The RIVM continuously monitors the effectiveness and safety of the NIP in order to keep the programme optimal.
Highlights in the NIP surveillance

Area 1 - Surveillance of vaccination uptake
National vaccination coverage data

2014 - 2015
• > 94% of newborns is vaccinated
• Uptake for MMR-2 is below the WHO-target of 95%
• Uptake for HPV (2 doses) increased to 61%

Area 2 - Surveillance of adverse events
Enhanced spontaneous reporting of adverse events following immunisation

2014 - 2015
• Decreased number of reported adverse events

Area 3 - Disease surveillance
Notifications by law, mortality, hospital admissions and general practitioner consultations

2014 - 2015
• Disease burden highest for invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)
• Reduced number of IPD after introduction of 10-valent PCV
• Increased pertussis incidence

Area 4 - Pathogen surveillance
Laboratory data

2014 - 2015
• Increase in circulating pertactin-deficient pertussis strains

Area 5 - Imunosurveillance
Seroprevalence data from a representative sample

2014 - 2015
• People vaccinated against diphtheria remain protected for long time
• The design of a new seroprevalence survey (Pienter3) got approval of the medical ethical committee

Vaccinations

DT-IPV

DTaP-IPV

MMR

HPV

Hib

Pe

T

HepB

Po

D

Me

Pneu

Mu

MenC

R

HPV

6-9 weeks
3 months
4 months
11 months
14 months
4 years
9 years
12 years (girls only)