1997 9 antigens

2017 16 antigens
Vaccine introduced

1942
Diphtheria
(Pre vaccine year 1941)

1957
Pertussis (whooping cough)
(Pre vaccine year 1956)

1968
Measles
(Pre vaccine year 1967)

1992
Haemophilus influenzae type b
(Pre vaccine year 1991)

1999
Group C invasive meningococcal disease
(Pre vaccine year 1998/99)

2006
Invasive Pneumococcal disease caused by 13 vaccine serotypes
(Pre vaccine year 2005/06)

Total number of cases per year before the vaccine was introduced

- 1942: 50,804*
- 1957: 92,407*
- 1968: 460,407*
- 1992: 862**
- 1999: 883**
- 2006: 3552**

2014 total laboratory confirmed cases

- 1942: 1
- 1957: 3506
- 1968: 130
- 1992: 12
- 1999: 28^)
- 2006: 858^)

% Reduction

- 99.9%
- 96%
- 99.9%
- 99%
- 97%
- 76%

Geography

- England and Wales
- England and Wales
- England and Wales
- England
- England
- England and Wales

* notiﬁed cases of disease
** conﬁrmed cases of disease
^ 2014/15
^^ 2013/14

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) was introduced to protect against 7 serotypes (PCV7) in 2006; these 7 serotypes have been reduced by 85%. A vaccine to protect against 6 additional serotypes (PCV13) was introduced in 2010. There are additional, less common, serotypes that PCV13 does not protect against.
Healthcare workers are an important source of immunisation information

Q33. Which Health Professionals did you discuss immunisations with before they were due to be immunised?
Discussions with parents increases their confidence in immunisation

Q34c/Q38c: After the discussion with this/these health professionals, which of the following best describes how you felt?

- More confident about immunising your child
  - All (1214): 58%
  - 0y2m - 3y3m (911): 55%
  - 3y4m - 4y11m (433): 61%

- About the same
  - All (1214): 39%
  - 0y2m - 3y3m (911): 43%
  - 3y4m - 4y11m (433): 36%

- Less confident about immunising your child
  - All (1214): 2%
  - 0y2m - 3y3m (911): 2%
  - 3y4m - 4y11m (433): 3%
Q58. Please tell me how much you personally agree or disagree with each statement. I trust the advice on immunisation given by...
Confidence in the programme is high

% very confident in the immunisation programme decreases amongst…

- 16-24yrs (42%)
- C2DEs (46% cf. 59% ABC1)
- BMEs (45% cf. 54% white)
- No qualifications (37% cf. 58% a degree or above)
- Muslim (44%)
- Midlands (34%)
- Parents had read stories that caused them to doubt having their child immunised (31%)
- Where parents did not trust advice given by health professionals (21%)
The confidence of HCWs in giving advice to pregnant women according to whether or not they had received training.

![Graph showing confidence levels of HCWs](image)

- **Very confident**: 45% (Not receive training), 50% (Received training)
- **Confident**: 40% (Not receive training), 45% (Received training)
- **Somewhat confident**: 30% (Not receive training), 35% (Received training)
- **Not very confident**: 20% (Not receive training), 25% (Received training)
- **Not confident at all**: 10% (Not receive training), 15% (Received training)
National Minimum Standards and Core Curriculum for Immunisation Training

- Describes the training that should be given to all registered healthcare practitioners involved in immunisation and topics that should be covered

- Best practice guidelines - not mandatory but sets out reasons to implement
New e-learning programme

Seven sessions with accompanying assessments:
1) National immunisation policy
2) Immunology
3) Vaccine Preventable Diseases
4) Communicating with patients and parents
5) Legal aspects
6) Vaccine storage
7) Vaccine administration

www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/immunisation/

Immunisation
An interactive e-learning programme to support the training of healthcare practitioners involved in advising on and/or delivering immunisations across the life course

This programme is in partnership with...

About the Immunisation programme

Immunisation is a highly successful public health intervention, protecting individuals across the life course and saving thousands of lives every year. To ensure ongoing public confidence in vaccines and high vaccine uptake, it is vital that all those who advise on and/or administer immunisations are confident, knowledgeable and up to date. This e-learning programme has therefore been designed, in line with the recommendations made in the Public Health England (PHE) National Minimum Standards and Core Curriculum for Immunisation Training. It comprehensively covers the core areas of immunisation that healthcare practitioners need to know to deliver immunisations safely and effectively and to answer parents/patients’ questions confidently and accurately.
eLfH Immunisation e-learning programme

Seven knowledge sessions

Animations

Videos

Informal knowledge checks
Key messages

• Confidence in the vaccination programme in England is high

• Increasing trust in the NHS and health professionals appear to be key factors influencing immunisation decisions.

• Need to ensure that all those delivering immunisations are well trained and confident when providing immunisation information

• Immunisers are doing a great job!!
About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation’s health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.