



OIE principles for vaccine banks

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OIE Standards

- ✓ OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- ✓ OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
(General)
 - Chapter 1.1.10. International standards for vaccine banks
(Specific/vaccine wise)
 - Chapter 2.1.14. Rift Valley fever
 - ▶ C. Requirements for Vaccines (just reviewed)



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Recommendation for countries

General principles for Vaccine banks

- ▶ Principles laid down in **Manual** chapter 1.1.10
- ▶ Preventive / routine vaccinations
- ▶ **Emergency vaccinations**
 - Country free without vaccination → prevent outward spread
 - Outbreak in neighboring country/zone → barrier vaccination to protect a border
 - Complimentary to stamping out → suppression vaccination; slaughter of vaccinates
 - Regular vaccination → booster existing vaccination
 - A new strain in vaccination area → provide better protection



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Why vaccine banks?



- ▶ Vaccination campaigns can be better addressed when vaccine is:
 - Rapidly accessible, available in sufficient quantity, quality and at a feasible price
 - Vaccine virus/AG matches field virus/AG
 - In the required type of formulation
 - Of acceptable safety and potency



Vaccine banks are the solution



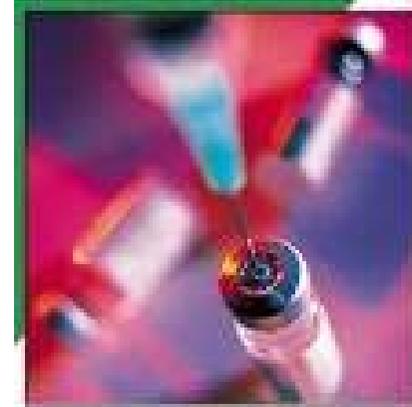
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Considerations on modalities

In which form?

- ▶ Final product – Antigen
- ▶ Pros and cons, but AG now favored, avoids replacing expired products



Which type?

- ▶ National – Regional/International
- ▶ Pros and cons, but international favored, allows for greater variability of viruses



Which location?

- ▶ On the territory – with the manufacturer
- ▶ Pros and cons, but manufacturer favored

Specifications for vaccines?

- ▶ Range of virus strains
 - Hand in hand with monitoring of global disease situation
 - Collaboration with Reference Labs to recommend suitable strains



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Which quantity to store?

- ▶ Consideration of area, livestock population, disease risk, costs

Release?

- ▶ Close collaborating with licensing authorities
- ▶ Quality, safety, efficacy must be guaranteed
 - Regular testing of stocks!!



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OIE approach to vaccine banks

- ▶ **Basic principle:** Use of **high quality vaccines** on the basis of international standards, GMP, ISO, official certification
- ▶ Flexible uses: emergency; specific programs; lack of vaccine to complete a national campaign = **on official country request**
- ▶ Purchase is based on economies of scale (price/volume, reduced fixed cost, reduced administrative burden)  tender process
- ▶ Supplier is provided with detailed specifications and conditions in the tender dossier



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OIE approach to vaccine banks

- Co-financing; public-private partnerships for continuity and sustainability of replenishment
- ▶ Flexibility (antigens/optional strains), adaptation to national/regional needs
- ▶ Formulation – flexible, e.g. FMD available as ready made vaccine and antigen
- ▶ Emergency stocks / **virtual stocks**: limited physical stocks on the shelf; safe and secured storage; limited storage at country level
- ▶ Different speeds of delivery (with different prices)



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- ▶ Possible rapid deliveries of small quantities to some countries
- ▶ Regional/country earmarking (or per disease = global)
- ▶ Requesting (importing) country needs to assure all administrative aspects (MA) and cold chain
- ▶ For African produced vaccine, e.g. PPR, Panvac must guarantee quality (long term: independent quality assurance institutions needed)



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OIE recent engagement

Avian Influenza:

- Started in Africa in 2006 (EU funding)
- 2007/10 additional funding (CAN) for delivery worldwide
- In addition: in kind donation from CAN and UK
- 2010/13 additional funding (EU) for Asia



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FMD

- ▶ 2010/13 for Asia (EU funding)
- ▶ More donors can come in e.g. for Africa

Rabies

- ▶ 2011 /13 for Asia (EU funding)

PPR for Africa – ongoing negotiations with donors



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RVF ??????



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Thank you for your attention

