

# HPV VACCINATION PROGRAM: SNAPSHOT

## Setting the Context: Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in India

India's UIP is one of the world's largest public health initiatives.

Annually, over 25 million children and 30 million pregnant women are vaccinated.

UIP covers 12 preventable diseases, including polio, TB, measles, and tetanus.

The Government plans to include the HPV vaccine in UIP to fight cervical cancer.

## Cervical Cancer: A Major Health Issue

Cervical cancer is the 2nd most common cancer among Indian women, causing 77,348 deaths annually.

Over 483 million Indian women aged 15+ are at risk.

### Current Status of HPV Vaccination in India

- ✓ NTAGI has advised HPV vaccination for girls aged 9-14 under UIP.
- ✓ While 125+ countries have introduced the HPV vaccine, it is not yet part of India's UIP.
- ✓ Parental intent to vaccinate ranges from 46%-78%.
- ✓ Two states, Sikkim and select districts in Punjab, introduced the HPV vaccine through state-led campaigns.

### Learnings from HPV Vaccine Introduction: Case Studies (Sikkim and Punjab)



Sikkim introduced the HPV vaccine in 2014, reintroduced it in 2018 after addressing hesitancy, achieving 96.69% first-dose and 97.85% second-dose coverage, with routine coverage at 88.5% in 2020.



Punjab & Delhi administered HPV vaccine in select districts to adolescent girls.

### Key Success Factors

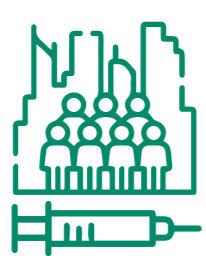


- Strong political will.
- Media sensitization.
- A dedicated teacher in each school for coordination.
- Media workshops to build trust.
- PTMs as a bridge between parents, schools, and healthcare teams
- Community engagement activities in local-language.
- Quick responses via WhatsApp and pre-ordered messages through Edusat to clarify doubts.
- Proactive crisis communication.
- Promotional videos and doctor-led communication.

## Building a Sustainable Adolescent Vaccination Platform to support future Vaccinations

Our efforts to strengthen adolescent Td vaccination in 4 states (Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab)

### Rationale to strengthen adolescent vaccination in India



Sub-optimal coverage rates (FY 20-21: Td10: 52%, Td16: 50%)



Lack of awareness and prevailing myths

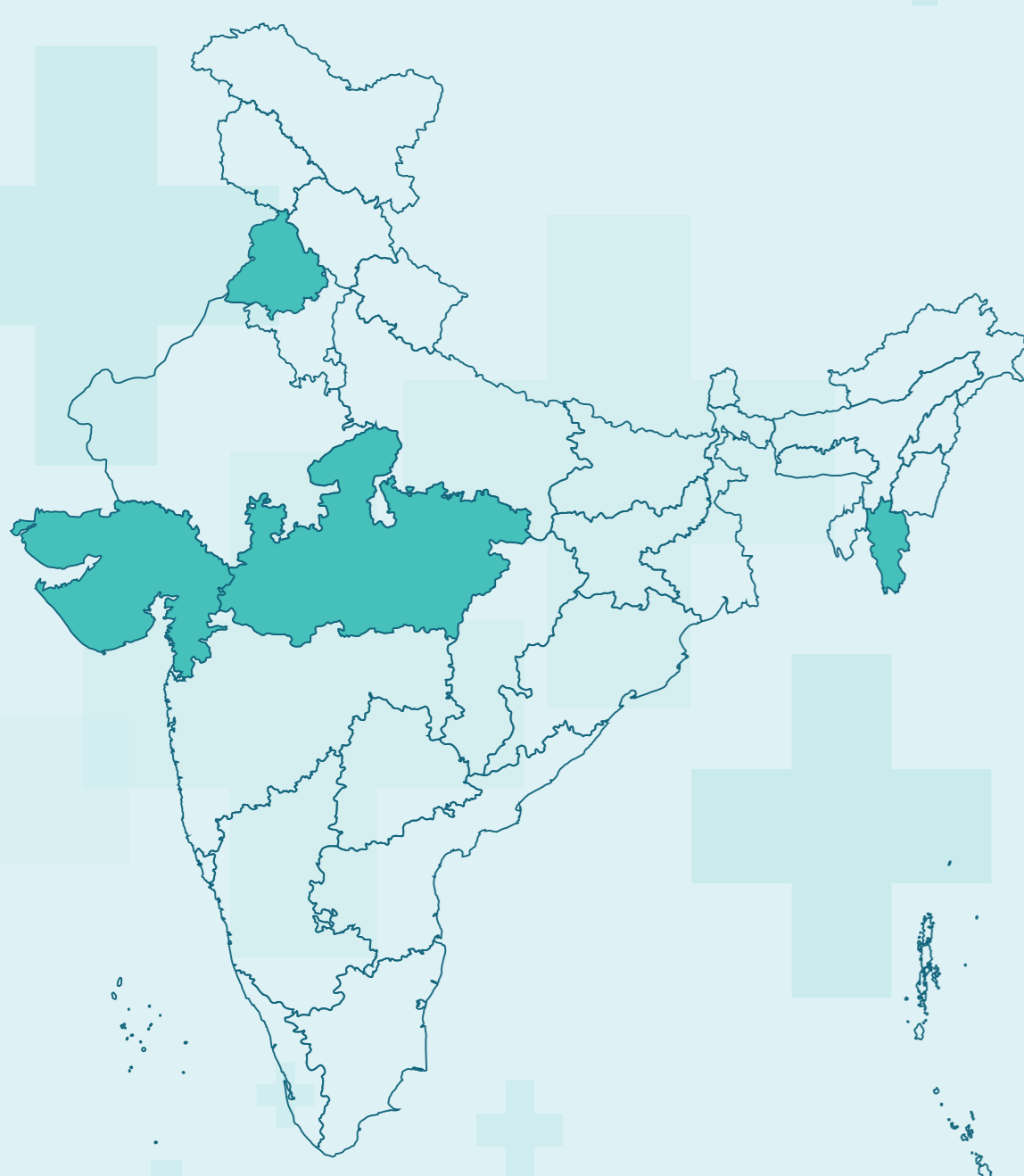


Rise in VPD cases among adolescents due to waning immunity



Lack of standardized service delivery platform

### Key strategies to strengthen adolescent vaccination



Integration with other health programs



Endorsement by leaders



Communication campaigns



Interdepartmental Coordination

States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab

### Impact and Quantifiable Results

