

COMMENTARY

The role of publics in the introduction of new vaccines

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KEY MESSAGES

- The 'public' in public engagement could be a variety of stakeholders.
- Engaging with the public builds trust and helps to identify concerns that need to be addressed.
- There is a need for more research on the impact of different public engagement strategies on vaccination programmes to improve their effectiveness.

The importance of listening to and engaging publics in the design and implementation of immunization policies and programmes has been well established (Waisbord 2004; Cooper *et al.* 2008; Obregon 2009; Larson *et al.* 2010; Larson *et al.* 2011). There are a number of examples of the costs (financial and social) of not involving publics early, the most acute being the boycott of polio vaccination in five states in Northern Nigeria in 2003 (Yahya 2007).

Several papers in this special issue highlight potential roles of publics in the introduction of new vaccines, mostly at the level of implementation, but some point to the importance of bringing the role of citizen voices earlier into the decision-making process—i.e. not just as players to implement decisions made by central authorities, but to be a part of decision-making processes (Wonodi *et al.* 2012).

The 'public' in public engagement could be a variety of stakeholders; such as individuals, parents, policy-makers (Mantel and Wang 2012), researchers and clinicians (Burchett *et al.* 2012), immunization programme managers (Brooks and Ba-Nguz 2012; Gordon *et al.* 2012), 'global/regional bodies' (Makinen *et al.* 2012), advocacy groups, or influential individuals (Makinen *et al.* 2012), such as religious leaders (Wonodi *et al.* 2012).

The social network analysis around new vaccine introduction in Nigeria recognized that 'vaccine programmes can benefit from engaging religious leaders in discussions about the needs of their community and how best to meet them' (Wonodi *et al.*

2012). The polio boycott in Northern Nigeria in 2003 highlighted the importance of religious leaders in influencing parents, first negatively and then positively towards the polio vaccine.

There are several different ways of engaging publics, from town hall meetings and focus groups to hotlines, consultations and social mobilization activities (Wonodi *et al.* 2012), and engaging with religious leaders. Effective public engagement strategies in the polio eradication effort in India contributed to the success, resulting in no polio transmission in over one year since January 2011 (GPEI 2011). Public engagement is not a communications campaign informing the public when to get their vaccines (which is also needed); it is about dialogue with stakeholders and about trust building (see Box 1).

During the introduction of a new vaccine, it is important to engage with the public early on, during the planning stages, in order to anticipate and to identify any potential concerns or issues as well as opportunities. Public engagement should also be carried out throughout the implementation of vaccination programmes to stay alert to any emerging concerns as well as to sustain the support of the public.

The 'public' are a broad population with a considerable amount of diversity. We need to understand this diversity and to listen to the views and perceptions of the different sections of the public. We also need to engage with the public as advocates and as implementers and to respond to any concerns as they arise.

Box 1 Engaging with publics: why, and what interactions to have

Why engage with publics?

- **Build trust** to ensure sustained support for immunization and build resilience for times of crisis
- **Learn about public concerns** that need to be addressed and taken into account in policy-making and programme planning
- **Learn about the strengths, skills** and 'agency' that the public can bring to support immunization programmes

What kinds of interactions to have with the public?

- **Listening and dialogue** to keep immunization programmes attuned to public concerns early, to pre-empt breakdowns in public confidence
- **Engaging the public as advocates** for immunization and to support the implementation of vaccine programmes

We call for more research on the impact of public engagement on vaccination programmes. In order to carry out effective public engagement, it is important to understand contextual factors and to understand what is driving public questions and the specific concerns around vaccines and/or vaccination programmes.

At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, we lead a team developing a surveillance system to detect and investigate public concerns about vaccines early in order to identify underlying issues and contextual factors that need to be addressed. This research has emerged following the evidence that public questioning and public concerns can and have led to vaccine refusals, interruptions or suspensions of vaccine programmes, and to consequent vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks.

Examples of when publics have recently challenged vaccines and policies include the suspension of the HPV vaccine demonstration projects in India in 2010 (Sinha 2010), the suspension of H1N1 vaccine in Finland in August 2010 (THL 2010), and the challenges to introducing Hib vaccine in India (Mudur 2010).

In India there was questioning around the introduction of the HPV vaccine, when cervical screening and more 'needed' less expensive vaccines were still not universally available (Larson *et al.* 2010). An HPV vaccine demonstration project in India was suspended in 2010 in response to recurrent and increasing demands from advocacy groups about a number of concerns (Larson *et al.* 2010; PATH 2010; Sinha 2010).

In another instance, as a reaction to public concerns in Finland about a possible associated link with narcolepsy, the National Institute for Health and Welfare recommended that vaccination with the H1N1 vaccine Pandemrix be discontinued in August 2010 until an explanation was found (THL 2010). Pandemrix was later re-introduced with the recommendation by the European Medicines Agency and the Committee for

Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) to restrict its use. In India, a barrier to the introduction of the Hib vaccine was conflicting views on whether the disease burden in India merited the introduction of the Hib vaccine, especially in light of its cost, while other, more affordable and universally needed vaccines were not available (Mudur 2010).

The lessons that have been learnt around the importance of early public engagement and dialogue should be applied to the introduction of all new vaccines, as well as to sustain the acceptance of already available vaccines. For example, early public engagement and dialogue could arguably have assisted the polio eradication effort and possibly mitigated the vaccine boycott in Nigeria in 2003. Also, timely government response to public appeals for an open forum on the HPV vaccine project in India could potentially have avoided the public pressures that resulted in the government having to suspend the project.

Pneumococcal vaccine is being introduced in several countries, including Central African Republic, Benin, Cameroon and Ethiopia. Meningococcal vaccine is being introduced in Ghana, Benin, Senegal, and HPV vaccine in Rwanda, Macedonia and Tajikistan amongst other countries. With donor support, GAVI plans to introduce rotavirus vaccine in over 40 countries by 2015. These vaccines are being introduced at an accelerated pace. Although each of these vaccines can help in the fight against infectious diseases and save thousands of lives, without the genuine engagement of publics through all phases of introduction, their true benefits will never be fully realized.

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Conflict of interest

None declared.

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