



To review this article online, scan this
QR code with your Smartphone



A Successful Strategy for Improving the Influenza Immunization Rates of Health Care Workers without a Mandatory Policy

H Guanche Garcell, A Villanueva Arias,
E Guilarte García, R Rubiera Jiménez,
R Nonato Alfonso

The Cuban Hospital,
Hamad Medical Corpora-
tion, Dukham, Qatar



Influenza vaccination is considered the most effective measure to prevent health care-associated transmission of the disease, which causes risks for both patients and health care workers (HCWs). However, vaccination coverage among HCWs remains suboptimal. According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 80% of immunization coverage is required to prevent transmission of influenza in health care facilities to a safe level.¹

Different measures and strategies have so far been recommended to increase the vaccination coverage in HCWs including non-mandatory and compulsory policies, with particular emphasis on hospital campaigns, educational activities, and free vaccination as well as use of declination form, monitoring compliance level and giving feedback to leaders.¹⁻⁴ Reports on mandatory policies² have shown an increase over 90% of coverage in HCWs; nevertheless, the possible interference with personal autonomy constitutes concerns. Religious and medical or non-medical reasons are also frequently referred as cause of refusal.

At the Cuban Hospital, Dukhan, Qatar, a 75-bed secondary care center, the vacci-

nation rate achieved was 61.7% and 71.1% with better compliance in nurses during 2011–2012 and 2012–2013.³ To determine the effect of a multifaceted program in the vaccination coverage, we conducted this before-after study on physicians, nurses, and technologists working in this center. The intervention was approved by the Corporate Immunization Program and an Institutional Review Board and implemented during the vaccination campaign (October–November, 2015). The proposed goal of our program was to achieve 90% coverage.

The program consisted of the following components:

- Corporate announcement promoting influenza vaccination was distributed to all of the HCWs' mailboxes.
- On-site vaccination clinic and mobile cart. Influenza vaccines were provided in a clinic exclusively for HCWs (during the day shift) and a mobile vaccination team to operation theaters staff.
- Free of charge vaccination.
- Educational materials and incentives (*eg*, newsletter, pamphlets, cup, pen).
- Group educational sessions were conducted before the initiation of the cam-

Cite this article as: Guanche Garcell H, Villanueva Arias A, Guilarte García E, *et al*. A successful strategy for improving the influenza immunization rates of health care workers without a mandatory policy. *Int J Occup Environ Med* 2015;6:184-186. doi: 10.15171/ijoem.2015.595

Correspondence to
Humberto Guanche
Garcell, MD, The
Cuban Hospital, Hamad
Medical Corporation,
Dukham, 27555 Qatar
Tel: +974-7021-8464
E-mail: guanche@
infomed.sld.cu
Received: Apr 16, 2015
Accepted: May 23, 2015

paign. Also, corporate e-mail system was used for distributing information about the progress of the campaign.

- On a weekly basis, the progress of the campaign was posted through reporting e-mails to managers and heads of departments. The information included immunization coverage in each department and names of pending staff (only for reminding purpose).
- In a mandatory declination form, the HCWs who were not willing to be vaccinated were asked about the reason for their declination including medical reasons (*eg*, adverse events to components of the vaccine or other medical reasons) and non-medical reasons (*eg*, religious, personal decision).

Compared with the previous campaign (2013–2014), the new interventions were the group educational sessions, reporting on the immunization rate, and use of the declination form. No penalties or sanctions were applied to those who refused the vaccination.

Data about influenza vaccination of HCWs were available in the Infection Control Department vaccination registries. A previous report was published on two previous seasons.³ The annual vaccination rate was defined as the number of HCWs vaccinated divided by the total number of HCWs (per 100 HCWs).

The influenza vaccination coverage was 71% during 2013–2014. During 2014–2015 seasons, the overall rate increased to 93.2%, which was significantly ($p < 0.001$) higher than those reported for previous seasons (Fig 1).

Before the interventional year, vaccination coverage was 77.8% in nurses, 60.2% in physicians, and 63.0% in technologists. During the intervention the pattern changed so that the coverage achieved 95.1% in physician, 93.0% in nurses, and 91.6% in technologists.

The declination form was completed by 28 HCWs including four who had not received the vaccine because they were on leave at the time of vaccination campaign. More than half (55.5%) of refusals were due to medical reasons, mainly severe allergy to egg or others vaccine components.

The intervention implemented resulted in a significantly improvement in vaccination coverage rate in HCWs. This will further reduce the health care-associated transmission of influenza. Although it is not possible to measure the particular contribution of each measure in a multifaceted program, the introduction of declination forms, feedback to leaders, and the improved educational sessions were the main contributors.

The use of declination has been associated with an increase in vaccination rate

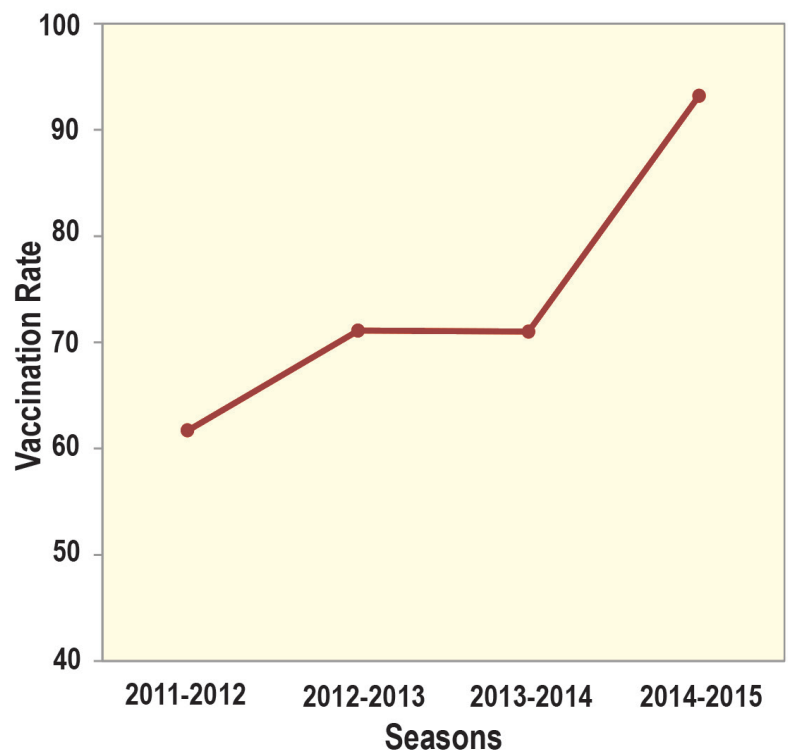


Figure 1: Annual overall influenza vaccination rate (per 100 health care workers) at the Cuban Hospital (2011–2012 to 2014–2015 seasons). For original data regarding 2011 through 2013 seasons see Ref. 3.

in many settings.⁵ Polgreen, *et al*, demonstrated an increase of 11.6% in 22 US hospitals without negative consequences for HCWs who refused to sign the forms.⁵ During our intervention, we received the full commitment of the leaders and heads of departments; that was an important advantage to achieve the results. Strongly related with this were monitoring of compliance and giving feedback to leaders, implemented on weekly basis during our campaigns. The main purpose of such adopting such strategy was to remind those HCWs pending to receive the shot and to do additional educational actions, more at personal level.

It is important to emphasize that although our results would be considered acceptable, because was achieve the goal of 90%, many of the refusals reported did not have a proper justification, mainly those who referred to non-medical causes. These could be overcome with more staff education and better analysis of the refusals. Honda, *et al*,² achieved more than 90% of coverage with a non-mandatory policy; those employees not vaccinated were interviewed to identify the reasons and either accepted the vaccination or completed the declination form. On the other hand, mandatory programs have well-known limitations, already mentioned, but achieved better results.²

It is important to consider the amount of the employees in small facilities that would facilitate the implementation of the immunization program. Our finding has shown the potential for improvement with

the comprehensive immunization program and the need for continuing our efforts to protect our patients and our HCWs.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Mr. Seifeldin Zohdy for reviewing the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: None declared.

Funding Source: None declared.

References

1. Quan K, Tehrani DM, Dickey L, *et al*. Voluntary mandatory evolution of strategies and attitudes toward influenza vaccination of healthcare personnel. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2012;**33**:63-70.
2. Honda H, Padival S, Shimamura Y, Babcock HM. Changes in influenza vaccination rates among healthcare workers following a pandemic influenza year at a Japanese tertiary care centre. *J Hosp Infect* 2012;**80**:316-20.
3. Garcell HG, Ramirez EC. Influenza immunization coverage for healthcare workers in a community hospital in Qatar (2011–2012 and 2012–2013 seasons). *J Infect Public Health* 2014;**7**:70-2.
4. Talbot TR, Bradley SF, Cosgrove SE, *et al*. Influenza Vaccination of Healthcare Workers and Vaccine Allocation for Healthcare Workers During Vaccine Shortages. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2005;**26**:882-90.
5. Polgreen PM, Septimus EJ, Parry MF, *et al*. Relationship of Influenza Vaccination Declination Statements and Influenza Vaccination Rates for Healthcare Workers in 22 US Hospitals. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2008;**29**:675-7.

For more information on compliance to occupational safety measures among paramedical workers in South of India see <http://www.theijoem.com/ijoem/index.php/em/article/view/339>

