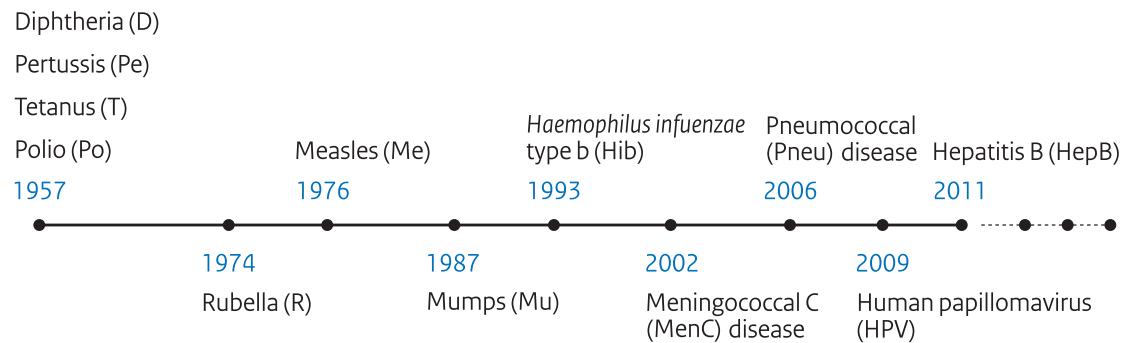




Dutch National Immunisation Programme (NIP)

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

Introduction of target disease into the NIP

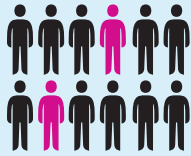


December 2015

Published by:

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
P.O. Box 1 | 3720 BA Bilthoven | The Netherlands
www.rivm.nl/nip

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

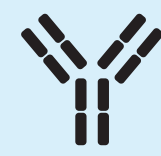


Area 4 - Pathogen surveillance

Laboratory data

2014 - 2015

- Increase in circulating pertactin-deficient pertussis strains



Area 5 - Immunosurveillance

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

