

Use of Economic Evaluation of Vaccines: The Experience in Colombia. 2000 to 2021

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OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to describe the use of economic evaluation to update the antigens dispensed by the Colombian Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) from 2000 and 2021.

METHODS

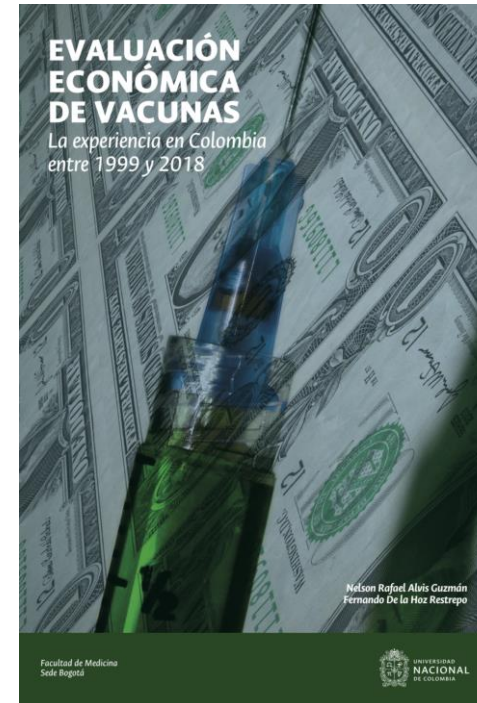
A review of economic evaluation of vaccines (EEV) studies conducted by the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) in Colombia between 2000 and 2021. A literature search was carried out indifferent databases complemented with information obtained from different stakeholders who participated in the updating process

CONCLUSIONS

Colombia has been one of the middle-income countries with the highest number of vaccines included in its EPI in the last 20 years and the use of the EEV has been essential for decision-making.

RESULTS

In 2000. sponsored by the Pan-American Health Office of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO). was conducted the cost-effectiveness analysis of vaccination against Hemophilus influenzae type b was the first economic evaluation of vaccines (EEV) conducted ever in Colombia. Between 2005 and 2007. 4 EEV (Rotavirus. Heptavalent Pneumococcus. Influenza and Hepatitis A) were carried out in order to inform the decision process at local level in Bogota DC. the Colombian capital. Between 2007 and 2010. the Ministry of Health sponsored eight EEV (Rotavirus. 7- and 10-valent pneumococcus. Influenza. Hepatitis A. chickenpox. tetanus in men. and HPV) which were used to decide about the introduction of new vaccines at national level. Subsequently. with the support of PAHO's PROVAC initiative. Colombia went from having six EPI vaccines in the 1990s. to 21 EPI vaccines that currently protect against 29 diseases. not including the vaccines used against COVID-19 which Colombia have been using since March 2021.



<https://medicina.bogota.unal.edu.co/dependencias/unidades/publicaciones/item/1652-evaluacion-economica-vacunas>



The book introduces the reader to the econometric and epidemiological methods used in Colombia to update the scheme of the Expanded Immunization Program (PAI) between 1999 and 2018. During this period, the State vaccine scheme evolved to become one of the most complete of the world. This progress was possible thanks to the political commitment of the different governments, the leadership of the Pan American Health Organization and the officials who were in charge of the EPI during that period. Likewise, this progress would not have been possible without the technical support provided by the National University of Colombia and the University of Cartagena through numerous econometric and epidemiological analyzes that supported the decision-making of the National Immunization Practices Committee and the Ministry of Health. . This book shows a summary of the work carried out and frames it in the national and international context. The individual works were carried out by a multidisciplinary team that combined scientific experience in health economics and epidemiology with research experience and youth. The works guided decision-making and also the generation of knowledge in the area of costs of various immunopreventable diseases. Thus, they contributed to the implementation of evidence and the evaluation of health interventions in Colombia and Latin America.