Systematic reviews aim to identify, select, synthesize and appraise all high-quality research relevant to a particular research question, and are widely accepted as the gold standard for providing the best evidence for use in decision making. They are essential, routine components of submission data packages for health technology assessments (HTAs) of products undergoing evaluation for reimbursement, approval or access. Systematically, systematic reviews are often the source for clinical evidence used in health economic modelling to evaluate cost-effectiveness. Thus, they represent a substantial investment of resources, and incorrect or incomplete reviews could invalidate the proposed clinical and economic value of a product set out in a health technology submission and result in unfavourable reimbursement decisions and/or delayed market access. There are a number of best practice criteria set down for systematic reviews; the most widely recognised being from the Cochrane Handbook. However, when carrying out a systematic review for HTA purposes researchers should be aware of the additional requirements set out by each agency. The Cochrane, UK NICE and the Clinical Excellence Agency require different criteria for inclusion of disease management. A multi-criteria approach allows for redistributing the optimal mix of vaccines within an available portfolio was determined by ability of new vaccines and budget changes over time, optimal mix of vaccines and sequence of their introduction, meanwhile makers who are seeking to extend their national immunisation programmes about the optimal mix of vaccines and sequence of their introduction, meanwhile accounting for their preferences in clinical and cost outcomes of vaccines. An MCD optimisation model was developed in Microsoft Excel that considered availability of new vaccines and budget changes over time, optimal mix of vaccines in previous years, budget investment time horizon, cumulative outcomes time horizon and demand supported to vaccination programmes. The said technique has been applied to the published acceptability curve. The NMB mean value is calculated based on the deterministic probabilistic decision tree-based Excel model for evaluating cost-effectiveness of the model. When standa...