

Children's vaccination program (CCIDA inter-city comparison)

◆ Number of Each Children's vaccination

■ compulsory

■ Recommended

■ Red text : Publicly Covered

	Age of First Vaccination (Months)	Rotavirus	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Pertussis	Polio	Hib	Tuberculosis	Japanese Encephalitis	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Pneumococcal	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	Varicella	HPV	Meningococcal	Influenza	COVID-19	Vaccine Doses #	Diseases #	Compulsory Vaccinations #
Seoul	0	2-3	6	6	6	4	4	1	2-5	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	2-3	0	1-2	0	50-56	17	0
Taipei	0	2-3	5	5	5	5	4	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2-3	0	1	1	49-51	18	15
Bangkok	0	2-3	6	6	5	5	3	1	2	0	4-5	3	2	2	2	0	1-2	0	1	0	45-48	15	14
Tomsk	0	3	7	7	5	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	18	0	75-80	19	61
Tokyo	2	2-3	5	5	4	4	4	1	4	0	3	4	2	0	2	2	2-3	0	0	0	44-46	14	0

◆ Vaccination Rate for Children's

	Measles		Rubella	DTP		Polio		Hib	PCV	HPV		Average
	1st	2nd	1st	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	3rd	3rd	girls	boys	
Seoul	96.9%	95.2%	96.9%	—	97.1%	—	97.0%	97.1%	96.9%	80.3%	—	94.7%
Taipei	98.9%	98.4%	99.0%	99.5%	99.1%	99.5%	99.1%	99.1%	96.3%	87.9%	81.0%	96.2%
Bangkok	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tomsk	96.0%	95.0%	96.1%	97.0%	96.6%	97.0%	95.8%	95.0%	96.8%	4.0%	0.0%	87.0%
Tokyo	94.5%	90.4%	94.5%	94.6%	94.6%	94.6%	94.6%	94.6%	99.2%	14.7%	—	91.0%

■ 90%~
■ 80%~
■ 70%~
■ 50% or less

◇ Countermeasures for side effects associated with vaccinations

City	Content
Seoul	<p>The Korean government has implemented "National compensation system for immunization-related injuries" for adverse events following vaccination in the National Immunization Program.</p> <p>The system provides compensations for medical expenses and lump-sum payments for disabilities or deaths resulting from adverse reactions to vaccinations.</p>
Taipei	<p>1. Immediate Observation and Management after Vaccination:</p> <p>(1) On-Site Observation: To prevent extremely rare occurrences of severe allergic reactions, individuals must remain at the vaccination site to rest and be observed for at least 15 minutes after vaccination (observation may be extended to 30 minutes for high-risk groups or those with a history of allergies). If individuals have a severe allergic reactions, they will be treated for Anaphylaxis immediately.</p> <p>(2) Emergency Preparedness: All vaccination sites are required to have emergency equipment (such as Epinephrine) readily available and establish an emergency transfer protocol.</p> <p>2. Health Education and Relief for Common Mild Adverse Reactions:</p> <p>(1) Redness, swelling, or pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache, muscle ache, or mild fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) are normal responses of the immune system activating. These mild site effects usually disappear after a few days or or within 48 hours.</p> <p>(2) It is recommended to drink plenty of fluids and rest. For discomfort such as a fever, antipyretics or analgesics may be taken according to a physician's advice.</p> <p>3. Medical Attention and Reporting Mechanism for Severe Adverse Reactions:</p> <p>(1) Proactive Medical Seeking: If individuals get a fever for over 48 hours, or severe allergic reactions occur (e.g., difficulty breathing, wheezing, dizziness, rapid heartbeat, generalized rash), they should seek medical attention promptly and proactively inform the physician of their vaccination history and the time of injection.</p> <p>(2) VAERS Reporting: If medical facilities or health bureau identify a suspected severe adverse event following immunization (AEFI), they will proactively report it to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) for subsequent safety signal detection and investigation.</p> <p>(3) Tracking and Care: Upon receiving a report, health bureau initiate follow-up care for the case and assist the public in applying for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) through the statutory process.</p>
Bangkok	<p>Health Centers are equipped with basic emergency resuscitation equipment, including Ambu bags, oxygen face masks, IV fluid sets with normal saline, adrenaline, endotracheal tubes, and laryngoscopes. Vaccine recipients are observed for at least 30 minutes after vaccination to monitor for immediate adverse reactions. A referral system is in place to transfer patients to higher-level facilities within 15 minutes if severe reactions occur. AEFI surveillance is conducted according to the guidelines of the Division of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health. Any suspected adverse event must be reported to the Office of Communicable Diseases, BMA, using the AEFI1 reporting form for submission to the Division of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control.</p>
Tomsk	<p>Social support for citizens in case of post-vaccination complications</p>
Tokyo	<p>In Japan, there is a system in which doctors report suspected adverse reactions to the government. In addition, if you develop severe symptoms and are certified as disabled or die, the local government will provide benefits.</p> <p>The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has established a consultation center for adverse reactions to the new coronavirus vaccine, and provides advice to medical professionals such as nurses.</p> <p>In addition, we have established a specialized medical service point and provide advice to medical institutions.</p>

◇ Countermeasures against the spread of misinformation and fake information on social media etc.

City	Content
Seoul	<p>The Korean government is bolstering collaboration with academic societies and relevant private associations to counter misinformation and safeguard public health.</p> <p>This movement has not yet been translated to tangible actions, but it shares the common understanding among stakeholders and demonstrates a future direction on this matter.</p> <p>Current approaches are conventional like disseminating correct information through diverse channels and responding to misinformation in a direct and quick manner.</p>
Taipei	<p>To ensure a comprehensive and integrated communication approach, the following strategies shall be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the General Public: Deliver accurate health education via press releases, media briefings, and the display of posters and electronic tickers (LED displays) within medical institutions. 2. Media Monitoring & Fact-Checking: Continuously monitor media coverage related to disease prevention to ensure the immediate clarification and correction of any misinformation or disinformation. 3. For Healthcare Professionals: Provide the latest clinical guidelines and updates to empower frontline medical staff in proactively promoting immunization. 4. Stakeholder Engagement: Actively collaborate with community leaders (village/neighborhood chiefs), private enterprises, and relevant stakeholders to amplify outreach and advocacy effectiveness. 5. New Media & Digital Channels: Leverage the internet (social media, blogs) and SMS messaging to develop diverse communication pathways, constructing a transparent, real-time, and multifaceted vaccine information system.
Bangkok	<p>Measures focus on verifying the credibility of information sources and disseminating accurate, evidence-based information from trusted authorities. Efforts also aim to improve public digital literacy and promote awareness of the importance of vaccination to help counter misinformation and fake news circulating on social media platforms.</p>
Tomsk	<p>Dissemination of reliable vaccination information. Information materials are created that refute myths, and educational events are held. For example:</p> <p>Education campaigns on the importance of vaccination to prevent serious infectious diseases in children in schools, social networks, patient communities</p> <p>Using communication platforms to spread information about vaccination and refute myths (social networks, sites, instant messengers).</p> <p>Creation of information booklets on the safety and effectiveness of vaccines, as well as collections of refutations of myths.</p> <p>Production and distribution of films based on real stories of morbidity in unvaccinated people. Educating the population (especially youth and the elderly) in critical thinking and source verification (OSCE).</p>
Tokyo	<p>We try to send out accurate information through SNS such as our website and LINE on a daily basis.</p> <p>In addition, regarding measures against the spread of misinformation and false information through social media, we invite experts from Liscomi to provide guidance.</p> <p>In the future, we plan to request that the government take measures against misinformation and disinformation.</p>