



KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

HPV vaccination in Southeast Asia and West Pacific Region: cross-country learnings and best practices from HPV vaccination programs : Session 5 - HPV Service Delivery - Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Malaysia's Experience With HPV Vaccine Delivery

Saidatul Norbaya Buang
Public Health Medicine Specialist
Family Health Development Division
Ministry of Health Malaysia



Presentation Outline

- Overview of Malaysia HPV vaccination Program
- Program Objectives
- HPV Vaccination Performance
- Implementation Strategies
- Why School Based Vaccination?
- Changes in Implementation policies
- Procurement and vaccine delivery Policies
- Challenges in reaching Cervical Cancer Elimination Target

Overview of HPV Vaccination in Malaysia

- Prior 2010, Pap Smear cervical screening was the main method in early detection of cervical cancer
- In September 2009, the Malaysian Cabinet approved of HPV vaccine to be introduced in 2010 for 13 yrs old girls as preventive strategy to prevent against HPV 16 and HPV 18 related cervical cancer
- Introduced as cancer vaccine to improve parental acceptability towards the vaccine
- Both bivalent and quadrivalent vaccines have been used since 2010
- Catch-up vaccination for girls aged 18 to 24 was introduced between 2011 to 2015, under the Ministry of Women, family and Community, for girls not covered under MoH policy
- In 2021 -2023, Malaysia experienced HPV vaccine supply disruption
- 21st May 2024, Malaysia relaunched school based HPV vaccination program to inform public of program re started

Program Objectives

1. Current: Towards elimination of cervical Cancer in 2030
 - 90% of girls covered by HPV vaccination before their 15th birthday
2. In 2010 : To protect the 13 yrs old girls against cervical cancer related to HPV16 and HPV 18 which cause 70 – 80 percent of cervical cancer.
 - Aimed for 95% girls completed their vaccination doses

MALAYSIA SCHOOL BASED HPV VACCINATION PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2010 TO AUGUST 2024*



Source: FHDD, MOH (August 2024)

Implementation Strategies

1. Voluntary vaccination: 'Opt-in' strategy : Proof of Written parental consent required prior vaccination
2. Integrated into National Vaccination Program (NIP) to ensure HPV vaccination sustainability
3. Delivered through School Health Program as vaccination package for Form 1 girls
 - Health education to students prior vaccination
 - Girls receive their vaccination in schools
 - Appointment for vaccination in health clinics for those absence during school team visit
4. Vaccination fee
 - Free vaccination for students in public school or
 - students vaccinated in health clinics

Malaysia National Immunization Program



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JADUAL IMUNISASI KEBANGSAAN

IMUNISASI	UMUR (BULAN)														UMUR (TAHUN)		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	12	15	18	21	7	13	15	
BCG	DOS TUNGGAL																
Hepatitis B	DOS KELAHIRAN																
DTaP-IPV-Hep B-Hib			DOS 1	DOS 2		DOS 3							DOS PENGGALAK				
Measles							SABAH SAHAJA										
MMR									DOS 1	DOS 2							
Pneumokokal (PCV)					DOS 1		DOS 2					DOS PENGGALAK					
JE (Sarawak Sahaja)									DOS 1					DOS-PENGGALAK			
DT																DOS PENGGALAK	
HPV																1 DOS	
TT																	DOS PENGGALAK

BCG

adalah Bacille Calmette-Guerin, vaksin yang memberi perlindungan terhadap tuberkulosis.

Hepatitis B

vaksin hepatitis B untuk mencegah penyakit hepatitis B.

MMR

adalah vaksin kombinasi measles (campak), mumps (beguk) dan rubella.

JE

vaksin ini diberikan di Sarawak untuk mencegah penyakit Japanese Encephalitis.

DT

dos penggalak yang memberi perlindungan terhadap difteria dan tetanus.

TT

adalah Tetanus Toxoid yang diberi untuk mencegah penyakit tetanus (kancing gigi). diberi sebagai dos penggalak untuk meningkatkan paras antibodi.

DTaP-IPV-Hep B-Hib

adalah vaksin kombinasi 6 serangkai yang memberi perlindungan terhadap difteria, tetanus (kancing gigi), pertussis (batuk kokol), poliomyelitis, Hepatitis B dan Haemophilus Influenzae type B.

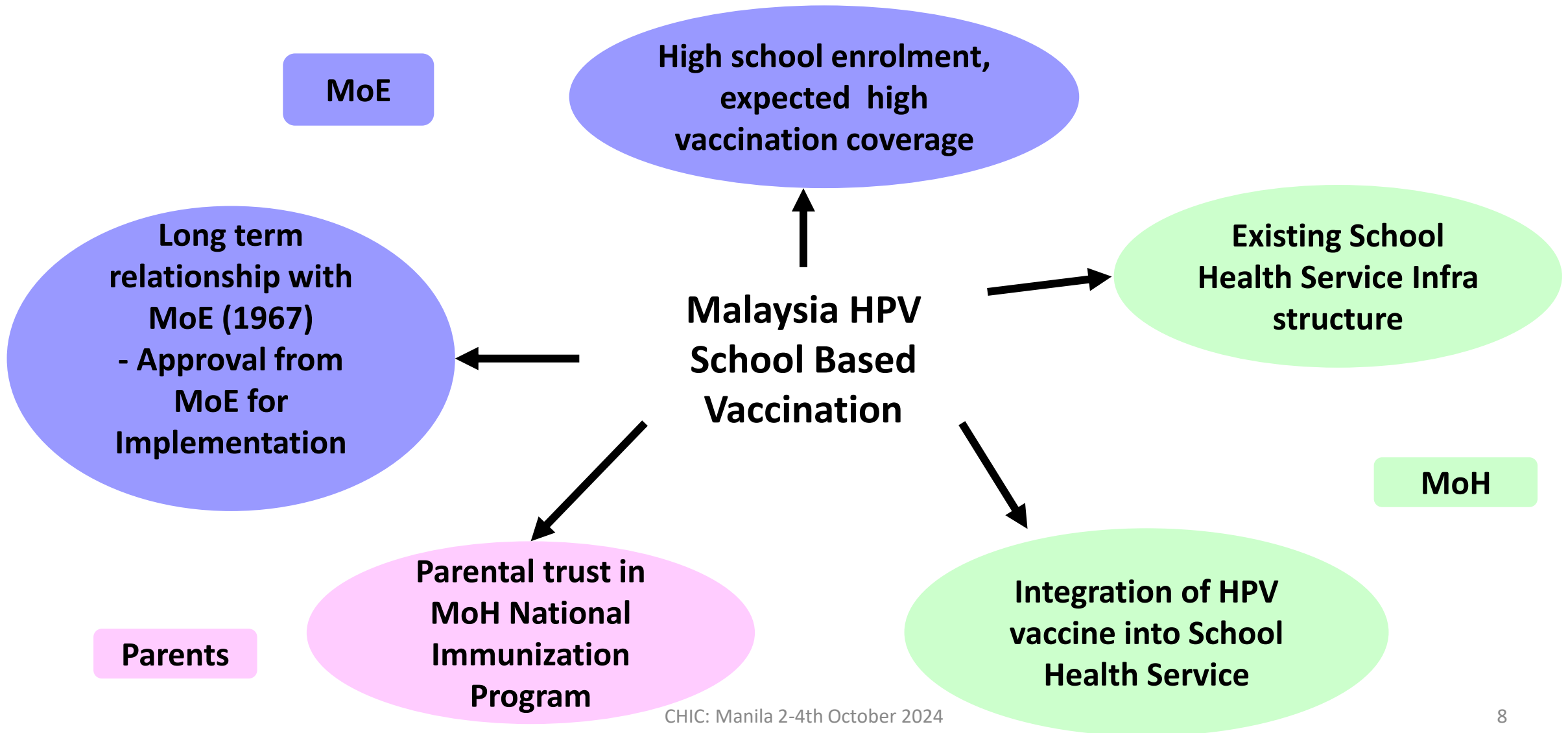
PCV

diberi untuk mencegah penyakit Pneumokokal serius yang disebabkan oleh serotype bakteria Streptococcus Pneumoniae tertentu.

HPV

adalah vaksin Human Papillomavirus yang disediakan untuk murid sekolah perempuan tingkatan 1 atau remaja perempuan berumur 13 tahun yang tidak bersekolah. Ianya diberi untuk mencegah jangkitan HPV yang boleh menyebabkan kanser serviks/pangkal rahim.

Why School Based HPV Vaccination ?



HPV Implementation Policy changes in Malaysia

	Year	NITAG Decision
Target population	2010	Form 1 girls
	2022	Standard 6 (Expected to be implemented 2025/2026)
Dosing Schedule	2010	3 doses at 0, 1 and 6 months irrespective of vaccine site
	2015	2 doses at 0 and 6 months
	2023	Single dose schedule
Vaccination	2010	School Based vaccination supported by clinic based vaccination
	2020	Clinic based vaccination (School Closure during pandemic)
	2021 - 2022	HPV Vaccination implementation withhold due to vaccine supply shortage
	2023	School Based Vaccination for 2021 cohort (vaccine price increased by 6X)
	2024	Catch-Up HPV vaccination for 2021 to 2024 Form 1 Cohort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Based vaccination - Clinic based during school holiday

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Source: FHDD, MOH (August 2024)

HPV Catch-up Vaccination Soft Launch

21st May 2024

By
Deputy Ministry of
Health

Venue
Puchong Perdana
Secondary School.
In Collaboration with
Ministry of Education



Procurement and Vaccine delivery Policy

- Central procurement Contract – take place every 2 to 3 years cycle
- Allow manufacturers to compete and provide best price to MoH
- Number of vaccine procure based on no of standard 6 students enroll
 - Collaboration with MoH registry of students
 - No of standard 6 students from MoH data base (KSK 101)
- The appointment manufacturer is responsible for
 - Door to door delivery policy to all HPV vaccine storage sites
 - Deliver vaccine within 2 weeks of order by District Health Office
 - Cold Chain must be maintained by manufacturer until vaccine reached storage site
 - Rejected vaccine to be replaced within 2 weeks period

Challenges In Reaching Cervical Cancer Elimination Target

- Reaching out to girls not in MoH coverage areas
 - Out of school girls
 - Girls in private schools
 - Girls in unregistered religious schools
- Additional strategies employed to reach these girls
 - Clinic Based Vaccination for the above population
 - Working with National Cancer Society Malaysia (NCSM) to provide HPV vaccines to girls in private school, out of school population
 - Expanding Malaysian Vaccination System (MyVas) for HPV Vaccination for monitoring, evaluation and planning tool at district level.

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