



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

HPV VACCINATION PROGRAMME LANDSCAPE

Authors

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Programme Status

- School-based HPV Vaccination Programme is one of the initiatives under National Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control Programme.
- It was implemented on 16th January 2012 and has been on-going since then.
- The programme is led by nurses from School Health Services.
- It involves all secondary schools nationwide. The target group is Year 7 female students with a catch-up programme for Year 11 female students from 2012 to 2015.
- Vaccinations are given on a voluntary basis – consent is required from parents/ guardian.

Implementation Strategy

- 6th October 2011: Launching of the HPV Vaccination Programme. All the relevant stakeholders were invited to listen to the briefing on the programme. FAQs were prepared for teachers and distributed nationwide.
- October 2011 – January 2012:
 - Preparatory work – procurement of vaccine, medication and equipment; printing of documentation, identifying manpower to assist with the delivery of the programme, scheduling the vaccination programme and training of health professionals.
 - Promotional activities - television and radio interviews, leaflets (for students and parents) and posters distribution, newspaper article, billboards and radio advertisements (these activities were conducted at the beginning of each year for the first few years).
- 16th January 2012: Implementation of the programme nationwide with news coverage.
- Delivery of vaccine to schools:
 - Students were given a briefing on the HPV Vaccination Programme, which covers the general topics such as purpose of vaccine, its importance, and any possible side effects (during the delivery of first dose only)
 - Check consent forms and ensure they are well and their details are correct
 - Vaccinate the students and observe for 15 minutes
- All information of the consented students obtain from the class enrolment list are registered into the National HPV Registry. This registry is periodically updated with students information, their consent status and dates of vaccination.
- Appointment for vaccination at vaccination centre are scheduled for absentees. However, the team will scheduled another visit to the school if they have at least 10 absentees during the vaccination period.

Barriers

- Individual level

Non consent due to :

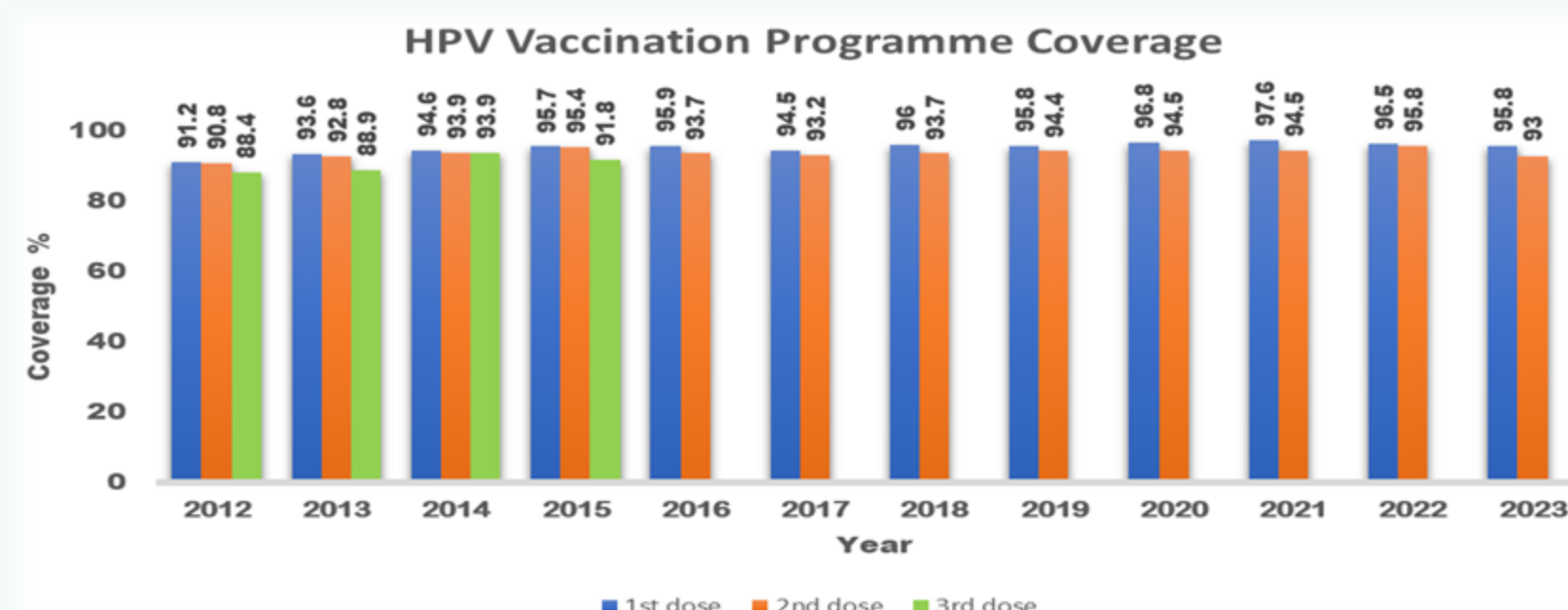
- Vaccine cost for non-Bruneians
- Co-morbidities
- Parental concern of vaccine safety along with concern that the vaccine indirectly encourage early engagement in sexual activity among children.

- National level

- Disruption of programme delivery during COVID-19 pandemic

Coverage

National Schedule	Year of introduction	Delivery Strategies	Target group	Target Sex	Schedule Interval between Doses
Yes	2012	School-based	Year 7	Female	2-dose schedule (6months)



Dosing Schedule

- Current Vaccine product: Gardasil 9 (2022 onwards)
- Previously: Cervarix (2012, 2013, 2016, 2018, 2020) Gardasil 4 (2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021)



- Age below 15 years old:

Two (2) vaccinations will be given in the upper arm over a 6-month period:

First vaccination	Date of the first vaccination
Second vaccination	6 months after the first vaccination

- Age above 15 years old:

Three (3) vaccination will be given in the upper arm over a 6-month period:

First vaccination	Date of the first vaccination
Second vaccination	1 month after the first vaccination
Third vaccination	6 months after the first vaccination

- Target Group: Year 7 female students (aged 11-12 years old)

- Catch-up programs for 4 years (2012-2015)
 - Year 11 female students (aged 16-17 years)

- In 2016 onwards, Mainly vaccinating Year 7 female students.

- However, HPV vaccines are still offered to ALL female students who have not received the vaccine, regardless of their academic years.

- Vaccination is given free to citizen and permanent residents

Best practices

- The National School-based HPV Vaccination Programme has been shown to have high vaccination coverage when compared to non school-based approaches. This approach increases accessibility and coverage, particularly for young girls who are less likely to seek medical services independently. Moreover, it allow for better coordination for mass vaccination campaigns. Hence, this is most effective way in delivering HPV vaccination to females in this age range, as part of the cervical cancer prevention and control programme.

- The National School-based HPV Vaccination Programme has been incorporated as part of the routine School Health Services activities as it ensures efficient use of resources such as manpower and time.

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