



OPINIONI, ATTEGGIAMENTO E COMPLIANCE DEGLI OPERATORI SANITARI NEI CONFRONTI DELLA PREVENZIONE VACCINALE

Nedi V, Augurio C, Funaro A, Guida I, Martinelli I, Picozzi F, Schiavone Giacco G, e Liguori R.
Corso di Formazione Specifica in Medicina Generale - Società Italiana di Pediatria Preventiva e Sociale – Sez. Campania

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[Vaccine Pr] Occupational vaccination of health care workers: uptake, attitudes and

[Article in Ger] Little KE¹, Goodridge S², Lewis H², Lingard SW², Din S³, Tidley M³, Roberts R⁴
Petersen S¹, F Abstract

Abstract

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Strategies for addressing vaccine hesitancy - A systematic review.

Jarrett C¹, Wilson R², O'Leary M², Eckersberger E², Larson HJ²; SAGE Working Group on Vaccine Hesitancy

Author information

Abstract

The purpose of this systematic review is to identify, describe and assess the potential effectiveness of strategies to respond to issues of vaccine hesitancy that have been implemented and evaluated across diverse global contexts.

METHODS: A systematic review of peer reviewed (January 2007-October 2013) and grey literature (up to October 2013) was conducted using a broad search strategy, built to capture multiple dimensions of public trust, confidence and hesitancy concerning vaccines. This search strategy was applied and adapted across several databases and organizational websites. Descriptive analyses were undertaken for 166 (peer reviewed) and 15 (grey literature) evaluation studies. In addition, the quality of evidence relating to a series of PICO (population, intervention, comparison/control, outcomes) questions defined by the SAGE Working Group on Vaccine Hesitancy (WG) was assessed using Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) criteria; data were analyzed using Review Manager.

RESULTS: Across the literature, few strategies to address vaccine hesitancy were found to have been evaluated for impact on either vaccination uptake and/or changes in knowledge, awareness or attitude (only 14% of peer reviewed and 25% of grey literature). The majority of evaluation studies were based in the Americas and primarily focused on influenza, human papillomavirus (HPV) and childhood vaccines. In low- and middle-income regions, the focus was on diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, and polio. Across all regions, most interventions were multi-component and the majority of strategies focused on raising knowledge and awareness. Thirteen relevant studies were used for the GRADE assessment that indicated evidence of moderate quality for the use of social mobilization, mass media, communication tool-based training for health-care workers, non-financial incentives and reminder/recall-based interventions. Overall, our results showed that multicomponent and dialogue-based interventions were most effective. However, given the complexity of vaccine hesitancy and the limited evidence available on how it can be addressed, identified strategies should be carefully tailored according to the target population, their reasons for hesitancy, and the specific context.

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KEYWORDS: Interventions; Literature reviews; SAGE; Strategies; Vaccination hesitancy; Vaccine hesitancy; WHO

duty to pro-

Secondo il **Piano Nazionale Prevenzione Vaccinale (PNPV) 2012-2014**, gli operatori sanitari sono ad alto rischio di contrarre malattie infettive, di per sé prevenibili con vaccinazioni, in conseguenza del possibile contatto con pazienti e/o materiale potenzialmente infetto.

Il PNPV indica come “fortemente raccomandate”, a tutti gli operatori sanitari, agli studenti dei corsi di laurea in medicina e chirurgia e delle professioni sanitarie, le vaccinazioni:

- anti-epatite B**;
- Morbillo-Parotite-Rosolia (MPR)** nei soggetti suscettibili;
- anti-varicella** nei soggetti suscettibili e/o a contatto con neonati, bambini, gravide, immunodepressi;
- Difterite-Tetano-Pertosse (dTaP)**;
- **anti-influenzale** annuale.

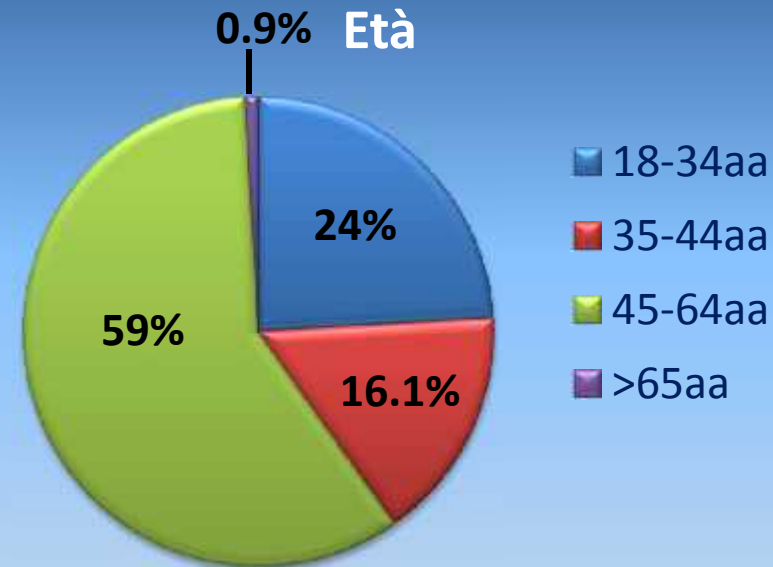
SCOPO DELLO STUDIO

- Valutare della reale copertura vaccinale in un campione di operatori sanitari;
- Conoscere le opinioni del personale sanitario circa la validità della prevenzione vaccinale.

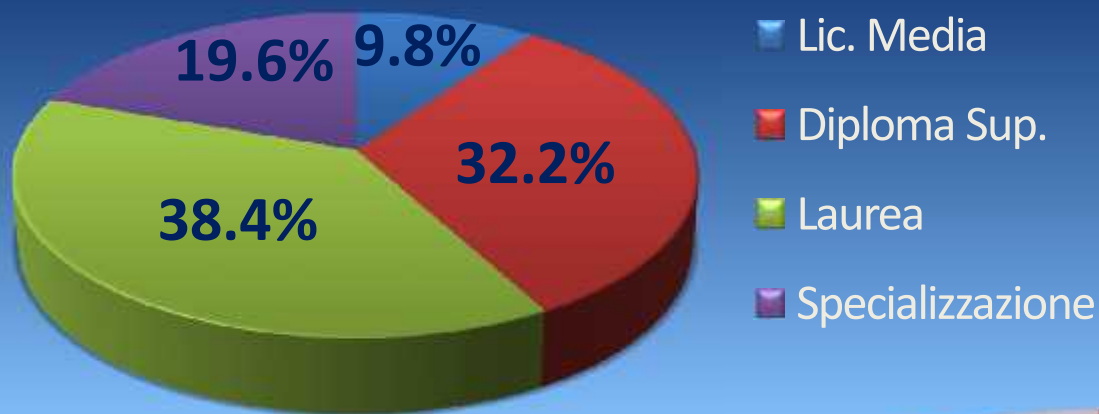
MATERIALI, METODI E RISULTATI

Soggetti: 112 dipendenti
Ospedale Marcianise (ASL
CE)

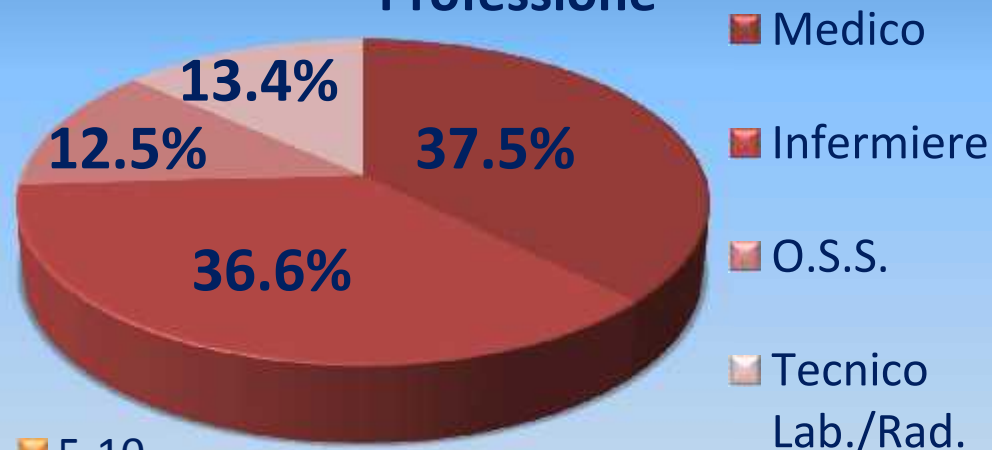
Sesso: 64,3% Femmine;
35,7% Maschi



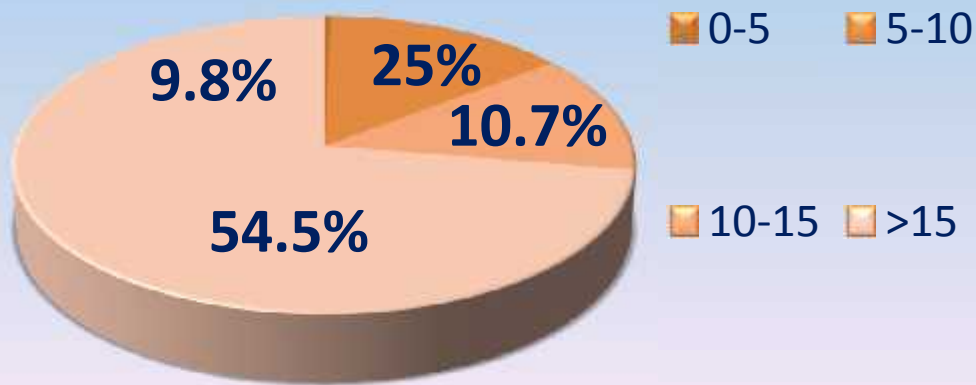
Titolo di studio



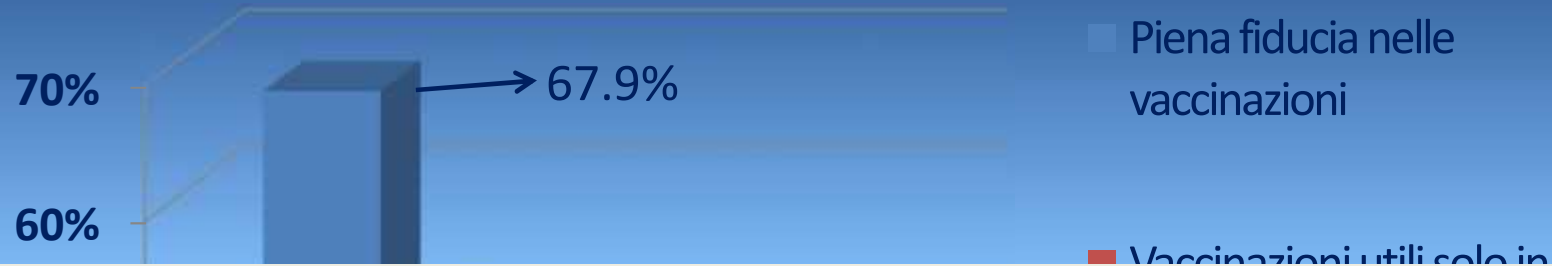
Professione



Anni di esperienza

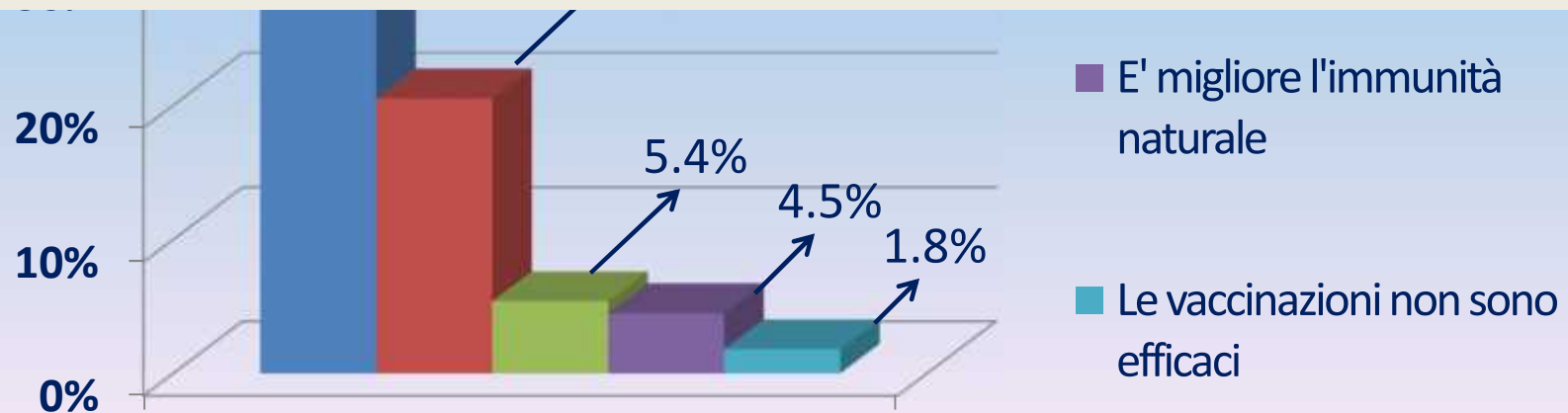


Opinioni del personale sanitario riguardo le vaccinazioni

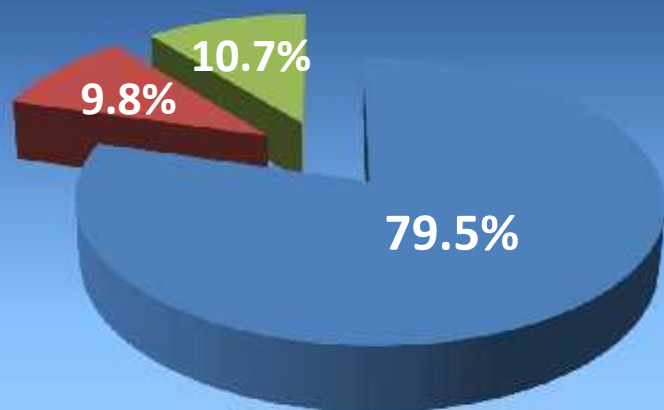


Correlazione positiva tra opinione favorevole alla prevenzione vaccinale e grado di scolarizzazione degli intervistati.

($r: 0.432, p < 0.0001$)



Obbligatorietà della pratica vaccinale nel personale sanitario



- Parere favorevole
- Parere contrario
- Parere incerto

Grado di aderenza alle pratiche vaccinali negli ultimi 10 anni

VACCINO	OPERATORI SANITARI VACCINATI (%)
Anti-influenzale	34.8
Anti-epatite B	46.4
Anti-tubercolare	13.4
MPR	3.6
dTaP	10.7

CONCLUSIONI

Gli operatori sanitari sono, nel complesso, favorevoli alle vaccinazioni, sebbene non risultino aderenti a tale pratica;

Si rende opportuno lo sviluppo di strategie atte a formare/informare gli operatori sanitari sull'importanza di un'adeguata immunizzazione, per la prevenzione ed il controllo delle malattie infettive prevenibili tramite vaccinazione e per la trasmissione delle stesse a terzi.



Grazie