**Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) Course**

**Vaccine Preventable Diseases**

**Time allocated: 90 minutes**

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| **Educational Objectives: What should participants be able to do at the end of the course** | **Enabling Objectives: The interim steps that build on each other and lead to the final educational objectives** | **Core issues /Reference points** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* identify priority diseases for preventive and /or re-active vaccination during acute and protracted crises (EPI / outside EPI) | * 1. *Participants are able to list* the key vaccination preventable diseases | * Vaccine preventable diseases * Epidemic prone diseases |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* find and read the national vaccination programme and identify the risk of outbreaks based on existing gaps | * Locating national calendar * Vaccination coverage; herd immunity threshold (%) |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* prioritize diseases to be tackled based on the likelihood of occurrence and severity | * Basic reproductive number (Ro) * Case fatality rate (CFR) * Other criteria   + Transmission route   + Serial interval   + Incidence, duration, rate of complications   + Socio-economic impact, panic   + Cost * Worldwide – region specific * Measles!! |
| 1. *Participants are able to* explain how they prioritize population groups for vaccination of selected diseases at times of limited vaccine availability | * 1. *Participants are able to* describe the difference between susceptibility and vulnerability | * Susceptibility   + Non-immune populations /partly non-immune populations * Vulnerability   + Per-se vulnerable to the disease   + External factors due to crisis situations * Higher risk for complications /death |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* describe the age groups to be included during the vaccination | * Standard age groups according to national vaccination calendar   + Different situations: * Routine vaccination * When organizing a catch-up campaign * In case of an epidemic * Herd immunity threshold to prevent an outbreak |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* identify the geographic area(s) for prioritization | * Why is there a need for a geographic ‘limit’? * Camp vs rural vs urban/densely populated   + Risks related to population density * Estimated population and population and obstacles   + Logistical and security constraints |
| 1. *Participants are able to* explain points to consider when planning the implementation of a vaccination programme / campaign | * 1. *Participants are able to* describe different elements required to carry out vaccination activities | * Acceptability   + Spread of vaccine misinformation   + Managing of adverse effects of immunization (AEFI) * Accessibility   + Security   + Road networks, distance, population density, special events * Human resources (right mix) * Equipment and medical/ non-medical supplies   + Supply time vaccines and other supplies * Logistical support /capacity * Information & social mobilization * Vaccination recording / reporting * Financing |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* describe the different modes of organization | * Selective vs non-selective vaccination * Fixed points vs door-to-door   + Advantages and disadvantages |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* list points to be integrated in the health information system | * Routine reporting vs surveys * Vaccination coverage and target   + Target population   + Target coverage |