

VERS UNE PRÉVENTION FONDÉE SUR LES DONNÉES PROBANTES

JNI 2016 LILLE

PIERRE ARWIDSON

DIRECTION DE LA PREVENTION
ET DE LA PROMOTION DE LA SANTE

1. Quelle est la contribution de la prévention des maladies infectieuses en termes de mortalité évitée? L'exemple de la vaccination et comparaison avec le tabac
2. Les origines et le développement de l'approche evidence-based
3. Méthode en pratique
4. Un exemple sur la promotion de la vaccination HPV
5. Perspectives

QUELLE EST LA CONTRIBUTION DE LA PRÉVENTION
DES MALADIES INFECTIEUSES EN TERMES DE
MORTALITÉ ÉVITÉE? L'EXEMPLE DE LA
VACCINATION ET COMPARAISON AVEC LE TABAC

PREVENTION FONDÉE SUR DES DONNÉES PROBANTES

SOUS-TITRE
OU TEXTE D'INTRODUCTION

EFFICACITE DE LA VACCINATION

Vaccines for Children 20 years of protecting America's children

The Vaccines for Children program was established in 1994 to make vaccines available to uninsured children. VFC has helped prevent disease and save lives...big time!

CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2013 will:

prevent **322 million** illnesses



more than the current
population of the entire U.S.A.

help avoid
732,000 deaths



greater than the
population of Boston, MA.

save nearly
\$1.4 trillion
in total societal costs
(that includes \$295 billion in direct costs)



or \$4,473 for each American

www.cdc.gov/immunization/vaccineforchildrenprogram — united states, 1994-2013 HHS-10-041 04.02.2013



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/features/vfcprogram

TABLE. Estimated number of illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths prevented by routine childhood immunization for selected vaccine-preventable diseases among children born during the Vaccines for Children era — United States, 1994–2013

Vaccine-preventable disease*	Cases prevented (in thousands)		
	Illnesses	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Diphtheria	5,073	5,073	507.3
Tetanus	3	3	0.5
Pertussis	54,406	2,697	20.3
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	361	334	13.7
Polio	1,244	530	14.8
Measles	70,748	8,877	57.3
Mumps	42,704	1,361	0.2
Rubella	36,540	134	0.3
Congenital rubella syndrome	12	17	1.3
Hepatitis B	4,007	623	59.7
Varicella	68,445	176	1.2
Pneumococcus-related diseases†	26,578	903	55.0
Rotavirus	11,968	327	0.1
Total	322,089	21,055	731.7

* Vaccines were considered as preventing disease for birth cohorts born in all years during 1994–2013 except for the following, which were only in use for part of the 20-year period: varicella, 1996–2013; 7-valent and 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, 2001–2013; and rotavirus, 2007–2013.

† Includes invasive pneumococcal disease, otitis media, and pneumonia.

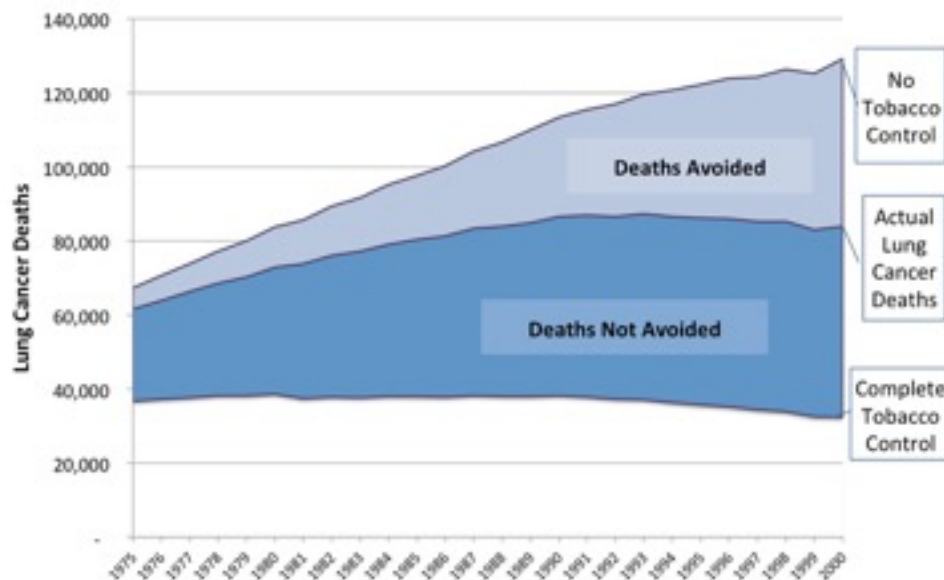
**731 700 décès
évités en 20 ans
aux Etats-Unis
1994-2013**

Whitney CG, Zhou F, Singleton J, Schuchat A, Centers for Disease C, Prevention. Benefits from immunization during the vaccines for children program era - United States, 1994-2013. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2014;63(16):352-5.

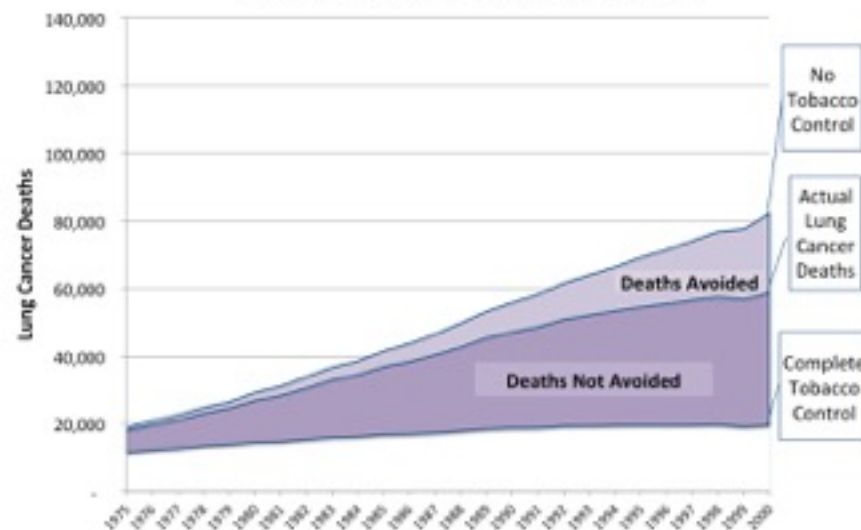
800 000 décès par cancer du poumon évités
en 25 ans aux Etats-Unis de 1975 - 2000



Impact of Tobacco Control Efforts on Lung Cancer Deaths Among
U.S. Males, Ages 30-84, from 1975-2000



Impact of Tobacco Control Efforts on Lung Cancer Deaths Among
U.S. Females, Ages 30-84, from 1975-2000



Moolgavkar SH, Holford TR, Levy DT, Kong CY, Foy M, Clarke L, et al. Impact of reduced tobacco smoking on lung cancer mortality in the United States during 1975-2000. J Natl Cancer Inst 2012;104(7): 541-8.

The global value of vaccination

Jenifer Ehreth*

Department of Health Systems Management, Tulane University, Medtronic Europe SA, Route du Molliat 31, CH-1131 Tolochenaz, Switzerland

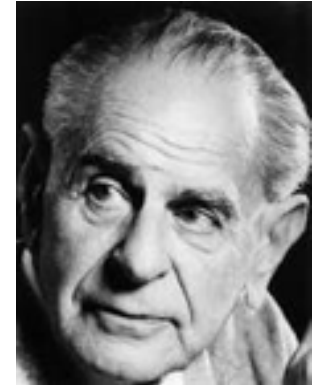
6. Conclusion

Vaccines are unquestionably one of the most cost-effective public health measures available, yet they are undervalued and under-utilised throughout the world. It is important for international agencies, governments, and health policy

LES ORIGINES ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES APPROCHES EVIDENCE-BASED

PREVENTION FONDÉE SUR DES DONNÉES PROBANTES

- A proposé en 1945 l'expérimentation sociale comme alternative aux certitudes fondées sur des systèmes idéologiques (*piecemeal versus utopian social engineering*)
- approche modeste :
 - se limiter à un problème spécifique et limité,
 - générer une hypothèse,
 - tester une solution dans le cadre d'une expérimentation



Karl Popper
1902-1994

The open society and its enemies. The spell of Plato.
London:
Routledge 1945

- Une des traductions de evidence-based (medicine, public health, policies)
- Archibald Cochrane (1909-1988)
 - 1972. *Ressources limitées donc choisir les interventions efficaces*
 - 1989. *It is surely a great criticism of our profession that we have not organised a critical summary, by specialty or subspecialty, adapted periodically, of all relevant randomised controlled trail*
- Création de la Librairie Cochrane en 1993
- Mais, origine plus ancienne (science politique et philosophie politique)



*Effectiveness
and efficiency:
random
reflections on
health services
London:
Nuffield
Provincial
Hospitals Trust.
1972*

Patient reminder and recall systems to improve immunization rates (Review)

Jacobson Vann JC, Szilagyi P

47 études répertoriées en 2007
Rappel par cartes postales, lettres, appels
téléphoniques, appels téléphoniques automatisés
+1 à +20 % de vaccination selon les études

Main results

Four new studies were added for the 2007 update for a total of 47 studies. Increases in immunization rates due to reminders were in the range of 1 to 20 percentage points. Reminders were effective for childhood vaccinations (OR = 1.47, 95% CI = 1.28, 1.68), childhood influenza vaccinations (OR = 2.18, 95% CI = 1.29, 3.70), adult pneumococcus, tetanus, and Hepatitis B (OR = 2.19, 95% CI = 1.21, 3.99), and adult influenza vaccinations (OR = 1.66, 95% CI = 1.31, 2.09). The effectiveness of patient reminders for childhood influenza vaccinations declined overall from an odds ratio of 2.87 in the previous review. However, reminders were not effective in the one new study of adolescent immunizations in an urban setting (OR = 1.14, 95% CI = 0.98, 1.31). All types of reminders were effective (postcards, letters, telephone or autodialer calls), with telephone being the most effective but also the most costly.

Authors' conclusions

Patient reminder and recall systems in primary care settings are effective in improving immunization rates in developed countries.

DROIT À L'EXPÉRIMENTATION DANS LA CONSTITUTION (ARTICLE 72 LOI DU 28 MARS 2003)

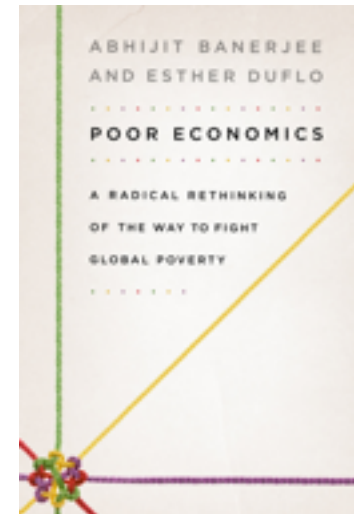


L'expérimentation constitue en effet une méthode irremplaçable au service de la modernisation des politiques publiques. Elle permet de tester une nouvelle mesure à une petite échelle afin d'en mesurer les avantages et les inconvénients, de l'améliorer avant de la généraliser, ou d'y renoncer si elle ne s'avère pas pertinente. Elle permet également de dissiper les craintes et de lever les réticences que suscite souvent toute perspective de changement. Mieux acceptée, la réforme peut alors plus rapidement et plus pleinement produire ses effets.



MIT Poverty Action Lab. Ester Duflo (voir Savoirs contre pauvreté, Collège de France)

- on ne sait pas répondre à la grande question : ***comment lutter contre la pauvreté ?***
- on sait répondre à de petites questions spécifiques (santé)
- comment favoriser l'utilisation des moustiquaires de lit au Kenya (*vendre au prix coûtant, donner, subventionner à 20 ou 50%*) ? (Cohen QJE 2010)
- comment améliorer le taux de vaccination chez des enfants de la région Udiapur, Rajasthan (*outreach, lentilles, vaisselle*) ? (Banerjee, BMJ 2010)



- *L'expérimentation est une innovation de politique sociale*
- *initiée dans un premier temps à une échelle limitée, compte tenu des incertitudes existantes sur ses effets,*
- *et mise en œuvre dans des conditions qui permettent d'en évaluer les effets*
- *dans l'optique d'une généralisation*

www.experimentation.jeunes.gouv.fr



Flow-chart pour les décideurs

Besoin d'une intervention préventive pour
le problème X dans la population Y

Avons-nous une intervention nationale qui a été
évaluée et qui est efficace ?

non

oui

1

2

3

4

5

Y-a-t-il des interventions
nationales prometteuses
mais pas évaluées
scientifiquement ?

Existe-t-il des
programmes
étrangers
efficaces ?

Concevoir et
évaluer

Disséminer

Les repérer

MILDECA **FEJ**

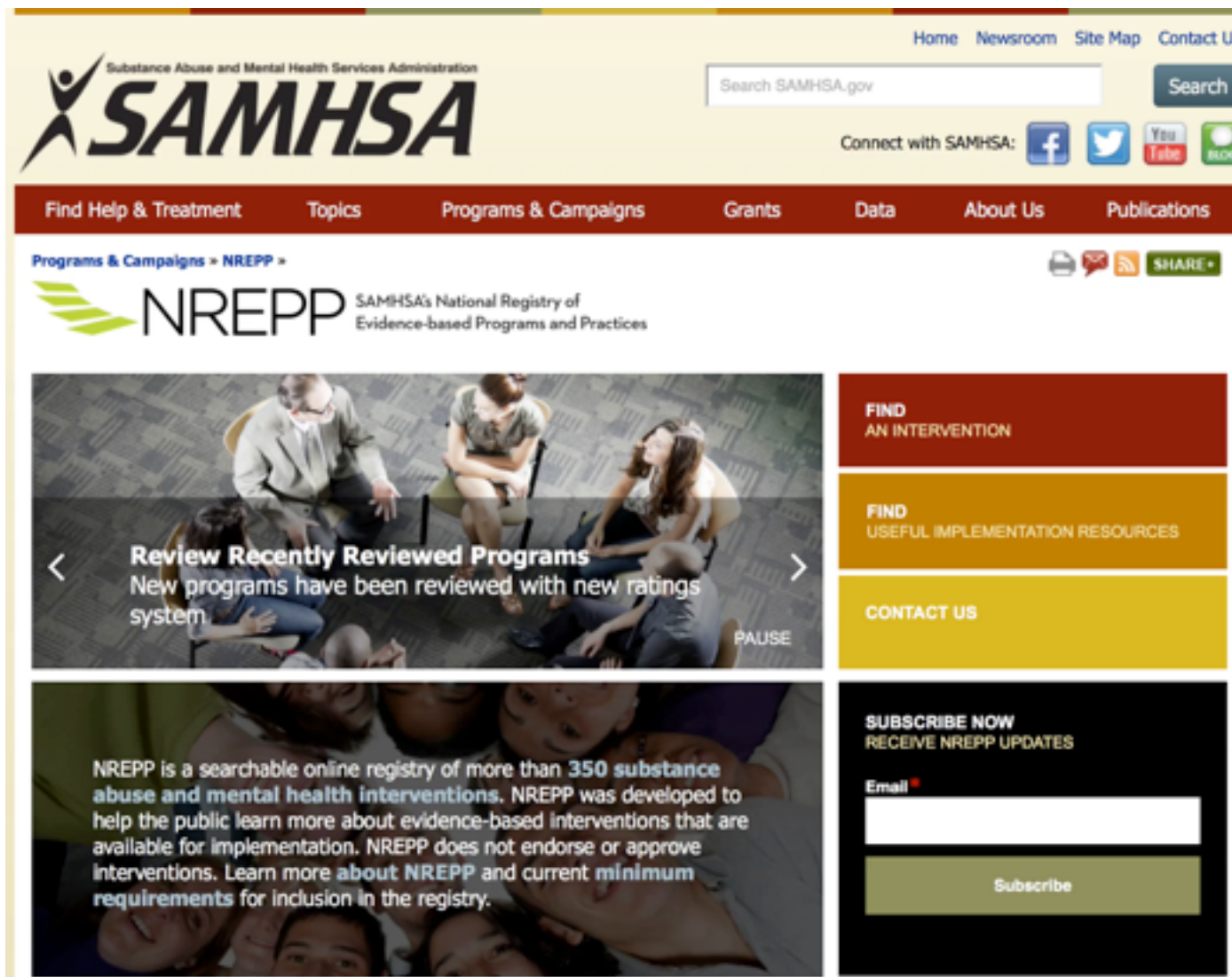
Les évaluer

Les trouver dans la
littérature scientifique ou
dans les bases de
programmes efficaces
(ex : NREPP, rTIP, etc.)

Adapter et évaluer

*Nous travaillons à adapter plusieurs
programmes étrangers*
Strengthening families programme
Nurse Family Partnership -> Panjo
Positive parenting programme,
Good behaviour game
Assist
Break the cycle -> Change le programme

NATIONAL REGISTRY OF EVIDENCE -BASED PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES (SAMHSA)



The screenshot shows the SAMHSA NREPP website. At the top, the SAMHSA logo is on the left, and navigation links (Home, Newsroom, Site Map, Contact Us) and a search bar are on the right. Below the logo is a red navigation bar with links: Find Help & Treatment, Topics, Programs & Campaigns, Grants, Data, About Us, and Publications. The main content area features the NREPP logo and text: "SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices". A large banner image shows a group of people in a circle, with the text "Review Recently Reviewed Programs" and "New programs have been reviewed with new ratings system". To the right of the banner are three buttons: "FIND AN INTERVENTION", "FIND USEFUL IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES", and "CONTACT US". Below the banner is a text block describing NREPP as a searchable online registry of more than 350 substance abuse and mental health interventions. To the right of this text is a "SUBSCRIBE NOW" section with a text input field for an email address and a "Subscribe" button.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA

Search SAMHSA.gov

Search

Connect with SAMHSA: [f](#) [t](#) [You Tube](#) [BLOG](#)

Home Newsroom Site Map Contact Us

Find Help & Treatment Topics Programs & Campaigns Grants Data About Us Publications

Programs & Campaigns » NREPP »

NREPP SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices

Review Recently Reviewed Programs
New programs have been reviewed with new ratings system

PAUSE

NREPP is a searchable online registry of more than **350 substance abuse and mental health interventions**. NREPP was developed to help the public learn more about evidence-based interventions that are available for implementation. NREPP does not endorse or approve interventions. Learn more about **NREPP** and current **minimum requirements** for inclusion in the registry.

FIND AN INTERVENTION

FIND USEFUL IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES

CONTACT US

SUBSCRIBE NOW
RECEIVE NREPP UPDATES

Email

Subscribe

RESEARCH-TESTED INTERVENTION PROGRAMS (NCI)



Research-tested Intervention Programs (RTIPs)

RTIPs - Moving Science into Programs for People

[RTIPs Home](#) [RTIPs Archive](#) [Frequently Asked Questions](#) [Fact Sheet](#) [Contact Us](#)

 [Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T. Home](#)

Use the link below to select a number of criteria, and see a list that contains evidence-based programs from several topics.

Select from 167 Evidence-Based Intervention Programs

RTIPs is a searchable database of evidence-based cancer control interventions and program materials and is designed to provide program planners and public health practitioners easy and immediate access to research-tested materials.

[Register your program now](#) and be part of the RTIPs Community.

New programs on RTIPs:

- Informed Decision Making
 - ★ -[Prostate Cancer Screening: Making the Best Decision](#) (Post date: avril, 2016)
- Colorectal Cancer Screening
 - [Family CARE \(Colorectal Cancer Awareness and Risk Education\) Project \(FCARE\)](#) (Post date: mars, 2016)
 - [Community Cancer Screening Program \(CCSP\)](#) (Post date: février, 2016)

★ New evidence-based programs are released periodically. Please check for updates.

<http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/index.do>



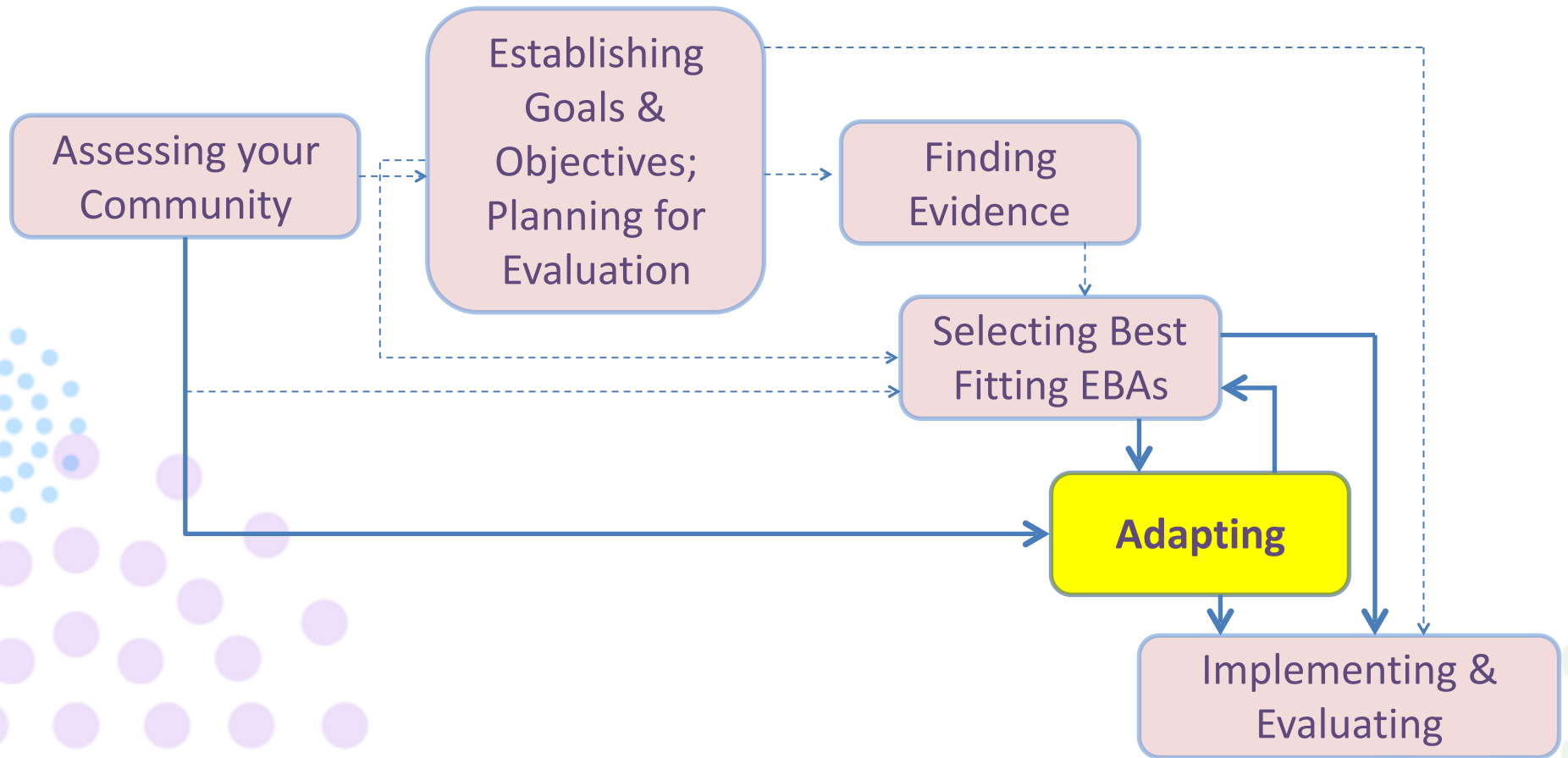
CPCRN
Cancer Prevention and
Control Research Network

Adapting an Evidence-based Approach to Fit Your Community



This presentation was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number U48-DP001944 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Where do We Stand?



UN EXEMPLE SUR LA VACCINATION ANTI-HPV

PREVENTION FONDÉE SUR DES DONNÉES PROBANTES

STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING
VACCINE HESITANCY – A
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

WHO SAGE working group dealing with vaccine hesitancy

October 2014

Prev Sci (2012) 13:173–182
DOI 10.1007/s11121-011-0254-1

**Effects of a Narrative HPV Vaccination Intervention
Aimed at Reaching College Women: A Randomized
Controlled Trial**

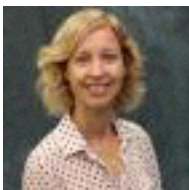
Suellen Hopfer

Contexte : incidence importante de l'infection au HPV

- Taux de contamination HPV élevée dans les femmes de 18-26 ans aux Etats-Unis (75%)
- CDC recommande des vaccinations de rattrapage dans cette tranche d'âge
- Mais taux de jeunes femmes vaccinées dans cette tranche d'âge est faible 10-12%

Approche : *Culture-centric narrative communication theory*

- utilisation du récit et des témoignages plutôt que de l'information. Grand souci de la proximité culturelle des personnes mises en scènes
- 1ère étape : recueil de récits réels des parcours de vaccinées et de non vaccinées
- Utilisation de proche pour obtenir la confiance (social trust)
- Utilisation de professionnels pour obtenir une bonne compliance



Hopfer S. Effects of a narrative HPV vaccination intervention aimed at reaching college women: a randomized controlled trial. Prev Sci. 2012;13(2):173-82.

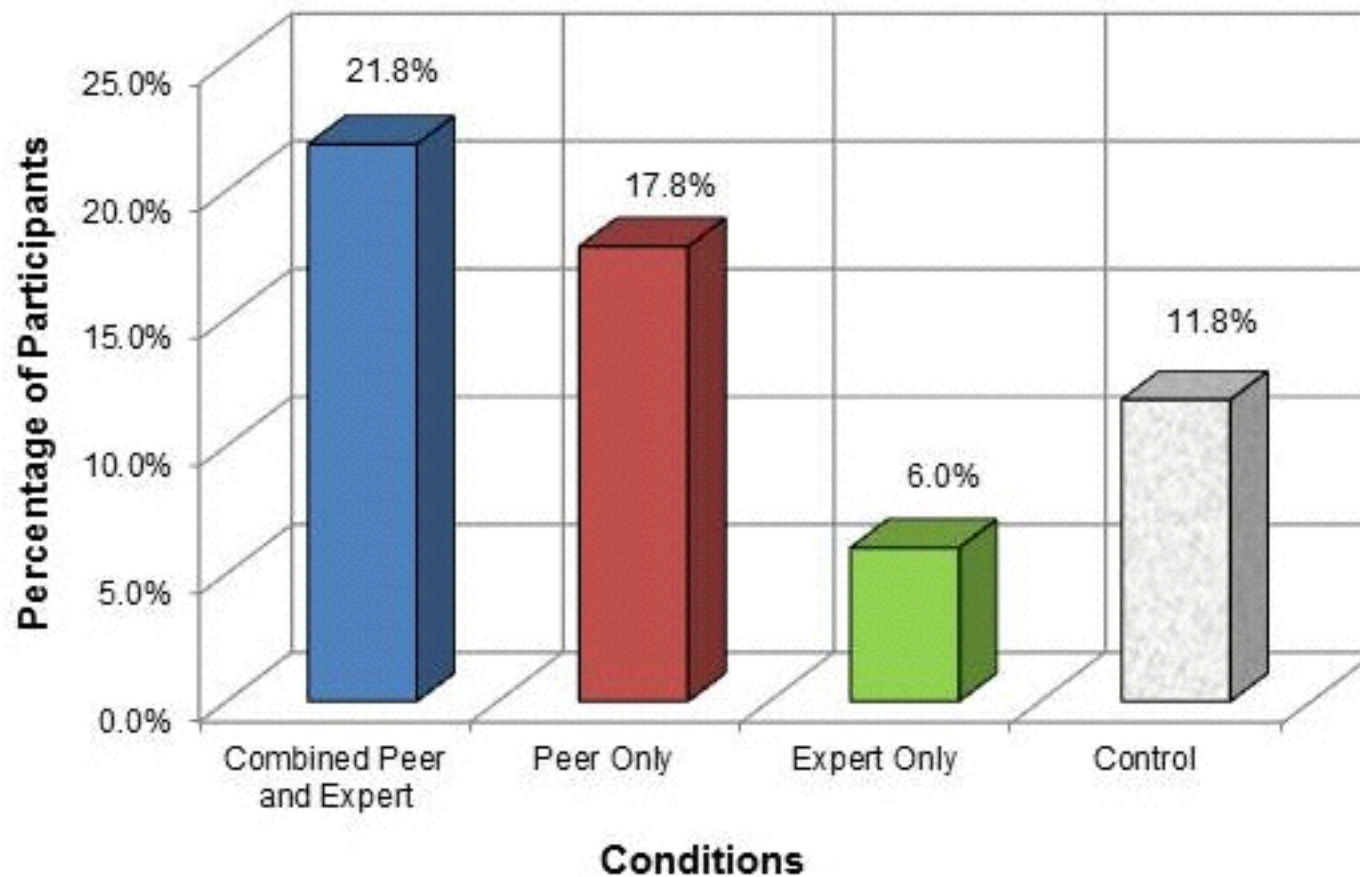
- 404 étudiantes de 18 à 26 ans non vaccinées
- Intervention : vidéos de 4 minutes
- Randomisées en 4 bras : vidéos mettant en scène des pairs seulement, des experts seulement, ou des pairs et des experts, groupe contrôle
- Convoquées pour une demi-heure : visionnage de la vidéo de prévention + questionnaire en ligne (incitation d'un ticket restaurant de 6 dollars)
- Réponse à un email après 2 mois (pas de perdus de vue)



Hopfer S. Effects of a narrative HPV vaccination intervention aimed at reaching college women: a randomized controlled trial. Prev Sci. 2012;13(2):173-82.



Figure 1. Receipt of HPV Vaccination at 2-Month Follow-up



différence significative uniquement entre l'exposition de la vidéo combinant expert et pairs et entre le groupe contrôle

RESEARCH-TESTED INTERVENTION PROGRAMS (NCI)



Research-tested Intervention Programs (RTIPs)

RTIPs - Moving Science into Programs for People

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<http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/index.do>

HPV Vaccine Decision Narratives: Encouraging Informed HPV Vaccine Decision-making

On This Page

- [The Need](#)
- [The Program](#)
 - » [Implementation Guide](#)
- [Time Required](#)
- [Intended Audience](#)
- [Suitable Settings](#)
- [Required Resources](#)
- [About the Study](#)
- [Key Findings](#)
- [Publications](#)

Products



Preview, download, or order free materials on CD-ROM



Browse more programs on [HPV Vaccination](#)



Learn more about this program and the P.I. on [R2R's Featured Partner page](#) [↗](#)

Highlights

Program Title HPV Vaccine Decision Narratives: Encouraging Informed HPV Vaccine Decision-making

Purpose Designed to increase knowledge about HPV vaccination among college women. (2011)

Program Focus Awareness building, Behavior Modification and Self-efficacy

Population Focus Women

Topic HPV Vaccination

Age Young Adults (19-39 years)

Gender Female

Race/Ethnicity American Indian, Asian, Black, not of Hispanic or Latino origin, Hispanic or Latino, White, not of Hispanic or Latino origin

Setting Clinical, School-based

Origination United States

Funded by CDC (Grant number(s): R36 CD0000704)

RTIPs Scores

This program has been rated by external peer reviewers. [Learn more about RTIPs program review ratings.](#)

Research Integrity

4.3

Intervention Impact

2.0

Dissemination Capability

4.0

(1.0 = low 5.0 = high)

RE-AIM Scores

This program has been evaluated on criteria from the [RE-AIM](#) [↗](#) framework, which helps translate research into action.

Reach

100.0%

Effectiveness

33.3%

Adoption

40.0%

Implementation

71.4%

RTIPs Scores

This program has been rated by external peer reviewers. [Learn more about RTIPs program review ratings.](#)

Research Integrity

4.3 

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2.0 

Dissemination Capability

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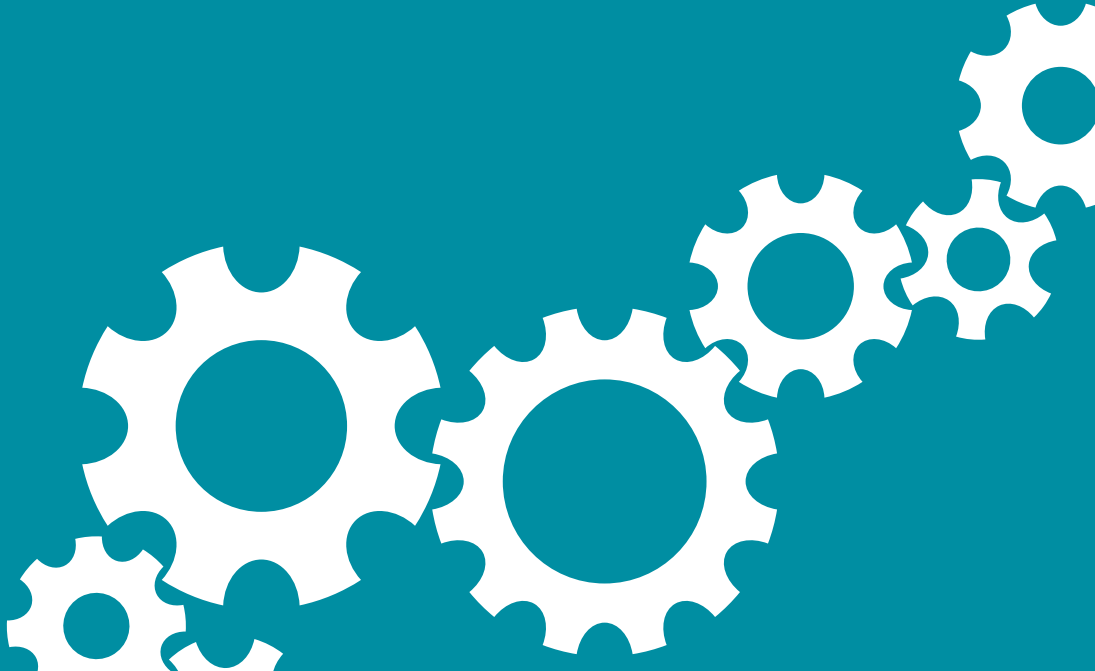
PERSPECTIVES

PREVENTION FONDÉE SUR DES DONNÉES PROBANTES

What Works?

evidence for decision makers

25th November 2014



NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

The National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence
www.nice.org.uk



The Early Intervention Foundation
<http://www.eif.org.uk>



The What Works Centre for
Local Economic Growth
<http://whatworksgrowth.org>



What Works Scotland
<http://whatworksscotland.ac.uk>



The Education Endowment Foundation
<http://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk>



The College of Policing
<http://www.college.police.uk>

The What Works Centre for Wellbeing
<http://whatworkswellbeing.org>

The Centre for Ageing Better
<http://www.centreforageingbetter.com>



The Public Policy Institute for Wales
<http://ppi.wales>

ETUDIER LA FAISABILITÉ DE CRÉER UN RÉSEAU D'EXPÉRIMENTATION SOCIALE ET SANITAIRE



- Confiée à l'Agence nationale de solidarités actives
- Visite de nos collègues britanniques au cours du mois de juin

- Avec le concours de
 - Stratégie France
 - CGET
 - Santé publique France
 - CNAF
 - CNSA



1. Groupe de travail IRESP pour développer de la recherche en sciences sociales sur la vaccination HPV (plan cancer)
 2. Adapter et évaluer des interventions étrangères efficaces dans le domaine de la prévention des maladies infectieuses
 3. Apporter une logistique scientifique, technique et financière pour évaluer des actions nées du terrain (avec la MILDECA, ARS...)
 4. Construire une plateforme française d'interventions validées ou prometteuses
 5. Disséminer les interventions françaises évaluées : exemple Chlamyweb
-

Les IST

[Infections Sexuellement Transmissibles]

Tout savoir sur les IST

La chlamydie

La prévention

Les dépistages

Nos conseils

Des questions ?



CHLAMYDIA

**ÉVALUEZ VOS RISQUES
D'ÊTRE PORTEUR**

FAITES LE TEST EN MOINS DE 3 MINUTES

L'importance de la prévention



Le meilleur moyen de vous protéger du VIH et des autres IST est d'utiliser un préservatif masculin ou féminin...

[Lire la suite](#)

Les dépistages



Les IST se transmettent très facilement. Il n'y a pas toujours de signes visibles. Pour savoir si l'on est ou non atteint d'une IST, il est important de se faire dépister.

[Lire la suite](#)

Nos conseils



Prévention, conseils, traitement... Découvrez les bonnes habitudes à prendre pour éviter tous risques d'infection.

[Lire la suite](#)

CRITÈRE DE JUGEMENT PRINCIPAL



- Pourcentage de personnes testées dans chacun des deux bras :

Nb de pers. déclarant avoir réalisé un test de dépistage / nb de personnes dans le bras contrôle :

$$480/5544 = \mathbf{8,6 \%}$$

Nb de prélèvements renvoyés / nbre de pers. auxquelles le kit a été proposé :

$$1616/5531 = \mathbf{29,2 \%}$$