

Launch of training



LIVE
WEBINAR

4 July 2024
10:00 - 12:00



EFFECTIVE VACCINE MANAGEMENT

Strengthening the immunisation supply chain

10 MODULES





-
- Partner and stakeholder support towards the EPI
 - Posters and job aids to support EVM
-



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UNICEF support to the Immunization Programme



Strategic priority 1: Immunization Programmes for Primary Health Care & Universal Health Coverage

- **Goal**
 - Effective, efficient and resilient immunization services are accessible to all people as an essential part of primary health care and thereby contribute to universal health coverage.
- **Objectives:**
 - Ensure high-quality supply chains for vaccines and related commodities and **effective vaccine management**, within the primary health care supply system.
- **Key areas of focus:**
 - **Supply chain and logistics:** Strengthen supply chains to ensure that high-quality vaccines are always available in the right quantity and form at the right time, in the right place and stored and distributed under the right conditions.

**Immunization Agenda 2030 -
A Global Strategy To Leave No One
Behind**



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UNICEF Immunization Roadmap 2022-2030



Vision: A world where every child, adolescent and women fully and equally benefit from vaccines for good health, well-being and full realization of their potential

Goal 2025 – Recover: Vaccinate missed children (5m+) and reach pre-pandemic immunization coverage levels

Goal 2030 – Deepen/Reach: Achieve at least 25% reduction of zero-dose children and reach them with full vaccination and essential health services

Principles

EQUITABLE	PEOPLE-CENTERED	INNOVATIVE	INTEGRATED+
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Objectives

Objective 1: Strengthen immunization programme governance and capacity			Objective 2: Strengthen Immunization service - to reach all children with potent vaccines and provide the platform for other essential primary health care services to reach missed communities			Objective 3: Communities trust and demand quality health and immunization services for all		
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Outputs

1.1 Improved Governance Improved Planning, leadership and management of immunization programmes, including within PHC and multisectoral platforms	1.2 Sustainable Finance Adequately and sustainably financed immunization programmes	1.3 Evidence Improved generation and utilization of evidence to guide immunization programmes and PHC	2.1 Reach Reaching zero-dose children and missed communities with full vaccination (including new vaccines) and essential health, nutrition and other social services + Quality and appropriate immunization services are availed to all.	2.2 Prepare and Respond Readiness to prevent and respond to VPD outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics, while maintaining resilience of other essential services	2.5 Supply Uninterrupted supply and access to potent vaccines up to the last mile/frontline service point	3.1 Better Insights Improved understanding of barriers and enablers to vaccine uptake	3.2 Interventions Design and implementation of appropriate and bespoke interventions	3.3 Trust Better trust and confidence in immunization services

Priority Populations

CHILDREN	ADOLESCENTS	WOMEN/MOTHERS
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UNICEF support to the EPI-SA



Most staff not trained in effective vaccine management

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South African
Vaccination &
Immunisation
Centre



SEFAKO MAKGATHO
HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY



unicef
for every child



From
the People of Japan



KnowledgeHub
Your Professional Development Platform

EVM – Job-Aids



How to pack a passive container

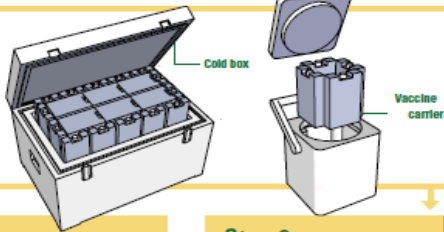
Passive containers are insulated containers that come in two types: cold boxes (with a volume greater than 4 litres) and vaccine carriers (with a volume between 0,5 litres and 4 litres). Both types are lined with conditioned ice packs and protect vaccines from extreme and damaging heat and cold.

- Considerations:
- Which vaccines will be transported?
 - How many vaccines need to be transported?
 - What is the duration of the journey?



Step 1: Select the correct passive container

Select the correct passive container with the correct coolant packs for the purpose.



Step 3: Pack the passive container correctly

Consider the temperature sensitivity of the vaccines. Use only conditioned ice packs and use in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.



1. Put conditioned ice packs on the bottom.
2. and 3. Put conditioned ice packs around all sides.
4. Put the vaccines in the container.
5. Put conditioned ice packs on top.

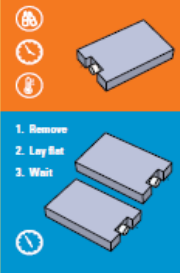
Note: Vaccines that are not freeze-sensitive go at the bottom. When transporting a mixed group of vaccines:

- place oral polio vaccine (OPV) and measles-rubella (MR) vaccine vials at the bottom of the container (the coldest spot).



Step 2: Condition the ice packs

- Remove frozen ice packs from the freezer.
- Lay them on a flat surface with a space between them.
- Wait.
- When you can hear the ice rattling in an ice pack, you have a conditioned ice pack that can be used with vaccines.

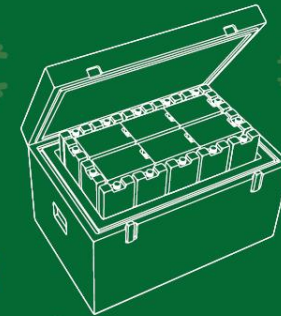


Step 4: Place continuous temperature monitoring device

- Add a continuous temperature monitoring device to the passive container.



Effective vaccine management (EVM)



Best practices and strategies for success



DESKTOP FLIPCHART

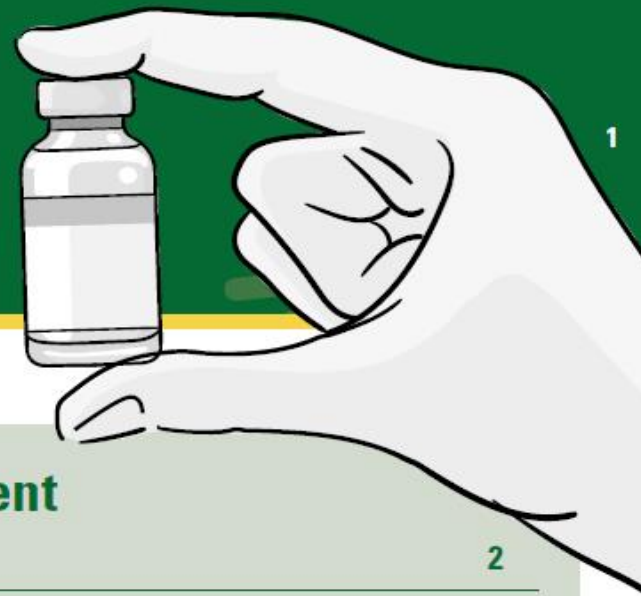
POSTERS



Introduction

About the tool

This flipchart serves as a comprehensive guide for health-care workers to ensure effective vaccine management (EVM) practices.



Overview of content

Steps for receiving vaccines	2
Correct vaccine arrangement in a fridge	3
How to pack a passive container	4
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What to do if a temperature excursion has occurred	7
Heat-sensitive vaccines: Using vaccine vial monitors	8
Multi-dose vial policy	9
The shake test	10
Managing cold chain incidents	11
Contingency planning: What is it?	12
Preventative maintenance: Key steps	13
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Steps for receiving vaccines



Step 1:
Check the name and address of the facility on the **DELIVERY NOTE**.

Step 2:
Check the **PACKAGE/S** – check the number of packages as per the delivery note and check each package for any signs of damage.

Step 3:
Stop the **TEMPERATURE MONITORING DEVICE** and check the temperature and alarms on the device.

Note: For  compromised or incorrect packages, record the details on the delivery note, report the incident to the pharmacist and facility manager, and follow up with the supplier for resolution.

Step 6:
Enter the names of the vaccines and diluents onto the **STOCK CARDS** and into the electronic stock system.

Step 5:
Pack the vaccines and diluents in the fridge according to **FEFO** or **FIFO*** principles (if the same expiry date) or vaccine vial monitor (VVM).

Step 4:
Check the **CONTENTS** of the delivery against the **INVOICE** for quantity and quality (expiry, VVM, damage) of vaccine.



* FEFO = first-to-expire-first-out; FIFO = first-in-first-out



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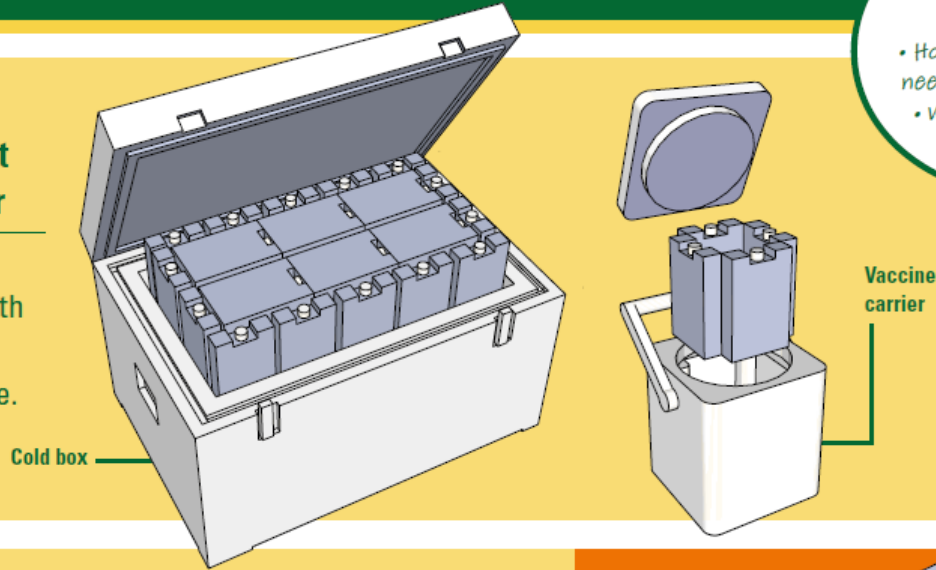
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How to pack a passive container

Step 1: Select the correct passive container

Select the correct passive container with the correct coolant packs for the purpose.



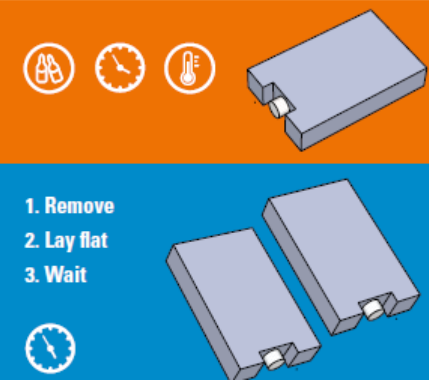
Considerations:


- Which vaccines will be transported?
- How many vaccine vials need to be transported?
- What is the duration of the journey?



Step 2: Condition the ice packs

- Remove frozen ice packs from the freezer.
- Lay them on a flat surface with a space between them.
- Wait.
- When you can hear the ice rattling in an ice pack, you have a conditioned ice pack that can be used with vaccines.



Note:  Passive containers are insulated containers that come in two types: cold boxes (with a volume greater than 4 litres) and vaccine carriers (with a volume between 0,5 litres and 4 litres). Both types are lined with conditioned ice packs and protect vaccines from extreme and damaging heat and cold.



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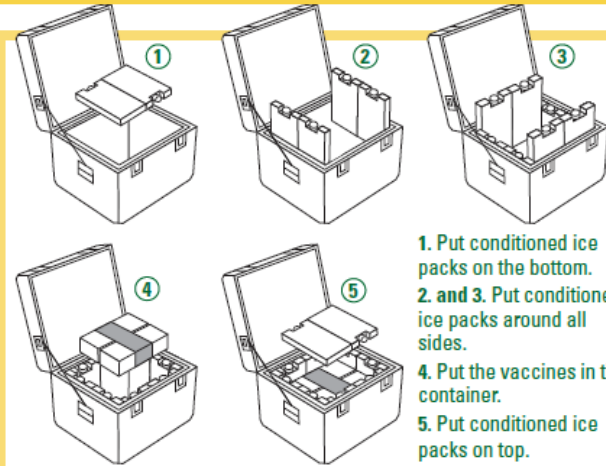


How to pack a passive container (continued)

At the end of the immunisation session, all coolant packs must be returned to the freezer. If OPV is stored in the same freezer, then first return the coolant packs to the fridge to cool down before placing them in the freezer.

Step 3: Pack the passive container correctly

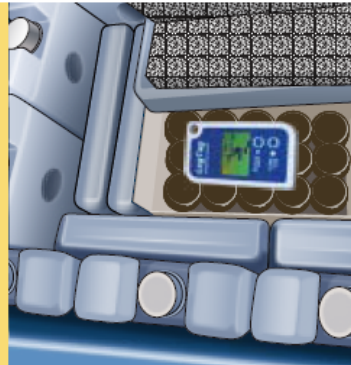
Consider the temperature sensitivity of the vaccines.



1. Put conditioned ice packs on the bottom.
2. and 3. Put conditioned ice packs around all sides.
4. Put the vaccines in the container.
5. Put conditioned ice packs on top.

Step 4: Add a continuous temperature monitoring device

- Add a continuous temperature monitoring device to the passive container.
- Place the device as close as possible to the vaccines.
- Close the lid.



Note:

Vaccines that are not freeze-sensitive go at the bottom. When transporting a mixed group of vaccines:

- place OPV and MR vials at the bottom of the container (the coldest spot);
- next, place BCG vials; and
- place the other vaccines and diluents on top of the BCG vials.

Monitor the temperature continuously.



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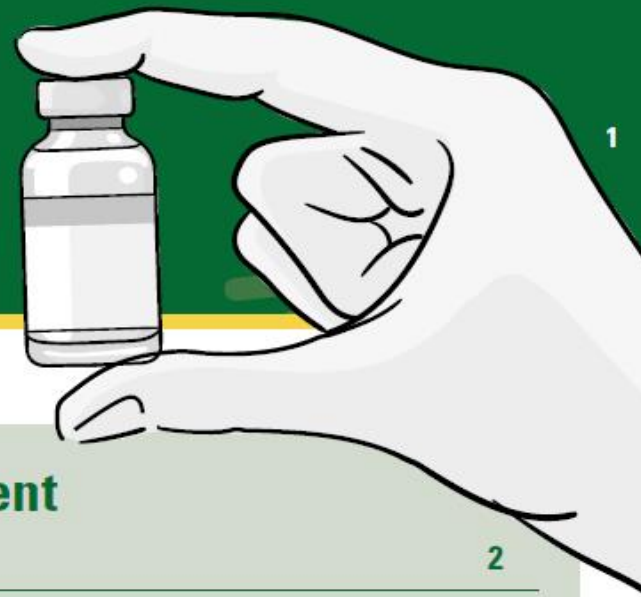
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POSTERS



Heat-sensitive vaccines: Using vaccine vial monitors



Vaccine vial monitors (VVMs) are small indicators attached to vaccine vials. VVMs change colour as the vaccine is exposed to cumulative heat, letting health-care workers know whether the vaccine has exceeded a pre-set limit beyond which the heat-sensitive vaccine should not be used.

**Expiry date not passed.
Use the vaccine.** ✓

Always

- Check the expiry date.
- Use vaccines with partially darkened inner squares first.
- Avoid having more than one vial per vaccine type open at a time.

The inner square is lighter than the outer circle. If the expiry date has not passed, **USE** the vaccine.

As time passes, the inner square is still lighter than the outer circle. If the expiry date has not passed, **USE** the vaccine.

Remember

- VVMs indicate the state of each vaccine vial.
- Freezing has no effect on the VVM.
- **Never use a vial if the inner square is the same colour as or darker than the outer circle.**

Do NOT use the vaccine. ✗

Discard point:
The colour of the inner square matches that of the outer circle. **DO NOT** use the vaccine.

Beyond the discard point:
The colour of the inner square is darker than that of the outer circle. **DO NOT** use the vaccine.



How to pack a passive container

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Step 3:
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Consider the temperature sensitivity of the vaccines. Use only conditioned ice packs and use in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.



1. Put conditioned ice packs on the bottom.
2. Add the conditioned ice packs around all vials.
3. Put the vaccines in the container.
4. Put conditioned ice packs on top.

Note: Vaccines that are not freeze-sensitive go at the bottom. When transporting a mixed group of vaccines:

- place oral polio vaccine (OPV) and measles-rubella (MR) vaccine vials at the bottom of the container (the coldest spot).
- next, place Inactivated Cholera-Guinea (BCG) vials; and
- place the other vaccines and diluents on top of the BCG vials.

Monitor the temperature continuously.

Step 2:
Condition the ice packs

- Remove frozen ice packs from the freezer.
- Lay them on a flat surface with a space between them.
- Wait.
- When you can hear the ice rattling in an ice pack, you have a conditioned ice pack that can be used with vaccines.



Step 4:
Place continuous temperature monitoring device

- Add a continuous temperature monitoring device to the passive container.
- Place the device as close as possible to the vaccines.
- Close the lid.



NATIONAL COLD CHAIN MANUAL (DRAFT)



DRAFT

South African National Department of Health

National Cold Chain Manual

May 2024



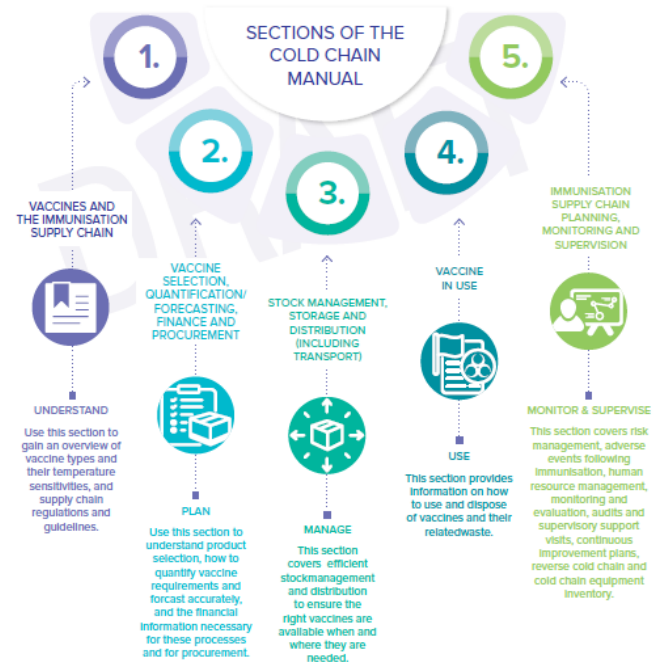
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Structure of this manual

This document is made up of five parts, which are colour coded for ease of reference. Icons are used to assist you to find what you are looking for.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



**National Department of Health
Provinces & Districts**

WHO

SAVIC





THANK YOU



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