

Large-scale national studies and evidence-informed policy-making

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Technical Consultative Meeting for the EMR COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Studies

Cairo, Egypt

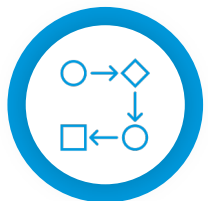
12-13 November 2023



Outline



Evidence-informed policy-making:
WHO integrated approach



Large-scale research studies
for health



What, how, and the
requirements



Form problem recognition to
policy-making



Institutionalizing evidence-informed policy-making for health at national level

WHO Resolution (EM/RC66/R.5; 2019)

Regional action plan

for the implementation of the framework for action to improve national institutional capacity for the use of evidence in health policy-making in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

(2020–2024)



Requirement of the **integrated multi-concept approach**:

1. Internal programmatic coherence
2. Systematic links between the key programs
3. Supported by a wider “ecosystem” for EIPM



What are the usual large-scale studies



Cohort and case-control



Multi-center RCTs



Household surveys



Routine data from health care facilities



Other studies: VEs, policy evaluation, quasi-experimental studies

Evidence-informed policy-making

Using best-available evidence to answer policy questions

| Policy-maker questions | What are the main priority issues/problems for decision-making? | What are the potential effective and safe policy options? | Are the policy options cost-effective and affordable? | Are the policy options feasible to implement and sustainable? |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Policy-makers are keen in using evidence in their decisions | | | | |
| Usual sources of evidence | Household, facility and user surveys | | | |
| | Routine information and surveillance | | | |
| | | Interventional and cost-effectiveness studies | | |
| | Qualitative studies | | | Qualitative studies |
| Knowledge products and processes | Policy briefs | | | |
| | Data fact sheets and observatories | Guidelines and health technology assessments | | |

Supporting decision making: Key criteria considered in the Evidence-to-Decision (EtD) frameworks



How vaccine-effectiveness studies can inform national decision-making

- Conducted after the decision to roll out a vaccination programme on the ground
 - i.e. evaluating the effects of a “vaccination policy”
- As a source of evidence for **assessing effectiveness/cost-effectiveness of vaccines**
 - i.e. conducted in the country or in other countries
- Provide evidence on **implementation challenges and feasibility considerations**

Evidence-informed policy-making

In immunization policies

| Policy-maker questions | What are the main priority issues/problems for decision-making? | What are the potential effective and safe policy options? | Are the policy options cost-effective and affordable? | Are the policy options feasible to implement and sustainable? |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Policy-makers are keen in using evidence in their decisions | | | | |
| Usual sources of evidence | Household, facility and user surveys, burden of disease | | | |
| | Routine information and surveillance (incl. side-effects) | | | |
| | | Safety, interventional and cost-effectiveness studies (RCTs, economic evaluation studies, etc) | | |
| | Qualitative studies (planning interventions) | | | Qualitative studies (public concerns, implementation challenges) |
| | Vaccine-effectiveness studies | | | |

WHO agenda in support of Evidence-Informed Policy-Making in EMR countries:
Enhancing national institutional capacity

