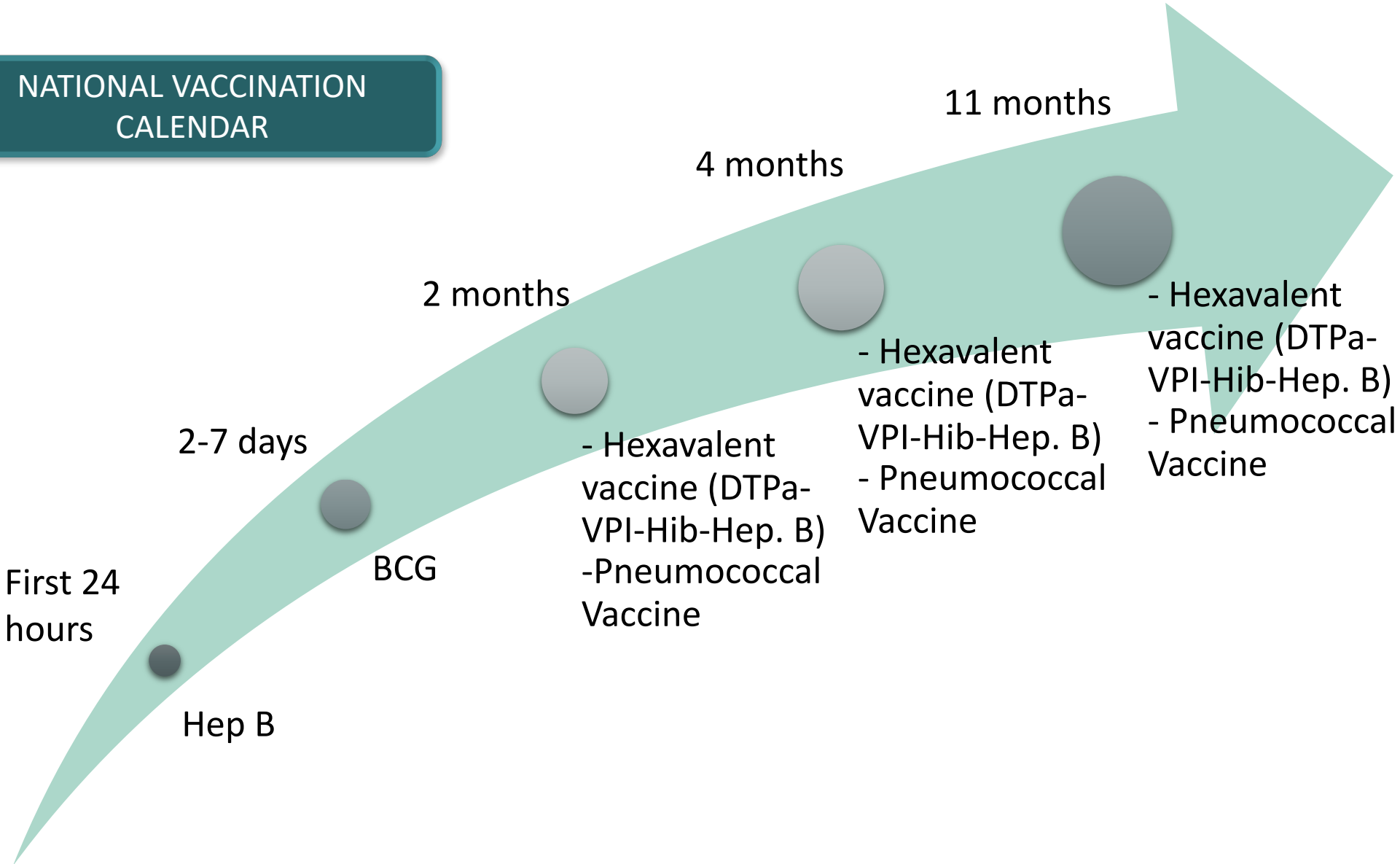
Includes vaccinations in the first 24 hours up to 14 years, in the maternity and at the GPs cabinet; the National Immunization Program is addressed exclusively to children.



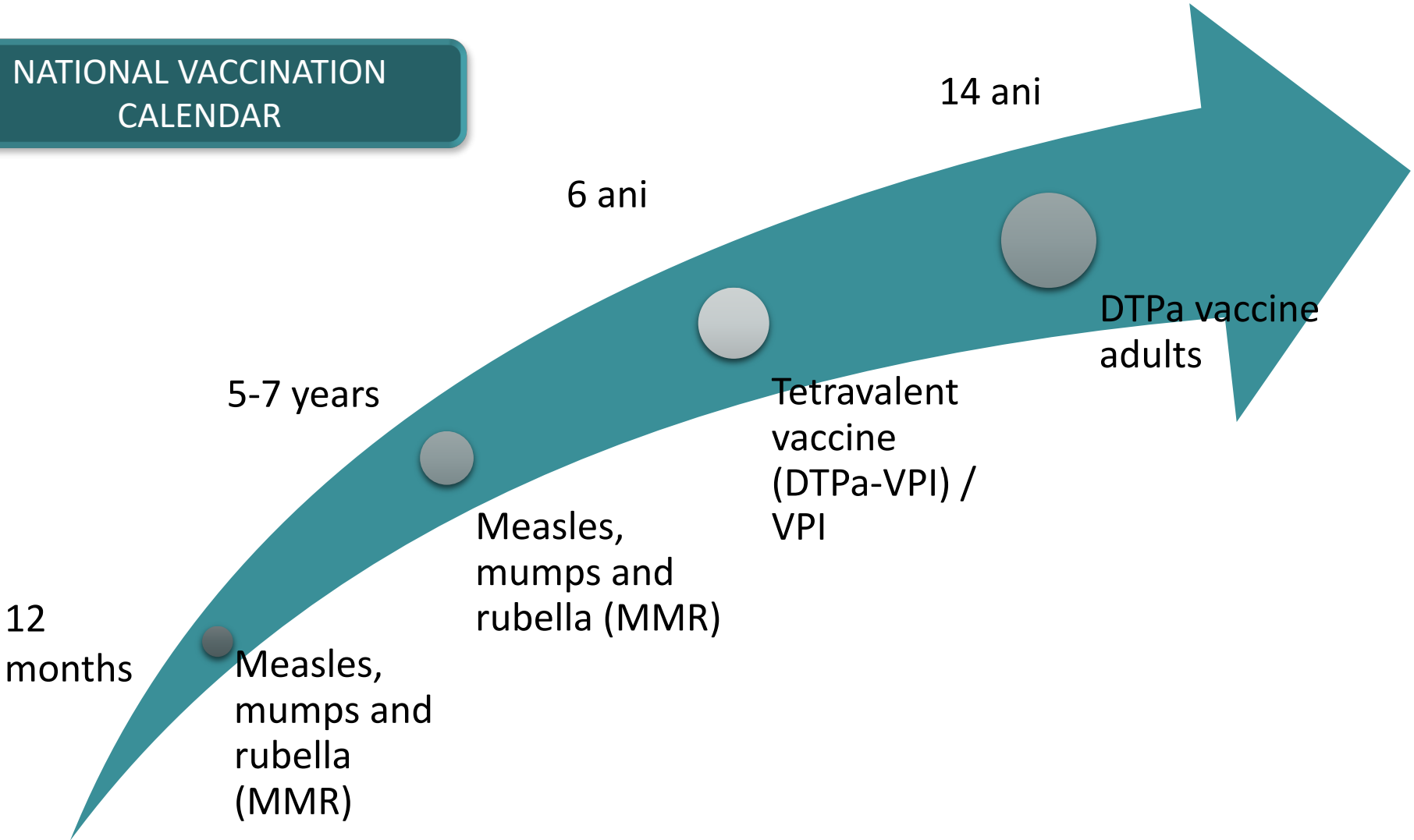
VACCINATION OF POPULATION RISK GROUPS

These are the recommended vaccinations for certain population categories, as WHO recommends.

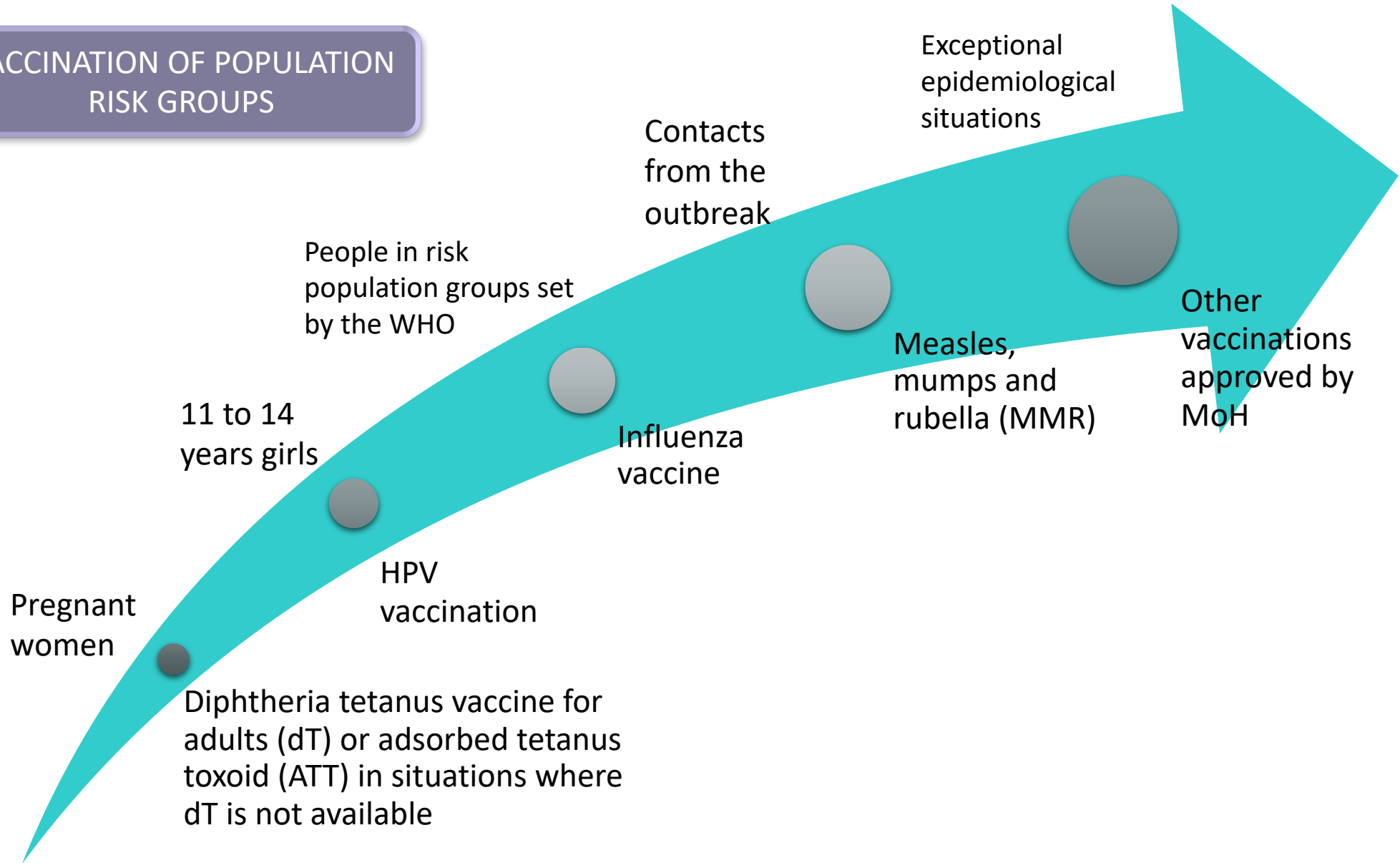
**NATIONAL VACCINATION
CALENDAR**



NATIONAL VACCINATION CALENDAR



VACCINATION OF POPULATION RISK GROUPS



Law on the vaccination of persons in Romania

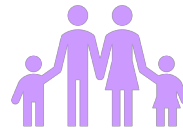
OBJECTIVES



control of preventable diseases by vaccination



ensuring equitable access to the same services, quality and innovation



continuous provision of public health



correct information on vaccination prevention modalities

Law on the vaccination of persons in Romania – main regulations

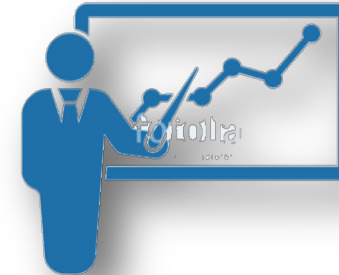


Vaccination is mandatory for children in nurseries and covers diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, type B hepatitis.

In case of outbreaks, classes are suspended.



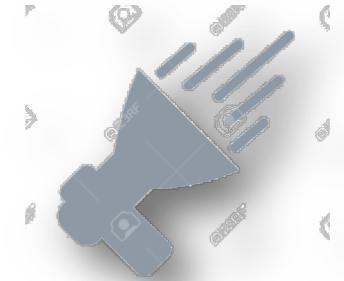
The state provides compensation for the occurrence of adverse effects directly linked to vaccination. Permanent contraindications for certain vaccines will be certified.



Vaccinology courses to be taught in medical schools.

Health professionals must provide the public with complete, accurate and evidence-based information.

Schools have to provide children with information on vaccination.

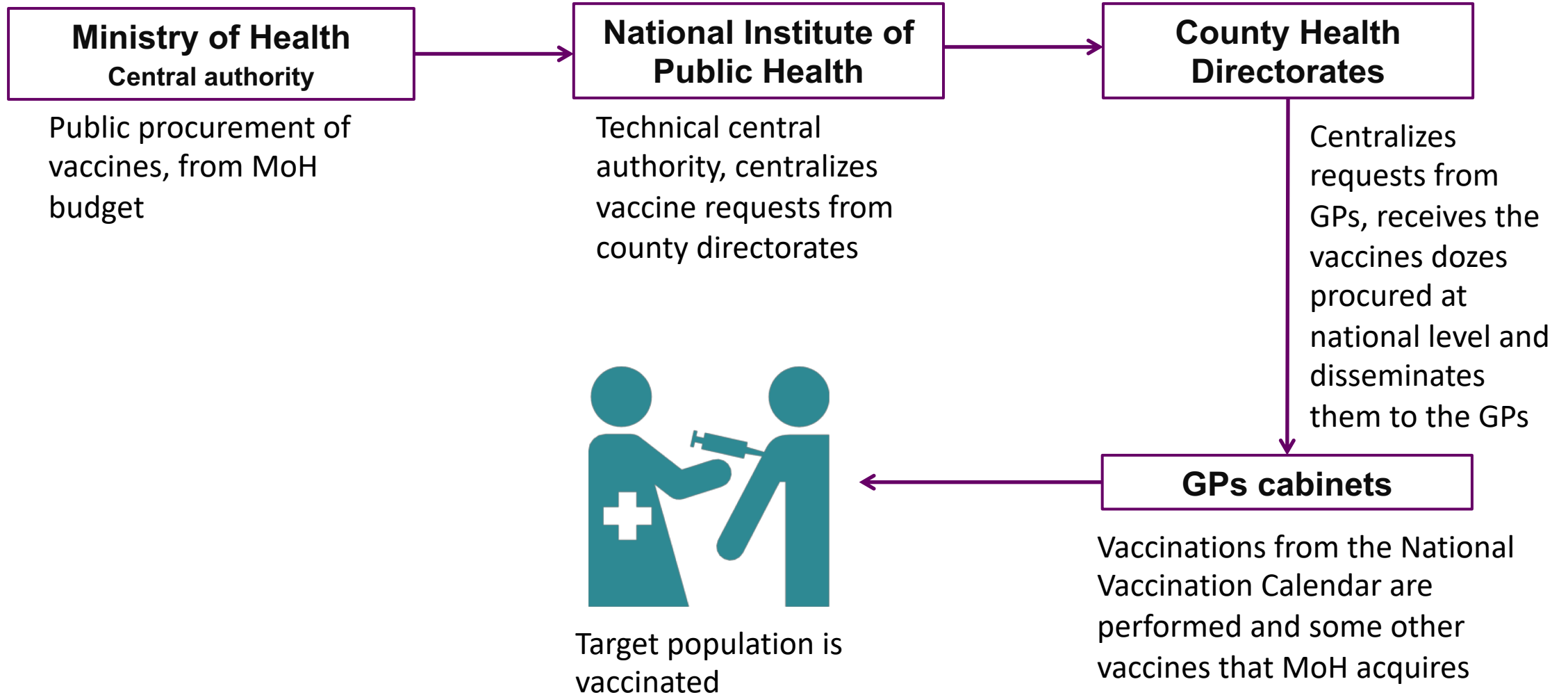


Vaccine makers may carry out awareness campaigns by themselves or in partnership with the Ministry of Health.



- ❖ The bill expressly describes the responsibilities of all parties involved in vaccination, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, health professionals, and parents. Also, fair penalties were established for each party.
- ❖ **THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FOR VACCINATION ACTIVITIES COORDINATION (TGVAC)** Is established as an advisory committee to the Ministry of Health and its main role is to draft the National Vaccination Strategy. County Vaccination Committees are to be established.
- ❖ Some vaccines may be reimbursed by the National Health Insurance House.

Stakeholders involved



Public procurement procedures by MoH

TYPES OF PROCEDURES

Negotiation without prior announce (emergency)

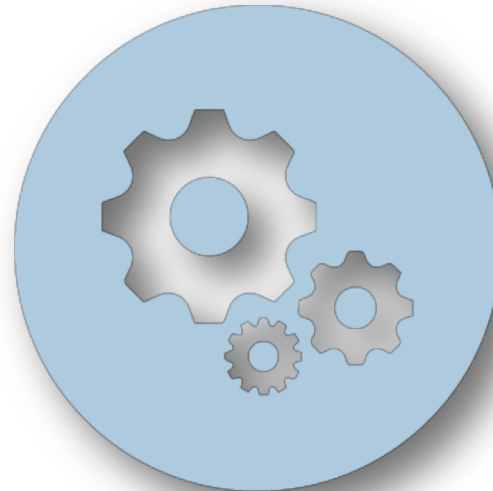
An emergency acquisition
Applied for a limited period of time
Not as a result of activities that contracting authorities could have mitigated

Open tender

Prior announce in SEAP
Awarding criteria: lowest price
Delivery terms: 1-3 months

Negotiation without prior announce

Applied only if no other alternative is available on the market



Conclusion

Strengthen further monitoring so that cases of measles for example are detected on time;

We also need to keep stock of regular vaccines so we can provide vaccines for at least six months;

We need to address anti-vaccination groups and find out why they advocate anti-vaccination;

We have to work as closely as possible with family doctors and of course to trust them;

Increase the accessibility to medical services;

Education and information campaigns with the support of all stakeholders from the system;

Advocate for upgrade of the immunization calendar;

Promote life long immunization benefits and reimbursement of vaccines for adult population – risk groups;