

# NHS England Vaccination Strategy



Vaccination is amongst the world's most effective public health interventions, second only to the provision of clean water. NHS England has published a **new vaccination strategy** to shape the future delivery of NHS vaccination and immunisation services.

The strategy sets out how the NHS and its partners will reduce morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases by increasing vaccination uptake and coverage, particularly in underserved populations. To do so, every ICB in England will develop vaccination services that:

<b>...are high quality, convenient to access and tailored to the needs of local people</b>	<b>...are supplemented by targeted outreach to increase uptake in underserved populations.</b>	<b>...are delivered in a joined-up way by integrated teams, working across the NHS and other organisations, to improve patient experience and deliver value for money.</b>
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## Key Vaccination statistics

- NHS routine and seasonal immunisations protect against 16 vaccine-preventable diseases.
- The COVID-19 vaccination programme has delivered over 156 million vaccinations to date.
- It is estimated that the introduction of HPV vaccination for school children could prevent over 110,000 cases of cancer by 2058.
- Nationally, uptake of all pre-school immunisations is over 90% and our flu vaccination rates are among the highest in the world.
- However, there exists significant variation in uptake and coverage between different communities that can reflect wider health inequalities. For example, MMR vaccination rates across local authority areas in England vary by as much as 37%.

## To deliver the aims of the strategy, nationally NHS England will:

	<b>Empower system leaders with the flexibility to plan and deliver local services.</b> This includes ICBs taking delegated responsibility from April 2025 for commissioning a vaccination delivery network tailored to the needs of their local population.
	Develop a <b>new commissioning and financial framework</b> to support flexibility, collaboration and a greater focus on outcomes with a consistent national approach. We will also consider population-based vaccination allocations for systems.
	Support systems to develop a <b>diverse, integrated, flexible and skilled vaccination workforce</b> by finding ways to support the use of more staff, volunteers and students in the future vaccination workforce and making vaccination a central role of integrated neighbourhood teams.
	Increase access to <b>timely, comprehensive and accurate data</b> including through a new national vaccination record and improved capture and flow of vaccination data. The NHS App will give people access to their own vaccination history and allow them to book vaccination appointments.
	Ensure that we have a more <b>efficient and responsive vaccine supply</b> , enabling local flexibility of deployment, co-ordinating supply chains and exploring centralising flu procurement and supply.

This strategy reflects views sought from a wide range of stakeholders and delivery partners, including the public, those who work in our services, community and charity leaders and colleagues in local government.

A comprehensive implementation plan will take forward the strategy proposals, supported by demonstrator systems that will go further and faster in delivering local innovation. Publication is intended as the starting point for further engagement with stakeholders on the proposals.

### **Case study: Secondary school vaccinations in Trafford**

The School Health Service in Trafford Local Care Organisation (TLCO) provides community services for Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust, including delivering vaccinations to year 8 and 9 children at schools in Trafford. This covers vaccinations to around 21,000 pupils across 19 secondary schools.

One TLCO team based in a school noticed that they were consistently receiving low numbers of consent forms, from parents allowing their children to be vaccinated at school (approximately 17%). Following nudge calls to outstanding parents in 2022/23, the school and public health nurse team heard many parents say that they didn't understand what HPV, tetanus and polio vaccines were for and why their child needed them. Language barriers were also an issue, with many families across the school's catchment area speaking Urdu, Punjabi, and Farsi.

To tackle this, the school and TLCO team attended a parents evening in May 2023 at the school to provide information on the vaccinations available for teenagers, why they are important and provide consent forms for parents to complete at the event. Posters and leaflets in common local languages (Urdu, Punjabi, and Farsi) were displayed and interpreters were on hand to translate. Providing this targeted support to parents proved to be successful, with 47 consent forms completed on the evening alone. This approach will be replicated in other schools in Trafford who have a low immunisation uptake.

### **Case study: Nurse-led vaccination role at Alder Hey Children's Hospital**

In autumn 2022, Alder Hey Children's Hospital introduced a dedicated outpatient nurse vaccinator role to provide vaccines for staff and patients, including in the inpatient areas. Alder Hey flexibly used some of their flu funding resource to employ the nurse vaccinator for six months, who also offered catch-up immunisations for children during outpatient appointments.

As staff noticed that mothers would often ask to have a COVID-19 vaccine once they saw their children getting theirs, Alder Hey established a pop-up family clinic on site. This operated most weekends and on certain weekdays from April to July 2022, providing a total of 467 vaccines for children and 254 adult vaccinations. Alder Hey has also provided specific services for children with special access needs, such as those with learning difficulties, autism, and wheelchair users.