

TINJAUAN VAKSIN GOTONG ROYONG

Adil dan Bijakkah vaksin mandiri?
Perspektif hukum & realitas di lapangan

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Centre for Environment and Population Health



LATAR BELAKANG

- Vaccine: A *product* that stimulates a person's immune system to produce immunity to a specific disease, *protecting the person* from that disease (CDC, 2018)
- Vaccination: *The act* of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease. (CDC, 2018)
- Providing equitable access to vaccines by doing vaccinations are *a core component of the human right to health*, preventing communicable disease at the individual and population levels (WHO, 2012)
- UN General Assembly resolution (2020): “the role of extensive *immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health* in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, once safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines are available...”

TUJUAN PROGRAM VAKSINASI DALAM ERA PANDEMI

Mitigating morbidity or mortality by

1. Protecting groups at greater risk of harm or infections,
2. Focusing on saving the most lives,
3. Ensuring societal benefit.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7792561/>

VAKSINASI DAN SWASTA

- **Successful** immunization programs generally result from high vaccine **effectiveness** and **adequate uptake of vaccines**. (Hardt et al, 2016)
- Engagement with the **private sector** to optimize effective vaccination services, has the **potential** to help improve the Programme and increase coverage, but **only if** the **roles are clearly defined** and the **services are collaborative with the existing health system and standards** (WHO, 2012)

STRATEGI VAKSINASI

- The important factors in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic by vaccination (Piraveenan et al, 2021):
 - The limited availability of vaccines COVID-19 -> **effective prioritization** and **optimal use of vaccination resources** will be crucial to contain the pandemic.
 - **Vaccines which target transmissibility** should be given OR be based on individuals, cities or states that act as '**super spreaders**' first.
 - **Vaccines that reduce symptoms and severity of the disease or mortality**, prioritization should be based on targeting individuals, cities, or states that are likely to have poorer outcomes if infected more **vulnerable groups**.
 - The **effective distribution** of vaccines and the **percentage of people** who take those vaccines will essentially determine our success against COVID-19.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

- Immunization Service Delivery (Mitrovich et al, 2020)
- Contribution to Vaccine Delivery
 - Proportion of Private Facilities Providing Vaccination Services
 - Proportion of Vaccinations Provided by Private Providers
- Quality Standards
- Advocacy for Immunization
- Programme Monitoring and Post Market Surveillance (adverse events)
- Decision-Making
- Impact on Equity of Immunization Services
- Interaction Between Pharmaceutical Industry and Private Sector

KELEMAHAN

Mitrovich et al, 2020

- **Evidence remains limited** about the private sector's contribution to immunization service delivery, impact on equity of immunization services
- While there are a number of countries that have successfully engaged with the private sector, others have had **limited involvement or experienced challenges with private sector** provision of immunization services.
- Given countries' varying and unique characteristics, there is a need a **national and local based approach** to engaging the private sector.

TANTANGAN

- Optimal model of public private engagement
 - Dialogue to **achieve common immunization goals**, and development of **collaborative activities** including potential memorandum of understanding, agreements or contracts.
 - There is a need to put in place mechanisms to allow for some regulation and **quality control of the immunization service** delivery.
 - It is important to ensure **exchange of information** between the public and the private sector, as well as **training and capacity building** of private providers.

RISIKO

- Risk is the product of probability of an event multiplied by the severity of the event.
- **Vaccine corruption risks** that may threaten vital public health goals. These risks include the entry of **substandard and falsified vaccines** into markets, **theft of vaccines** within the distribution systems, leakages in emergency funding designated for the development and distribution of vaccines, **nepotism, favoritisms**, and **corrupted procurement** systems. (UNODC, 2020)
- **Upholding fundamental human rights principles must be central** to any response to a global health crisis, particularly with regard to the prioritization and distribution of vaccines. This is crucial for a successful recovery from a public health perspective (UNODC)

ISSUES

- Political concerns
- Ethical concerns: PANDEMIC poses real dangers and societies possess a moral obligation to mitigate that risk
- Social concerns: managing non-compliance, overseeing testing, and controlling the means of production.
- Equity
- Effectiveness

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Forum on Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Global Health and Safety (November 2020)

- Improving the relationship between the global health sphere and private-sector companies.
- PPPs should support (speed up) public health strategy.
- Global Health Security Agenda's (GHSA's) Private Sector Roundtable (PSRT) offers a new model of preparedness. PSRT is a diverse coalition designed to catalyze PPPs to enhance global response by providing **expertise, training**, and online learning platforms **to build local or national capacity**.
- It is important to build capacity for **testing** and manufacturing that can be expanded when needed

THE NEAR FUTURE ISSUES OR CHALLENGES

**PASPOR TESTING
& VAKSIN**

**LOMPAT ANTRIAN
-> SEKOLAH
SWASTA,
INSTITUSI DLL**

SIMPULAN

- Achieving herd immunity is a long-term goals
- Vaccination coupled with long duration social distancing, antiviral treatment and antiviral prophylaxis was cost effective for moderate pandemics and extreme pandemics
- There exists a great deal of opportunity and resources within the private sector to prepare and respond to an outbreak of pandemic
- The business community should be engaged to assist in creative thinking and innovation.
- Study shows that even limited vaccine supplies, if used optimally, can have an impact on mitigating disease burden.
- Gov should not rely on private sector in running public services.

REFERENCE

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