سیویلیکا - ناشر تخصصی مقالات کنفرانس ها و ژورنال ها گواهی ثبت مقاله در سیویلیکا CIVILICA.com

## عنوان مقاله:

Vaccine Wastage Assessment After Introduction of Open Vial Policy in Surat Municipal Corporation Area of India

## محل انتشار:

مجله بین المللی سیاست و مدیریت بهداشت, دوره 5, شماره 4 (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 4

## نویسندگان:

Prakash Patel - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

Jayesh Rana - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

Sunil G. Jangid - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

Neha Bavarva - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

Manan Patel - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

Raj Kumar Bansal - Department of Community Medicine, SMIMER Medical College, Surat, India

## خلاصه مقاله:

Background As per the vaccine management policy of the Government of India all vaccine vials opened for an immunization session were discarded at the end of that session, irrespective of the type of vaccine or the number of doses remaining in the vial prior to Υ· ۱Υ. Subsequently, open vial policy (OVP) was introduced in Υ· 1Υ and should reduce both vaccine wastage as well as governmental healthcare costs for immunization. This study evaluates the vaccine wastage after introduction of the OVP and its comparison with the previous study of vaccine wastage in Surat city before implementation of OVP. It needs to mention that the vaccine policy for this period under comparison was uniform except for the OVP. Methods Information regarding vaccine doses consumed and children vaccinated during immunization sessions of Υ۴ urban health centers (UHCs) of Surat city were retrieved for the period of January 1st, Υ· 1۴ to March Υ1st, Υ· 17. The data were analyzed to estimate vaccine wastage rate (WR) and vaccine wastage factor (WF). In order to assess the impact of OVP, vaccine WR of this study was compared with that of previous study conducted in Surat city during January 1st, Y· 17 to March Υ1st, Y· 17. Results The vaccine WR for oral polio vaccine (OPV) has decreased from Υ2% to 17.57%, while the WRs for DPT, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and the pentavalent vaccine combinedly have decreased from 17.47% to λ. Δ%. Thus, by implementation of OVP, an estimated YFY YTY doses of OPV and YFY YYΔ doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus toxoid vaccine (DPT), HBV and the pentavalent vaccines combinedly have been saved in Surat city of India in a year. Conclusion The implementation of the OVP in Surat city has led to a significant lowering in the vaccine wastage, leading to savings due to lower vaccine requirements

كلمات كليدى:

Open Vial Policy (OVP), Vaccine Wastage Rate (WR), Vaccine Wastage Factor (WF), Pentavalent Vaccine

لىنک ثابت مقاله در بانگاه سبوبلىكا:

https://civilica.com/doc/2045934



