

WHO Vaccination Coverage Cluster Survey Reference Manual: Survey Variations

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**World Health
Organization**

Including Multiple Age Cohorts

- Most of the steps are the same to do field work on different age cohorts
- New manual:
 - Gives guidance to select sample size according to goals and select target number of households depending on the size of the age cohort
 - Includes guidance for simultaneous work on more than one cohort
 - See sections 2.11-2.15



“Variations” to the Vaccination Coverage Cluster Survey

1. Age groups different from 12-23 months
 - a. Eg. 12-35 months if vaccines given during the second year of life want to be assessed
 - b. Eg. girls aged 14 years for HPV vaccine (where HPV vaccine is recommended for girls 9–13 years old)
2. Post-supplementary immunization activities (SIAs)
 - a. Eg. Measles/rubella catch-up campaign (9m-14 years old)
3. Post-SIA plus a routine immunization component
4. Tetanus
 - a. Eg. women who gave birth in the last 12 months



Defining Survey Objective Irrespective of Target Population

● Examples of Estimation

- Proportion of the target population fully vaccinated* according to the national schedule (including MCV2, DTP4 if recommended for children aged 12–23 months)
- Proportion of 14-year-old girls is fully vaccinated against HPV
- Proportion of <5 year-olds, 5–9 year-olds, 10–14 year-olds were vaccinated during an SIA
- Proportion of children first vaccinated in the SIA

*The definition of '*fully vaccinated*' may vary from country to country, may vary over time, and it may include only a subset of all vaccines; make the definition clear from the very start of the protocol



Defining Survey Objective Irrespective of Target Population

- Examples of Estimation (cont.)
 - Proportion of children born in the last 12 months who were protected at birth against tetanus
- Examples of Classification
 - Proportion of provinces reached a programmatic cut-off
- Examples of Comparison
 - Estimated difference in coverage between places or times (magnitude of the difference and its 95% CI)
 - Note: a significant difference \neq programmatic or meaningful difference

Serosurveys: Scope and purpose

1. Document population immunity gaps/at risk populations
 - Geographical; age-cohorts; mobile/migrant/refugee populations
2. Biological validation of post-SIA immunity
3. Evidence-base for validation of measles/rubella elimination

Serosurveys NOT in this Manual. New measles/rubella serosurvey manual coming up in 2016

