

# Vaccinations for achieving Universal Health Coverage

Based on a review by Ota et al., (2021)

Countries should invest in vaccines to reduce **morbidity and mortality** therefore providing **economic benefits** that can be used to further strengthen their healthcare systems

## Optimising vaccination coverage

Efforts should be made **to improve coverage** of currently available vaccines **to stop the endemicity of vaccine preventable diseases**

**1 in 5** children are not included in immunisation programs around the world

Various technologies and fast antigen identification can allow for the **rapid development of new vaccines**, preventing future outbreaks and **saving tremendous costs**

viral vector vaccines

structural vaccinology

mRNA vaccines

## Favourable return on investment with vaccines

Vaccines are a smart economic investment

26.1

For money invested in immunisation, the return on investment ratio was **1:26.1** from 2011 to 2020

## Vaccination programmes extend healthcare to all

Extend coverage of vaccines

Vaccination programmes, through individualised care and herd immunity, **free up resources** that can be reinvested into the healthcare system

Increased health span

Protected

More financial resources available for healthcare

Economic benefits from people working for more years

HERD IMMUNITY

Immunized

Immunized

Contagious

## How to use vaccines to achieve Universal Health Coverage



Develop New Vaccines



Increase Healthcare Savings



Increase Vaccine Coverage

Strengthening healthcare systems

### DESTINATION: UHC

- UHC aims to provide all people with access to **quality healthcare services** including essential interventions, treatments and vaccines, at an affordable cost.
- Achieving UHC requires sustainable solutions and lots of resources. Therefore, **cost-effective measures are essential**.
- Vaccines are a practicable, cost-effective, intervention** that could be used to achieve UHC.

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