



# Leaving No One Behind: Eliminating Cervical Cancer in Malaysia *HPV Vaccination Programme*

In partnership with:





# Malaysia: Partnership with CSOs for HPV Vaccine coverage recovery

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# Background & Problem Recent issue of HPV Vaccination in Malaysia

## BACKGROUND

- **Cervical Cancer in Malaysia:**
  - The third most common cancer among women, primarily caused by HPV, with types 16 and 18 responsible for most cases (1).
- **HPV Vaccines:**
  - Protect against 90% of HPV-related cancers. Three types available in Malaysia are Bivalent, Quadrivalent, Nonavalent (2).
- **National Immunisation Programme:**
  - Launched in 2010 for 13-year-old girls, providing two doses six months apart, free of charge (3).
  - From 2010 to 2016, 85.8% of eligible girls (around 250,000 per year) were vaccinated (4).



## ISSUE

### Impact of COVID-19 !!!

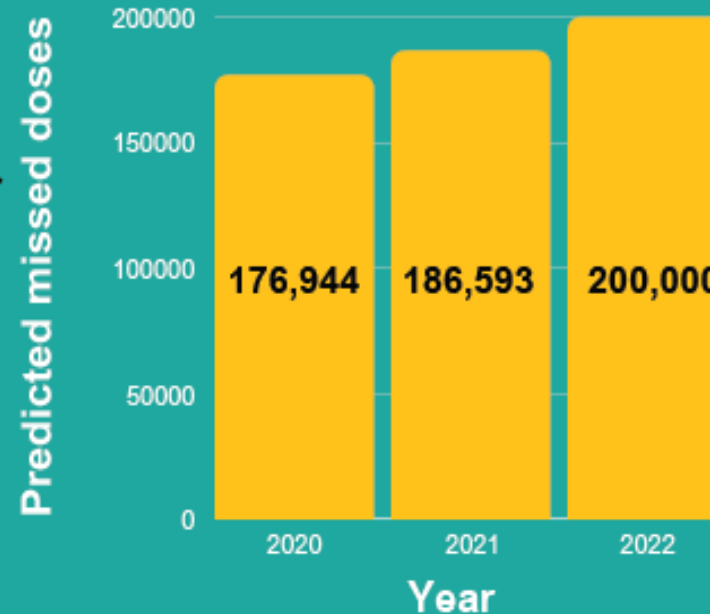


Figure 1. Estimated number of 13-year-old teenage girls in Malaysian secondary schools who would have missed their HPV vaccines from 2020 to 2022 (4)



# Problem Statement

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Between 2020 and 2022, was the national HPV vaccination programme for 13-year-old teenage girls in Malaysian secondary schools conducted in all states?

NCSM conducted a survey in all districts in every state in Malaysia to enquire about HPV Vaccination uptake. Secondary schools were sampled and asked whether HPV vaccination had been carried out between years 2020 and 2022.

Overall, there was a lack of comprehensive reporting by most states in the country on the status of HPV vaccination programmes between 2020 and 2022.

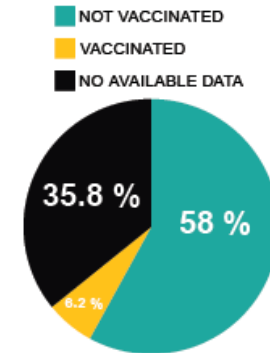
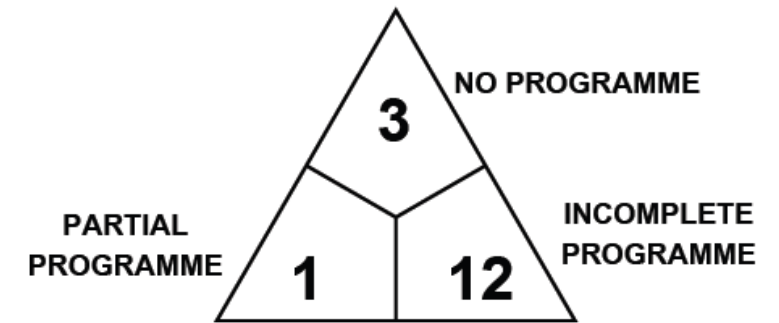


FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGE OF MALAYSIAN DISTRICTS REPORTING HPV VACCINATIONS IN 2020

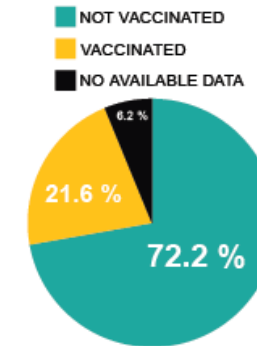


FIGURE 3. PERCENTAGE OF MALAYSIAN DISTRICTS REPORTING HPV VACCINATIONS IN 2021

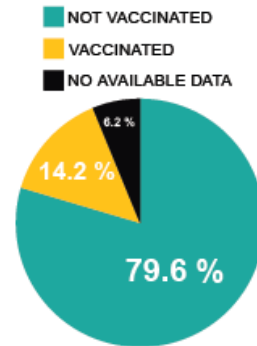


FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGE OF MALAYSIAN DISTRICTS REPORTING HPV VACCINATIONS IN 2022



# Call to Action

## CALL TO ACTION

- 1. Restart the nationwide HPV vaccination programme in 2023**
- 2. Implement a catch-up vaccination programme in 2023 for those who have missed their HPV vaccination**

## Leaving No One Behind: Eliminating Cervical Cancer in Malaysia *HPV Vaccination Programme*

### The Programme's Mission

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer among women in Malaysia. The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine protects women against cervical cancer and contributes towards efforts in eliminating cervical cancer.

The National Cancer Society of Malaysia will be carrying out this programme as a complementary effort to the Ministry of Health's National Immunisation Programme (NIP). Through this programme, the HPV vaccine will be given to vulnerable and underprivileged communities living in all 222 parliamentary constituencies across Malaysia.

### Eligibility Criteria

Those eligible to receive the HPV vaccine through this programme include **males and females aged between 13 to 26 years** who come from one or more of the following groups:

- B40 (poor) households
- Chronically ill
- Persons with disabilities
- Live in reform centres or prisons
- Single mothers
- Orang Asli and Orang Asal communities
- Primary school drop-outs



# “Leaving No One Behind” implementation

For more information, please contact your **Constituency's Parliamentary Office**  
OR

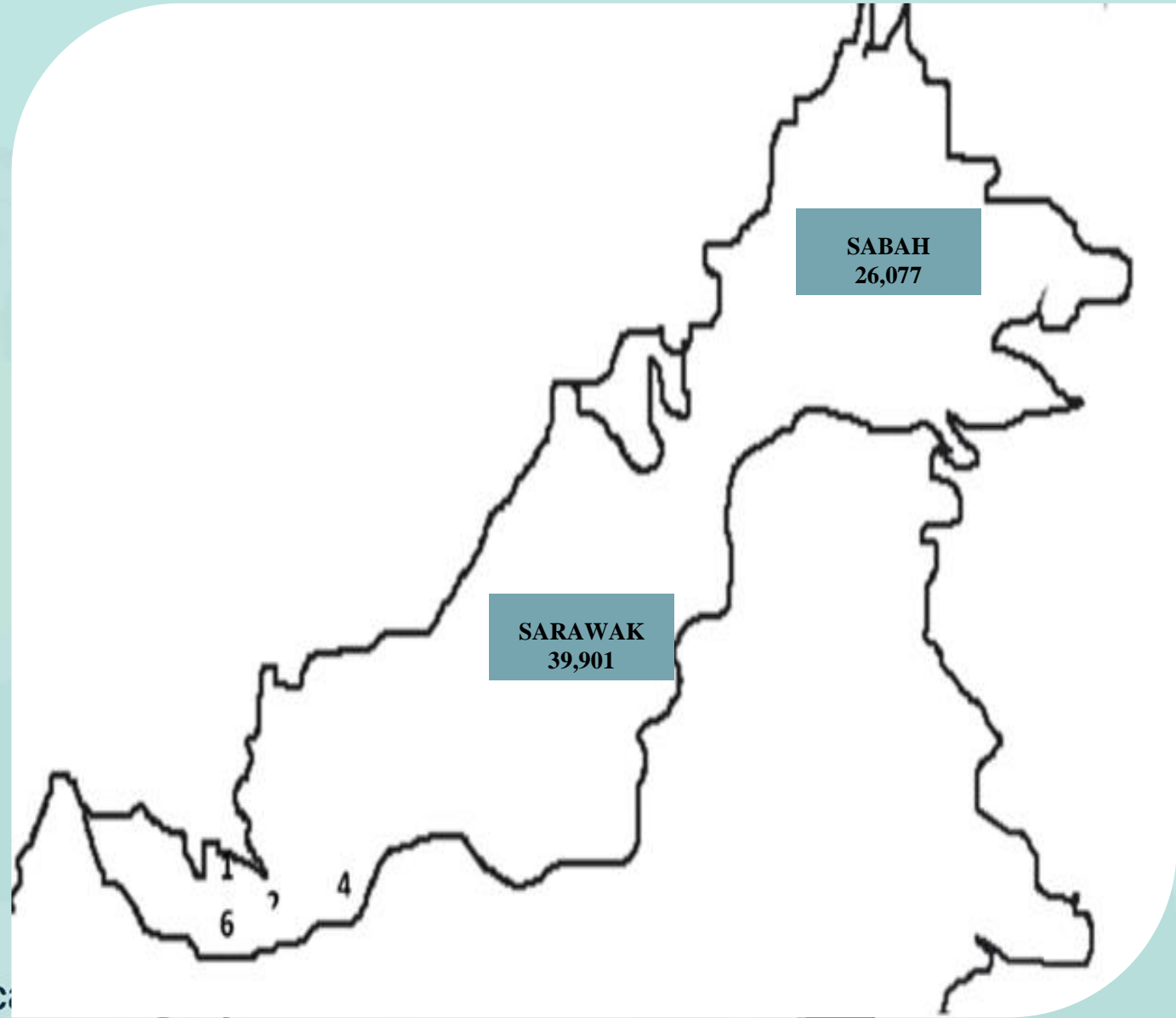
☎ 1800 88 1000    🌐 [hpv.cancer.org.my](http://hpv.cancer.org.my)    ✉ [hpv@cancer.org.my](mailto:hpv@cancer.org.my)

[cancer.org.my](http://cancer.org.my)



# Leaving No One Behind: Progress

## 163,739 doses







# Interesting Findings from this program thusfar

1. States such as **Sarawak, Selangor and WPKL** has shown high trends of vaccine uptake:
  - More awareness, better access, high health literacy, high population density, high community engagement and active promotion of HPV Vaccination.
2. States such as **Kelantan, Perlis and Terengganu** have shown trends of low vaccine uptake
  - Vaccine hesitancy, anti-vax, backlash from COVID-19, Low health literacy, low community engagement and passive promotion of HPV Vaccination





# Driving Public-Private-NGO Collaboration for Better HPV Coverage

## 1. Public, Private, NGO Collaboration:

- Public Sector (MOH): Policy-making, resource allocation, and national health campaigns.
- Private Sector: Providing funding, logistical support, and medical expertise (e.g., vaccine supply chain).
- NGOs (like NCSM): Advocacy, community mobilization, outreach, and bridging the gap between public programs and vulnerable populations.

## 2. On-the-Ground Community Engagement:

1. **Local Partnerships & Trust Building:** Working with community leaders, schools, and local clinics to improve accessibility.
2. **Community Events:** Organizing vaccine drives, educational seminars, and health camps to raise awareness and encourage participation.





# Pulse of the Public: Understanding and Engaging the Community for Lasting Impact

## Community Partners



### 1. Smaller Scale, Community-Centric Approach:

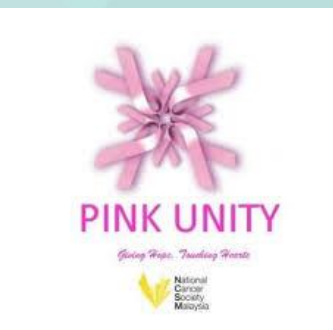
- **Localized Efforts:** CSOs can focus on specific districts or communities, tailoring outreach to suit local needs and cultural sensitivities.
- **Data Collection:** On-ground data collection helps understand community concerns, vaccine hesitancy, and feedback in real-time.

### 2. Reduced Bureaucracy and Agile Responses:

- **Quick Adaptation:** CSOs can bypass complex administrative processes, allowing for quicker deployment of resources.
- **Community Trust:** Close proximity to the community builds trust, making interventions more effective, especially in underserved areas.

### 3. Empowering Volunteers:

- Volunteers who are part of the community often serve as trusted messengers, making CSO-led campaigns highly relatable.







# Future Plans

1. Restarting the National Immunization Program (NIP) HPV Vaccination Program
2. Expansion of the National Immunization Program (NIP)
  - To include boys and girls
  - To upgrade from a bivalent to either a quadrivalent or nonavalent HPV Vaccine.

The screenshot shows the CodeBlue website header with the tagline 'Health is a human right' and navigation links for 'About Us' and 'Malaysia'. Below the header is an advertisement for 'War On Sugar: Tax increase on sugary drinks' featuring a glass of beer. The main article title is 'All Form One Girls From 2022 And 2023 Cohorts Missed HPV Vaccination', dated 29 March 2024. The article text states: 'All Form 1 girls in 2022 and 2023 cohorts in Malaysia missed HPV vaccination due to vaccine shortages. Only 52% of 2021 cohort completed HPV vax. MOH says 50,000 HPV vaccine doses received in Jan 2024 will be prioritised for unvaccinated in 2021 cohort.' Below the text is a partial image of a young girl's face.







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