Enhancing Public Health Strategies through Electronic Vaccination Registers: A Contribution Toward HPV-Related Cancer Prevention and Control

Practice, policy and advocacy reports.

Tudor Pitulac, OpenSky Data Systems

opensky
YOUR VISION.REALISED.

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

The increasing prevalence of Human Papillomavirus (HPV)-related cancers globally, underscores the urgent need for improved public health initiatives. This examination across Europe and Asia Pacific aims to highlight the potential role of sophisticated Electronic Vaccination Registers (EVRs) in enhancing HPV Vaccine Coverage Rates (VCRs). This approach aligns with World Health Organisation (WHO)'s 90-70-90 strategy aimed at eliminating cervical cancer.

AIM

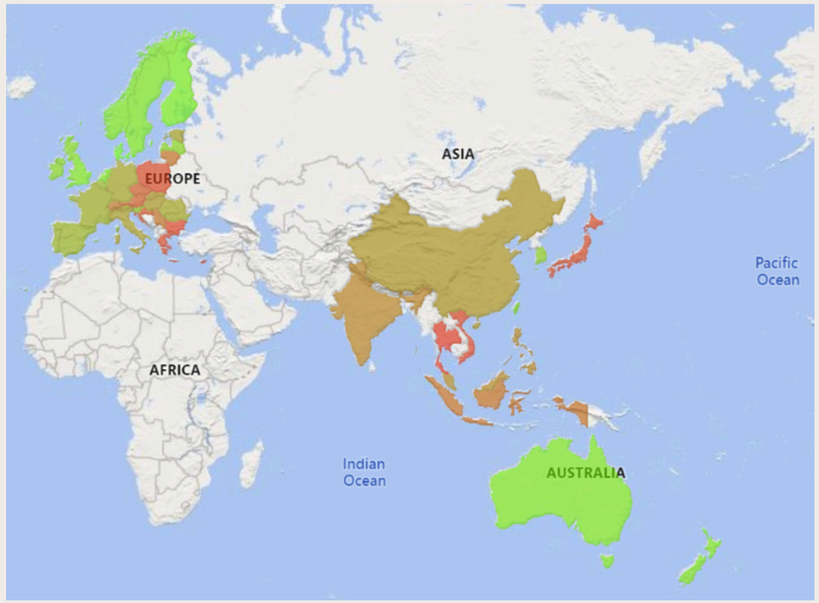
The investigation seeks to bring a greater understanding of how an advanced digital health infrastructure, correlates with greater public health outcomes.

STRATEGY/TACTICS

This analysis explores the possible link between the sophistication of Electronic Vaccination Registers (EVRs) and HPV Vaccine Coverage Rates (VCRs), considering the established impact of HPV vaccination on reducing HPV-related cancer incidence.

PROGRAM/POLICY

Our findings advocate for the development of an international framework to facilitate the application, study, and enhancement of EVR systems.



Europe & Asia-Pacific heatmap highlights regions of success where comprehensive public health strategies have led to significant progress towards HPV elimination objectives, serving as models for international best practices.

PROCESS

A focused comparative analysis was conducted to assess the effectiveness of EVRs, concentrating on their influence on vaccination rates and their integration with Cancer Registers and Cancer Screening Registers. Enriched by insights from WHO's strategic guidelines and contemporary research, this study endeavours to provide a nuanced understanding of EVR's role within the broader context of HPV prevention strategies.

OUTCOMES

The preliminary examination of effective EVR systems suggests they hold the potential to positively influence HPV vaccination rates and thereby reduce the risk of related cancers. This analysis contributes to the ongoing dialogue regarding the necessity for international collaboration and technological advancement to address current challenges and enhance global public health responses to HPV.

WHAT WAS LEARNED

Initial observations suggest a possible association between the development level of EVRs and improvements in HPV VCRs, reducing the incidence of HPV-related cancers. Examples from regions with comprehensive public health strategies contribute to discussing progress towards HPV elimination objectives. Nonetheless, the exploration underscores prevailing challenges, including technological disparities and resource limitations, indicating a need for cautious interpretation and further investigation.

This project was conducted as part of a collaboration between OpenSky and MSD and was financially supported by Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD).