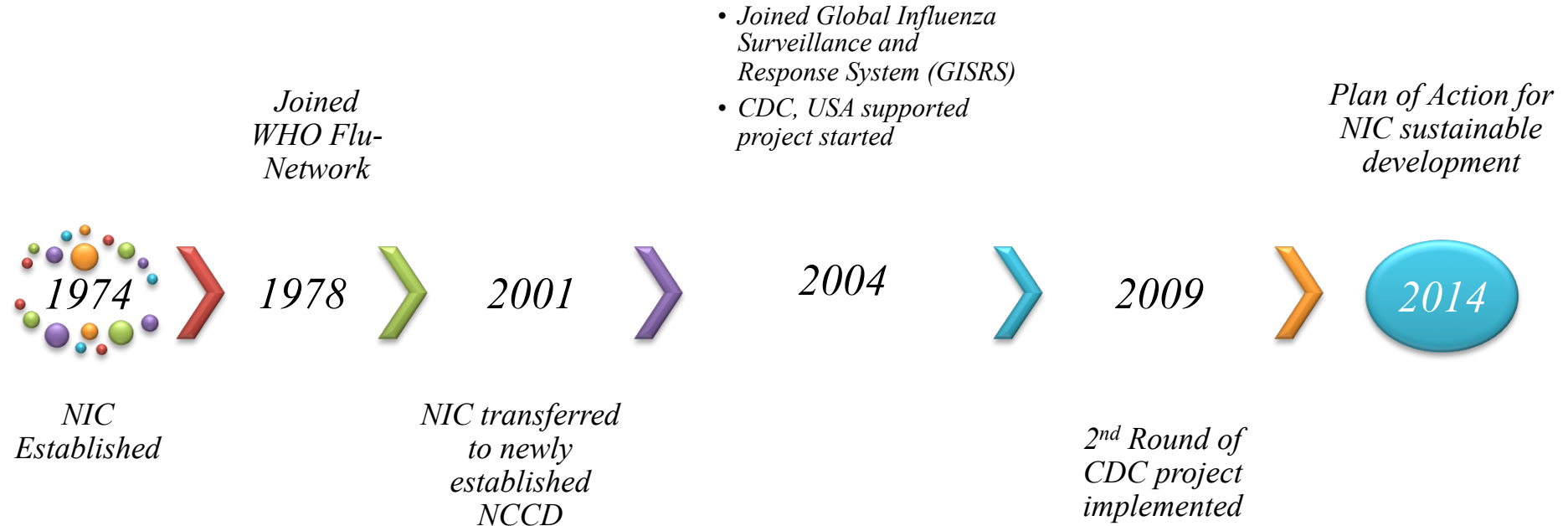


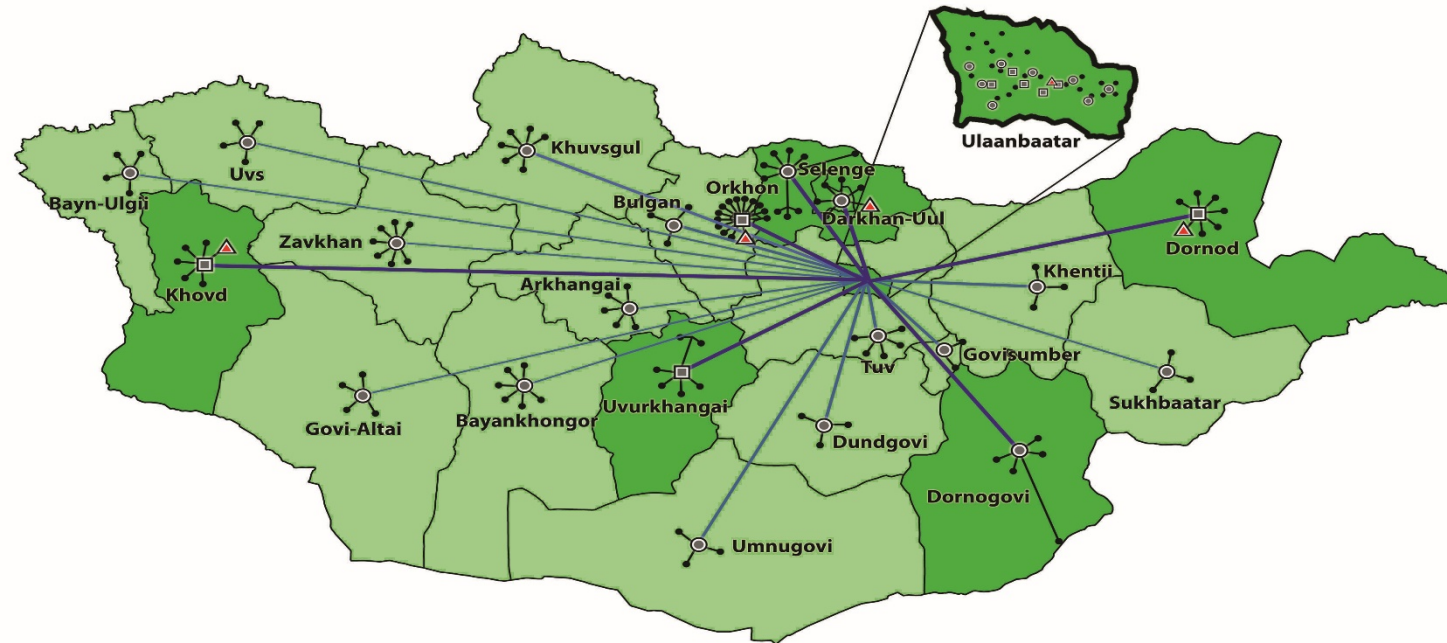
*Country report: national seasonal influenza
vaccination
policy and coverage in Mongolia*

*A. Burmaa, MD., PhD
NCCD, NIC*

Development of Influenza Surveillance System in Mongolia



Sentinel sites for Influenza Surveillance



Territory	Information/Sample Flow	Site
1st category	1st category	Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers and Referral Hospitals
2nd category	2nd category	Aimag and District General Hospitals
		Influenza Virology Laboratory
		FGP/Sum Hospitals

ILI sites-115

- Category 1 - 61
- Category 2 - 54

sARI sites-37

- Category 1 - 17
- Category 2 - 20

Influenza Vaccination in Mongolia

- In Mongolia influenza vaccination is voluntary-based with the payment.
- Target risk groups for flu vaccines are issued by Minister order MoH #358 in 2014 expanding risk groups involving:
 - NCWs;
 - Children aged less than 5 years old;
 - Elderly and people with underlying conditions;
 - Others: staff of the emergency agencies such as police, army etc.

Mongolia's achievements on influenza vaccination

- 2009 - Experience with pandemic vaccine;
- Gradually annual increase of vaccinated individuals;
- Minister's order #358, 2014 including sustainability plan;
- Government resolution from Jan, 2017 on strengthening and sustaining the influenza pandemic preparedness and emerging and re-emerging disease surveillance within the “National Program on Prevention of Communicable Diseases in 2017- 2020”;
- Introduction of PIVI program to the decision makers from MoH and Mongolian NITAG members;
- Active surveys (AEFI, Non-vaccination reasons among HCWs, KAP) have been conducted following the vaccination campaign – 2016/17 season;

Influenza vaccine supply

- Have been purchased by the Government of Mongolia based on tender:
 - In 2010-300,000 doses from “GSK” and 1,800 doses provided by “Sanofi”
 - In 2011 - 10,000 doses “Shenzhen”, China
 - In 2012 - 23,000 doses “Sinovac”, China
 - In 2013 - 25,000 doses “Changchun Changsheng”, China
 - In 2014 - 45,000 doses “Changchun Changsheng”, China
- Purchased through UNICEF:
 - *In 2015 - 45,000 doses “Green Cross”, Korea-Licensed in Mongolia*
 - In 2016 – 33,000 doses “Sanofi Pasteur SA”, France; 45,000 “Flublok”, Protein Sciences Corporation, USA

Supply and distribution of pandemic vaccines in Mongolia

#	Date of vaccine arrival in the country	Number of vaccine doses received	Source of funding	Vaccine name and producer
1	Dec-10	60,000	GoM	Panenza, Sanofi Pasteur, France
2	07-Jan-10	100,000	WHO	Arepanrix, GSK, Canada
3	27-Mar-10	240,000	GoM	Arepanrix, GSK, Canada
4	29-Mar-10	170,000	WHO	Arepanrix, GSK, Canada
5	17-Aug-10	300,000	WHO	Pandemrix, GSK, Belgium
	TOTAL	851,000		

Influenza vaccination in 2016/17 season in Mongolia



MOU signing ceremony, 28 Oct, 2016

Influenza vaccination 2016/17 season

Sanofi Pasteur SA, France-
33,000 doses used

- Date of vaccination campaign started: 25 Nov, 2016
 - Date of vaccination campaign completed: 10 Dec, 2016
 - Target groups: children aged under 6 years old in the selected kindergartens in Ulaanbaatar city: - 23,000;
 - Voluntarily: - 10,000 doses
- How many percent of doses used in UB?

"Flublok", Protein Sciences Corporation, USA-45,000 doses used

- Date of vaccination campaign started: 30 Jan, 2017
- Date of vaccination campaign completed: 2017/02/20
- Target groups: Health care workers, staff of emergency agencies staff including policy, army etc.

Distributed to all 21 provinces and 9 districts in the capital city.

List of priority groups: Until now and Future

Until now:

- HCWs;
- Others (children, staff of emergency agencies);

Future:

- *Pregnant women 2017/18;*
Decrease BoD in pregnant women and newborns (passive protection)!
- Children under 5 years (6-23 months) 2018/19;
- Elderly 2019/20;
- Individuals with chronic conditions 2020/21;
- Others;

Challenges

- Improve influenza vaccination policy and implementation;
- Increase public acceptance for vaccination and its importance by IEC;
- Prioritize the highest risk group in coming years (example: pregnant women);
- Increase resources for funding of vaccines. To Lack of funding to purchase enough vaccines targeting risk groups;

Thank you very much !

