Ensuring the Basics are Fixed:
Vaccine Management Best Practice
Basic vaccine management is a concern

EVM Assessment Findings in 70 Countries

- Vaccine arrival: 24%
- Storage Capacity: 43%
- Temperature control: 14%
- Maintenance Systems: 8%
- Distribution and Transport: 15%
- Stock Management: 18%
- Vaccine Management Policies: 33%
- Data for Management: 29%

Source: WHO (2015)
Network design, system optimization and innovations are important . . .
... but performance on a poor foundation is wobbly
Comprehensive EVM Initiative

Essential component of WHO/UNICEF strategy for immunization supply chain strengthening in-country: Fixing the basics + innovation

1. Right products
2. Right quantities
3. Right condition
4. Right place
5. Right time
6. Right cost
# Back to basics: EVM Standard Operating Procedures

## TOPICS

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UNICEF cold chain support package (CCSP)

- Provides commercial and technical information to enable an efficient and effective procurement process for Cold Chain products and service
- Series of Eight Modules

- General Procurement Guidelines
- Compression Systems Refrigerators and Freezers
- Temperature Monitoring Devices
- Vaccine Carriers and Cold Boxes
- Walk-in Cold Rooms and Freezer Rooms
- Battery Powered Solar Refrigerators and Freezers
- Solar Direct Drive Refrigerators and Freezers
- Voltage Regulators and Stabilisers

http://www.unicef.org/supply/index_68367.html
Vaccine vial monitor (VVM) assignments for different WHO-prequalified vaccines and their proper handling

INFORMATION BULLETIN – July 2014

This information bulletin addresses the varied implications of different types of vaccine vial monitors (VVMs), notably VVM category type 7 (VVM7) and VVM category type 14 (VVM14), on vaccines such as the Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the fully-liquid Diphtheria-Tetanus whole cell Pertussis-Hepatitis B-Haemophilus influenzae type b (DTP-HepB-Hib, commonly referred to as pentavalent). The note is directed to countries that are currently supplied by UNICEF Supply Division with these specific presentations of vaccine. The information is intended for WHO/UNICEF staff, as well as EPI managers or other partner agencies which support immunization programmes.

I. Summary

Different VVM types present important implications for the handling of a given vaccine. Category assigned by WHO reflects the respective heat stability of the vaccine – in this information note, vaccines with a lower VVM assignment will naturally discard point more quickly than those with a higher VVM assignment, even when stored within the +2°C to +8°C temperature range. Countries should be alert to the type of vaccine product they receive and are handling so that effective vaccine management measures are in place to preserve the life of the VVM for as long as possible.

II. VVM assignments for IPV and DTP-HepB-Hib

At the time of this Information Note, Table 1 lists the IPV and DTP-HepB-Hib vaccine products prequalified by WHO. Most pentavalent vaccine presentations come with a VVM of the thermostability category type 14, or VVM14. However, there is one vaccine product which is currently pre-qualified with a thermostability category type 7, or VVM7.
Updated Guidance Materials

2 The vaccine cold chain

About this module...

The purpose of the vaccine "cold chain" is to maintain product quality from the time of manufacture until the point of administration by ensuring that vaccines are stored and transported within WHO-recommended temperature ranges.

This module provides guidance for workers at all levels to ensure the use of cold-chain and temperature-monitoring equipment and to enhance the maintenance of cold-chain equipment. The module describes the testing range of WHO-prequalified equipment at the time of publication. Up-to-date information on prequalified equipment is available on the WHO Prequalification Quality and Safety (PQS) website (http://apps.who.int/immunization_standards/vaccine_quality/pqs_catalogue/).

Some of the figures in this module show equipment from specific manufacturers. This is for illustrative purposes only and does not indicate WHO official endorsement of these products.

Temperature sensitivity of vaccines

Downstream: Immunization in Practice, 2015

Upstream: Assessing the programmatic suitability of vaccine candidates for WHO prequalification, 2014

"Bubble chart" 2014 World Health Organization

HOW TO USE PASSIVE CONTAINERS AND COOLANT-PACKS FOR VACCINE TRANSPORT AND OUTREACH OPERATIONS

March 2015

HOW TO MONITOR TEMPERATURES IN THE VACCINE SUPPLY CHAIN

March 2015

To be published soon
E-learning

http://www.epela.net/epela_web/evvm.html
New Guidance Materials under development: Still to come....

- How to Manage Stocks Effectively
- How to Forecast Vaccines
- How to Calculate Vaccine Volumes & Capacity
- How to Develop Preventive & Repair Maintenance Systems

Introducing solar-powered vaccine refrigerator and freezer systems
A guide for managers in national immunization programmes

DRAFT

EVM Handbook Series

unicef
World Health Organization
Conclusion

• Management of immunization supply chain and logistics has grown increasingly complex

• Concerted efforts to develop resource and guidance materials to inform decision-making

• Help countries consolidate the essentials in order to enable them to innovate

• The greater challenge is in implementation of practice
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