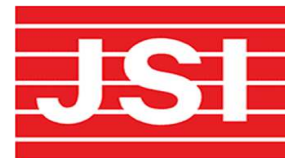


Series de Webinaires: L'outil NVI-PST

Session 3: La recherche de données probantes utiles pour la prise de décision

Dilshaad Brey and Haddison Eposi
Vaccines for Africa Initiative |
NITAG Support Hub (NISH) | Faculty
of Health Sciences | University of
Cape Town



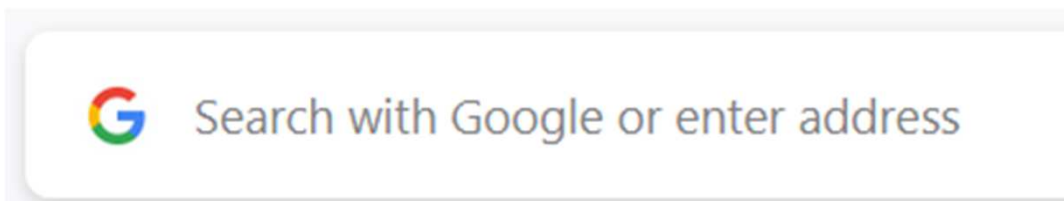
La recherche de données probantes utiles pour la prise de décision

- Le processus de recherche de données pour la priorisation et l'optimisation est essentiel.
- Méthodique, rigoureux et exhaustif
- Un bibliothécaire peut aider dans le processus de recherche.



Recherche des sources

- Principalement via des sites web – pas des moteurs de recherche très sophistiqués comme les bases de données scientifiques
 - Recherche Google
 - Basic
 - Avancée
 - Onglets de recherche sur les sites web
 - Parcourir : publications/ressources



Google

Advanced Search

Find pages with...

all these words:

this exact word or phrase:

any of these words:

none of these words:

numbers ranging from:

to



Our Work ▾

RCCs ▾

Resources

Emergencies ▾

Events



Sources de données probantes.



GLOBALE



REGIONALE



NATIONALE



A. Sources Globales



Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Mandat en matière de santé mondiale

L'OMS agit comme une autorité mondiale de premier plan en matière de santé, fournissant des orientations techniques sur les politiques et les pratiques de santé à travers le monde.

Vaccins et stratégies de vaccination

L'OMS fournit des lignes directrices et des recommandations essentielles pour l'utilisation efficace des vaccins et des stratégies de vaccination afin d'améliorer la santé publique

Ressources pour les GTCNV

Les ressources fournies par l'OMS sont essentielles pour les Groupes techniques consultatifs nationaux sur la vaccination (GTCNV) dans la prise de décision et le renforcement de la confiance dans l'utilisation des vaccins.

Notes de position de l'OMS sur la vaccination

<https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/position-papers>



Complete list of WHO Vaccines Position Papers

BCG	Pertussis
Cholera	Pneumococcus
Dengue	Polio
Diphtheria	Rabies
Haemophilus influenzae type b	Reducing pain at time of vaccination
Hepatitis A	Respiratory syncytial virus
Hepatitis B	Rotavirus
Hepatitis E	Rubella
Herpes Zoster	Smallpox and mpox (orthopoxviruses)
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Tetanus
Influenza	Tick-borne encephalitis

US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



Vaccines & Immunizations

SEARCH

Vaccine Basics

Vaccines and the Diseases they Prevent

Vaccines by Age

VaxView Vaccination Coverage

Glossary

Vaccine Schedules For You and Your Family

Vaccine Resources

VIEW ALL >



Travelers' Health

Search



Before you go

Get tips on preparing for travel including what to pack and travel tips specific to your destination.

[Learn more](#)

Destinations



Where are you going?

-- Select One --

Go

[View all destinations](#)

Member Group (MGR) [Support Page](#)

Autres organisations

- GAVI, l'Alliance du vaccin



- UNICEF – Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance



Universités, Instituts de recherche

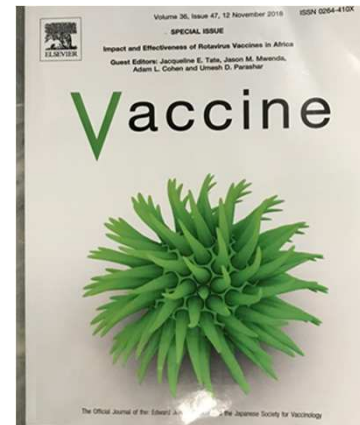


**International
Vaccine
Institute**

Universités, Instituts de recherche et leur publications

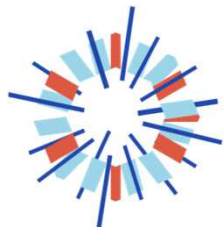


OpenUCT



Global NITAG Network

Supports de formation et autres ressources utiles, y compris la documentation spécifique aux pays fournie par les GTCNV du réseau (tels que les termes de référence, les ordres du jour des réunions et les comptes rendus/recommandations).



Gnn
GLOBAL - NITAG - NETWORK

NISH 
National Immunization Technical
Advisory Group (NITAG) **Support Hub**

Global NITAG Network



[Home](#) [Resources](#) [Diseases](#) [Compendium](#) [Training](#) [Evaluation](#) [SYSVAC](#) [News](#) [Webinars](#) [Network](#)

Welcome to the NITAG Resource Center

The unique resource center on national immunization policies and global recommendations on vaccine-preventable diseases



Explore documentations, publications and systematic reviews from the Global NITAG Network

FIND

Pneumococcal disease

COVID-19

Pregnant women

Mpox

Resources

Selected

vaccine switching ×

Type of publications

- NITAG documentation (5)
- Reports (1)
- SAGE documentation (2)
- Systematic reviews (SYSVAC) (11)

Regions

- Africa (4)
- Europe (3)

Diseases

19 results found

2023 · Rahmadhan, M. A. W. P. Handayani, P. W.

Challenges of vaccination information system implementation: A systematic literature review

All age groups Modeling

Rating: Not applicable

2023 · Patikorn, Chanthawat Kategeaw, Warittakorn Perdrizet, Johnna Li, Xiuyan Chaiyakunapruk, Nathorn

Implementation challenges and real-world impacts of switching pediatric vaccines: A global systematic literature review

Newborn Children Parents/caregivers Acceptance Logistics

Rating: Not applicable

Compendium des données probantes sur les vaccins



[Home](#) [Resources](#) [Diseases](#) [Compendium](#) [Training](#) [Evaluation](#) [SYSVAC](#) [News](#) [Webinars](#) [Network](#)

Welcome to the NITAG Resource Center

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FIND

Pneumococcal disease

COVID-19

Pregnant women

Mpox

Compendium des données probantes sur les vaccins

What is the Vaccine Evidence Compendium?

The Vaccine Evidence Compendium (the Compendium) is designed to assist National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs) and other vaccine stakeholders in their decision-making processes by offering a centralized, regularly updated, and user-friendly repository of evidence. [Read more](#)

Vaccine-specific evidence



HPV vaccines

✓ Updated: 21 Aug 2025



Hexavalent vaccines

✓ Updated: 21 Aug 2025



RSV vaccines

✓ Updated: 21 Aug 2025

Latest WHO position paper

- [WHO position paper for HPV vaccines, December 2022](#)

Overview

In September 2022, SAGE endorsed a single-dose schedule for HPV vaccination, concluding that a single dose provides solid protection against HPV infections comparable to the traditional two-dose regimen. Following this recommendation, countries have implemented and are considering changes in schedule that can contribute to the simplification of the vaccine delivery and significant budgetary savings

Looking for a comparing key characteristics of different available HPV vaccines?

COMPARE VACCINE TYPE



General indicators for HPV vaccines

✓ Burden & epidemiology

✓ Benefits of the intervention

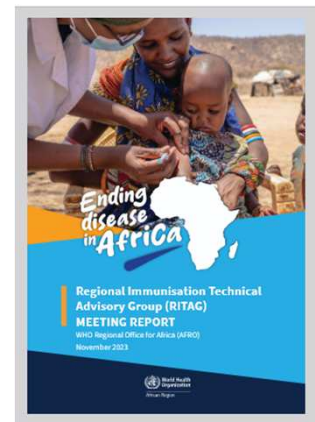
✓ Safety of the intervention

B. Sources régionales



B. Sources régionales

- Bureaux régionaux de l'OMS
 - AFRO et Bureau régional de l'OMS pour la Méditerranée orientale (EMRO)
- RITAG – Groupes consultatifs techniques régionaux sur la vaccination
- Autres groupes consultatifs techniques sur la vaccination
- Rapports des réunions des gestionnaires du PEV
- Résolutions des réunions des Comités régionaux (CR)



Ressources régionales, 2

- AFRICA CDC- Africa CDC – agence de santé de l'Union Africaine (UA)
- Laboratoires régionaux de référence
- Universités et autres institutions de recherche



Library Guides du NISH (LibGuides)

NITAG Support Hub (NISH) – projet du Vaccines for Africa (VACFA), UCT

- Collections organisées et sélectionnées de ressources fiables et faisant autorité
 - Relatif à un sujet ou un thème particulier, par exemple un sujet spécifique lié à la vaccination



Library Guides du NISH (LibGuides)

- Inclure:
 - Principalement les articles scientifique publiée et évaluée par des pairs
 - Liste de livres suggérés
 - Images et vidéos
 - Littérature grise (inédite)
- Dans la mesure du possible, les articles non en libre accès sont mis à disposition sur demande via le NISH

Helpdesk



Liste de NISH LibGuides

COVID-19 Vaccine
Confidence in Africa

Malaria in Africa

Human
Papillomavirus
(HPV) in Africa

Hepatitis A

Interventions to
promote routine
vaccine coverage

Mpox

Vaccines against
enteric diseases

MMR Vaccine with
a Specific Focus on
Mumps

Hepatitis B Birth
Dose

Pentavalent
Meningococcal
Conjugate Vaccine

Whole-cell (wP)
Hexavalent vaccine

Typhoid Conjugate
Vaccine (TCV)

Measles Containing
Vaccine (MCV) Vial
Presentation Switch

https://health.uct.ac.za/nish



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Data visualisations: COVID-19 Dashboard in African countries

LibGuides: General Introduction >

Evidence gap maps (EGMs) >

DTP Boost - Vaccination Strategy Tool

Event Resources

Video recordings

Vaccine safety

Glossary A-Z

LibGuide: COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence in Africa

LibGuide: Malaria in Africa

LibGuide: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) in Africa

LibGuide: Hepatitis A

LibGuide: Hepatitis B Birth Dose

LibGuide: Interventions to promote routine vaccine coverage

LibGuide: MMR Vaccine with a Specific Focus on Mumps

LibGuide: Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV)

LibGuide: Mpox

LibGuide: Pentavalent Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine

LibGuide: Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV)

LibGuide: Vaccines against enteric diseases

LibGuide: Whole-cell (wP) Hexavalent vaccine



NISH (NITAG Support Hub) 11: Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) Vial Presentation Switch LibGuide: Home

This Library Guide is a collection of useful documents & evidence on the efficacy, effectiveness and impact of the Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) switch to support NITAGs

- Home
- WHO Position Paper on Measles
- TechNet
- News
- Scientific articles
- MCV Missed Opportunities Resource Repository
- Linksbridge publications
- Systematic Reviews



Introduction

What is measles

Measles is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus. It spreads easily when an infected person breathes, coughs or sneezes. It can cause severe disease, complications, and even death WHO, (2024).

World Health Organization. (2020). Measles and rubella strategic framework: 2021-2030. In *Measles and rubella strategic framework: 2021-2030*.

<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/339801>.

World Health Organization/Igor Sergienko (202?). Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network.

<https://www.who.int/europe/initiatives/measles-and-rubella-laboratory-network>

NISH (NITAG Support Hub) 11: Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) Vial Presentation Switch LibGuide: WHO Position Paper on Measles

Search this Guide

Search

This Library Guide is a collection of useful documents & evidence on the efficacy, effectiveness and impact of the Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) switch to support NITAGs

Home

WHO Position Paper on Measles

TechNet

News

Scientific articles

MCV Missed Opportunities Resource Repository

Linksbridge publications

Systematic Reviews

WHO Position Paper on Measles

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-wer9217-205-227>

2017, 92, 205–228

No 17



Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Weekly epidemiological record Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire

28 APRIL 2017, 92th YEAR / 28 AVRIL 2017, 92^e ANNÉE

No 17, 2017, 92, 205–228

<http://www.who.int/wer>

Contents

205 Measles vaccines: WHO position paper – April 2017

Sommaire

205 Note de synthèse de l'OMS sur les vaccins contre la rougeole – avril 2017

Measles vaccines: WHO position paper – April 2017

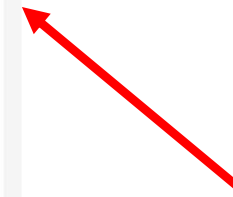
Introduction

In accordance with its mandate to provide guidance to the Member States on health policy matters, WHO issues a series of regularly updated position papers on vaccines and combinations of vaccines against diseases that have an international

Note de synthèse de l'OMS sur les vaccins contre la rougeole – avril 2017

Introduction

Conformément à son mandat, qui est de fournir des conseils aux États Membres sur les questions relatives aux politiques de santé, l'OMS publie une série de notes de synthèse régulièrement actualisées sur les vaccins et les associations vaccinales contre des maladies qui ont



References derived from the WHO Position Paper Part 1

Guidance for the development of evidence-based vaccine-related recommendations. Available at http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/wha63/a63_18-en.pdf; accessed January 2017.

Strebel PM et al. (2017). Chapter 21 - Measles vaccine. In: Offit SA, Plotkin WA, Orenstein PA (eds.). <https://www.nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMcp1905181>

Vaccines (7th Edition). [In press] 4 See No. 45, 2016, pp. 525–536. 5

Rota PA et al. Measles. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2016 Jul 14;2:16049. (NOT OA)

Global eradication of measles: report by the Secretariat. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2010. Available at http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/wha63/a63_18-en.pdf; accessed January 2017.

7 Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011–2020. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2013. Available at http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/; accessed December 2016.

8 Pan American Health Organization. Plan of Action for Maintaining Measles, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome Elimination in the Region of the Americas: Final Report [Internet]. 55th Direction Council; 66th session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Americas; 26–30 September 2016; Washington, DC. Washington, DC: PAHO; 2012 (Resolution CD55/INF/10). Available at http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12528%3Aregion-americas-declared-free-measles; accessed December 2016.

9 Thompson, KM. Evolution and use of dynamic transmission models for measles and rubella risk and policy analysis. *Risk Analysis* 2016; 36(7):1383–1403. 10 De Serres G, Gay NJ, Farrington CP. Epidemiology of transmissible diseases after elimination. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000; 151: 1039–1048. (NOT OA)

De Serres G, Gay NJ, Farrington CP. Epidemiology of transmissible diseases after elimination. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000; 151: 1039–1048 (NOT OA)

Module 7: measles update 2009. The Immunological basis for immunization series. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009. Available at <http://www.who.int/immunization/documents/>

References derived from the WHO Position Paper Part 2

Information sheet. Observed rate of vaccine reactions – measles, mumps and rubella vaccines, May 2014. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2014. Available at http://www.who.int/vaccine_safety/initiative/tools/MMR_vaccine_rates_information_sheet.pdf?ua=1; accessed December 2016

. 42 Grading of scientific evidence – table IV: Safety of measles vaccine in young children and adolescents. Available at http://www.who.int/immunization/documents/measles_grad_safety.pdf?ua=1

What clinicians need to know about MMRV vaccine safety. Atlanta, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vsd/mmr.htm>; accessed April 2017.

44 Schink T et al. Risk of febrile convulsions after MMRV vaccination in comparison to MMR or MMR+V vaccination. *Vaccine*. 2014 Feb 3;32(6):645–650. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2013.12.011>

45 Angel JB et al. Vaccine-associated measles pneumonitis in an adult with AIDS. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 1998;129:104–106. <https://doi.org/10.7326/0003-4819-129-2-199807150-00007>

46 Scott P et al. Measles Vaccination in HIV-Infected Children: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Safety and Immunogenicity. *Oxford Journals Medicine & Health The Journal of Infectious Diseases*. Volume 204, Issue suppl 1.pp. S164–S178. <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jir071>

The heterogeneity I² value is defined as the proportion of the total variation in estimated risk ratios due to between-trial heterogeneity rather than to chance.

49 Grading of scientific evidence – table V: Measles revaccination of HIV-infected children receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy. Available at http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/measles_grad_hiv_revac.pdf

51 Sukumaran L et al. Adverse Events Following Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine in Adults Reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). 2003–2013. *Clinical Infectious Diseases: An Official Publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America*. 2015 May 15;60(10):e58. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/civ061>

52 Gao J et al. Epidemic of measles following the nationwide mass immunization campaign. *BMC*

C. Sources nationales

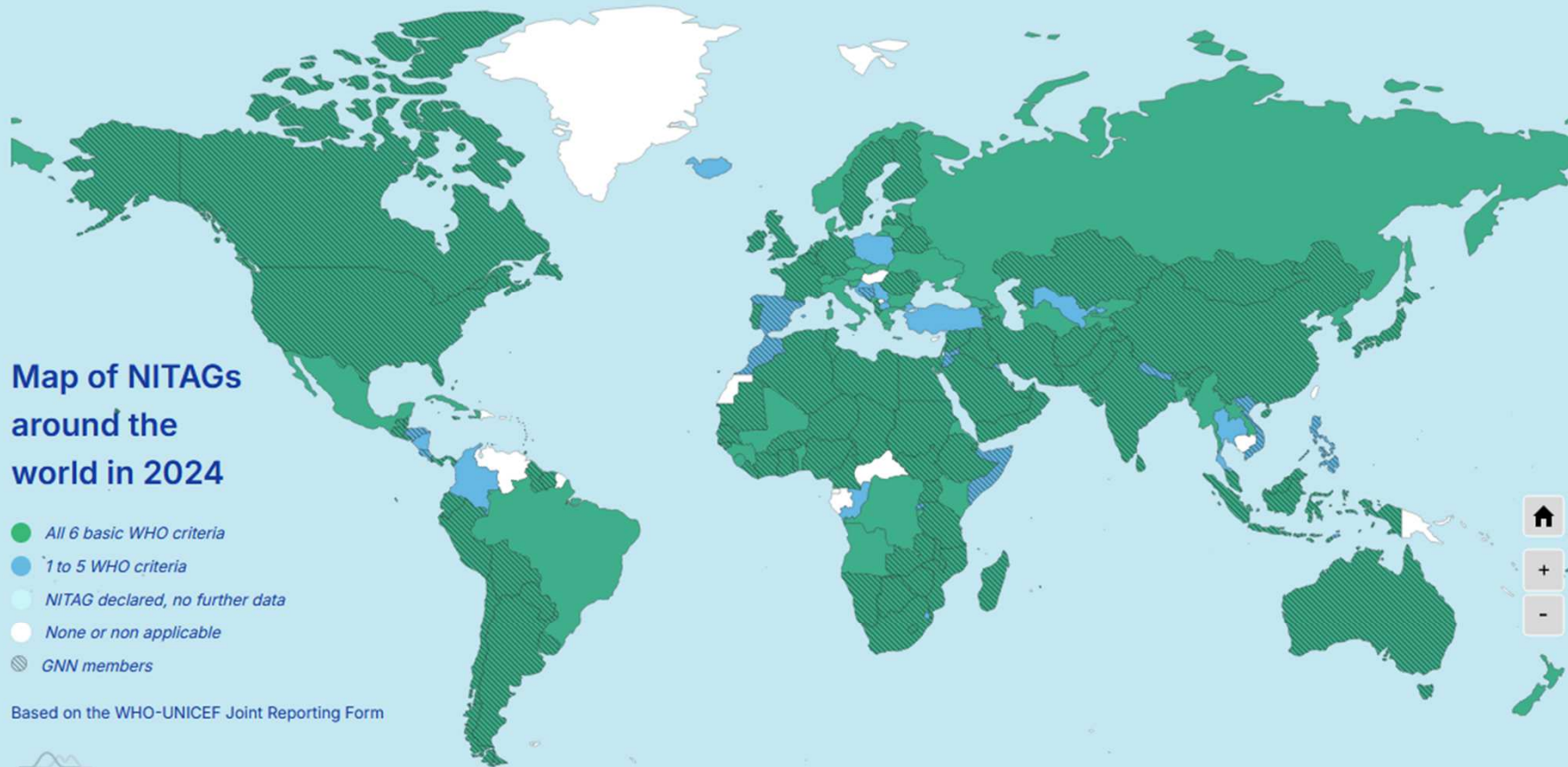


C. Sources nationales

Les agences nationales de santé, les institutions et les ministères – des sources importantes de données et de preuves locales.

- Mènent des recherches et collectent des données épidémiologiques.
- Produisent des rapports mettant en évidence les tendances épidémiologiques, aidant à surveiller les MAPI et à contrôler les flambées épidémiques

Sources nationales



NITAG in numbers

182 reported NITAGs

151 meeting the 6 criteria

120 GNN members

Évaluer la qualité et la pertinence des preuves

Évaluation de la méthodologie

L'évaluation de la méthodologie utilisée dans les études est essentielle pour déterminer la fiabilité des preuves. Une méthodologie bien conçue renforce la validité des résultats.

La taille de l'échantillon

La taille de l'échantillon d'une étude influence sa signification statistique et sa pertinence. En général, plus l'échantillon est grand, plus les résultats sont fiables

Applicabilité des résultats

Évaluer si les résultats d'une étude sont applicables à un contexte spécifique est essentiel pour une prise de décision efficace. La pertinence contextuelle renforce l'utilité des preuves

Intégration des preuves

- La prise de décision doit être fondée sur les preuves et basée sur les données scientifiques les plus récentes disponibles ainsi que sur les bonnes pratiques
- Preuves mondiales, régionales et nationales pour une prise de décision éclairée

Quelques liens / URLs

World Health Organization. Vaccine Policy Papers

<https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/position-papers>

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance

<https://www.gavi.org/>

UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/>

Global NITAG Resource Center

<https://www.nitag-resource.org/>

US CDC

<https://www.cdc.gov/index.html>

Africa CDC

<https://africacdc.org/>

NISH LibGuides

<https://health.uct.ac.za/nish/libguides-general>

Quelques liens / URLs, 2

Regional Technical Advisory Groups on Immunization (RITAGs)

[https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/regional-technical-advisory-groups-on-immunization-\(ritag\)](https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/regional-technical-advisory-groups-on-immunization-(ritag))

Vaccine Evidence Compendium

<https://www.nitag-resource.org/compendium>

Remerciements

*Le contenu de cette présentation a été adapté
de:*

*Mwenda, Jason. Sources of Evidence Relevant to
NITAGs' work.*

4th Annual Vaccinology Course for National
Immunization (AVCN), 2014. [Unpublished]



Thank You! Merci! Shukran

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