

#### Overview

- Why this policy?
- Influenza
  - epidemiology
  - transmission
  - vaccine
- Vaccine or mask policies
  - development and implementation
- Other approaches
- Conclusion

#### Influenza or mask policy

Receive the influenza vaccine by the start of influenza season

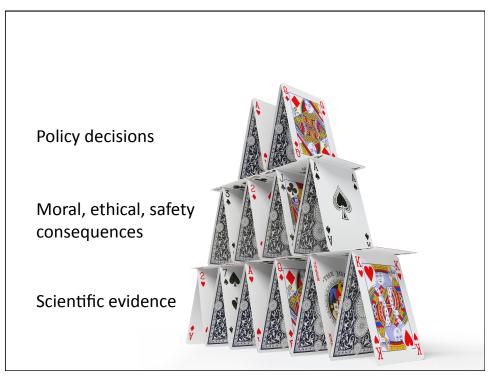
OR

Wear a surgical mask in clinical areas for the duration of the season

#### Arguments in support

- Influenza kills the elderly and infirm
- We cannot wait for better studies
  - Precautionary approach
  - It would be unethical to do further studies
  - Randomized controlled trials are gold standard
- Patient safety comes first
- The policy is better than nothing
- Moral/ethical obligation
- Nothing else works to increase vaccination rates
- · Patients support it
- · Others countries are doing it





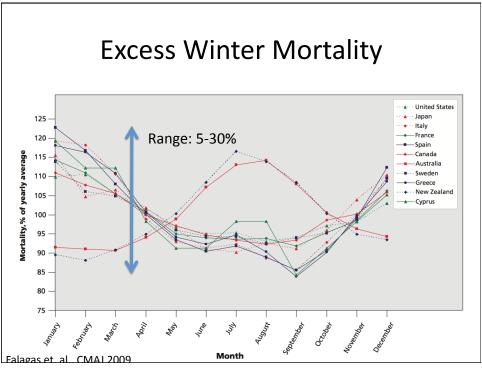
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## How many people die from/with influenza each year (CDN data)?

- 4000-8000?
  - mathematical models typically assign all/majority of excess winter mortality to influenza
  - clearly an overestimate
- <500?
  - actual number of deaths with influenza that are reported
  - Not all cases detected
  - clearly an under estimate



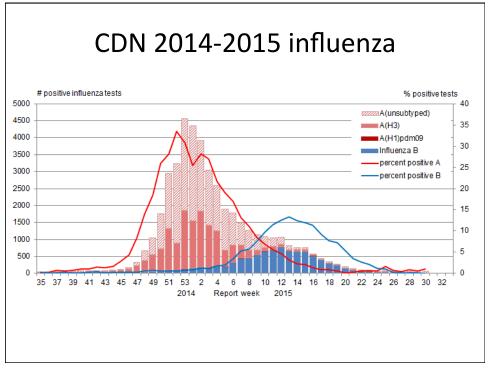
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## Is it fair to assign excess winter mortality to influenza?

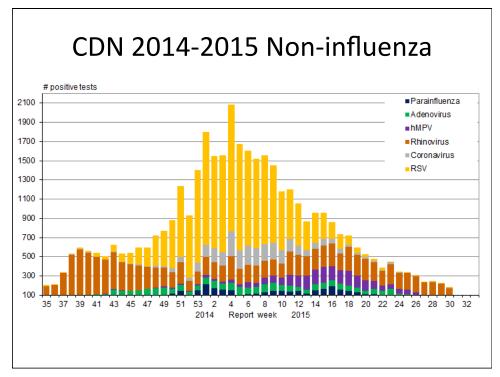
- Some, yes (estimated 10%)
- But average community attack rate is roughly 10-20%
- Influenza is a minority cause of influenza-like illness (ILI) so it should not be used as a surrogate

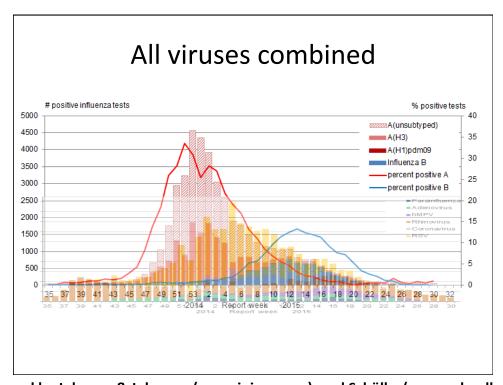


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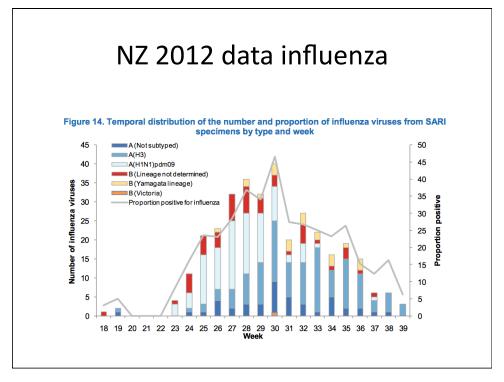


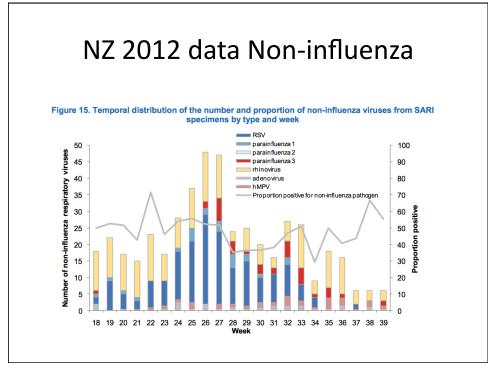


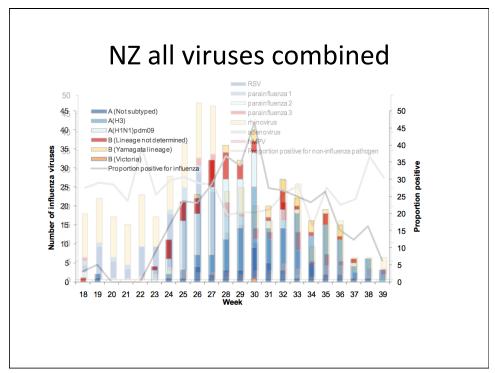
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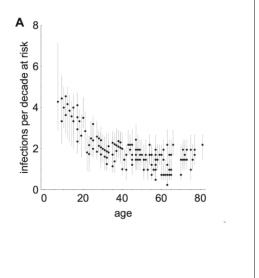






#### How often do we catch influenza?

- Examined antibody levels to 9 influenza strains from 1968-2009 in China
- Roughly 2 infections per decade >age 40



Kucharski et. al. PLOS Biology 2015

#### Is mandatory influenza vaccination the best way to protect our patients? Dr. Michael Gardam, University Health Network, Toronto

Broadcast live from the New Zealand Infection Prevention and Control Nurses College

### 3-8 patients/ 10 000 admissions develop nosocomial influenza

What proportion comes from healthcare workers?

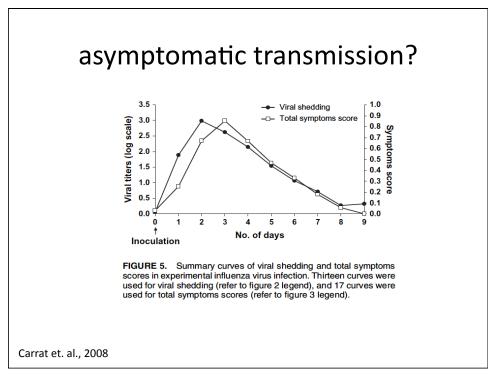
- 1. All of it
- 2. Some of it
- 3. We have no idea

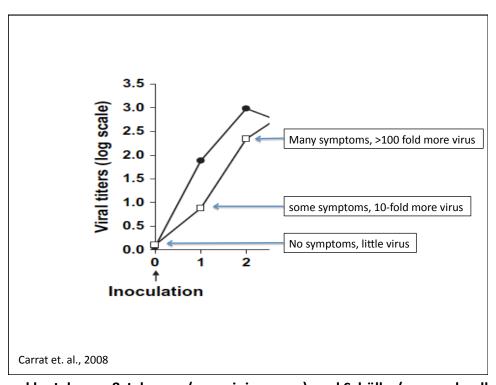
(Answer: 3)

#### Healthcare workers with influenza

- Prospective study of ill healthcare workers
  - 54% had a viral pathogen
    - 8% had influenza
      - 51% of these were febrile
      - no difference in fever if vaccinated/unvaccinated (45% vs 61%, p=0.32)
- If using fever as a work exclusion criteria, will miss half of staff with influenza

Ridgway et. al. Clin Infect Dis 2015



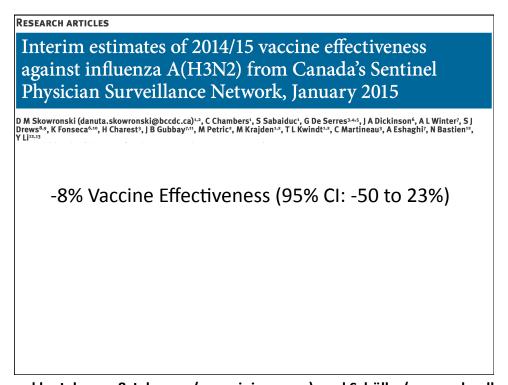


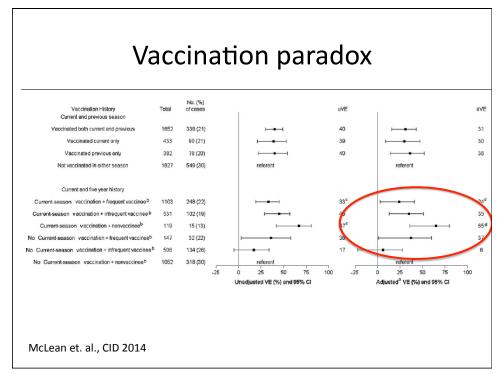
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Vaccir	ne Eff	ective	ness,	2005-20	15
Table. Adjusted vac	cine effectivene	ess estimates for inf	luenza seasons fro	om 2005-2015	
Influenza Season†	Reference	Study Site(s)	No. of Patients‡	Adjusted Overall VE (%)	95% CI
2004-05	Belongia 2009	WI	762	10	-36, 40
2005-06	Belongia 2009	WI	346	21	-52, 59
2006-07	Belongia 2009	WI	871	52	22,70
2007-08	Belongia 2011	WI	1914	37	22, 49
2009-10	Griffin 2011	WI, MI, NY, TN	6757	56	23,75
2010-11	Treanor 2011	WI, MI, NY, TN	4757	60	53,66
2011-12	Ohmit 2014	WI, MI, PA, TX, WA	4771	47	36, 56
2012-13	McLean 2014	WI, MI, PA, TX, WA	6452	49	43, 55
2013-14	Unpublished	WI, MI, PA, TX, WA	5990	51	43, 58
2014-15	Flannery 2015	WI, MI, PA, TX, WA	2321	23	8, 36
				mean=41%	





#### **Conclusions**

- Influenza causes a minority of influenza-like illness
- <<1% of patients will get nosocomial influenza</li>
- The risk of influenza transmission to patients from healthcare workers is unknown
- The vaccine is mediocre and repeat vaccination may make it more so
- Asymptomatic transmission is likely negligible

#### Is mandatory influenza vaccination the best way to protect our patients?

Dr. Michael Gardam, University Health Network, Toronto
Broadcast live from the New Zealand Infection Prevention and Control Nurses College

# On to the Randomized Controlled Trials

#### 4 RCTs in long term care

- Pooled data (3 studies) showed no significant impact on influenza-specific (or even influenza-related) outcomes
- Pooled data (3 studies) showed a significant reduction in all cause mortality
  - CDC RR=0.71 (0.59-0.85)-29% reduction
  - Cochrane RR=0.66 (0.55-0.79)-32% reduction

#### How can this be?

- In two studies most of the differences in all cause mortality occurred before the onset of influenza activity
- The reduction in mortality is greater than that for all excess winter mortality
  - only 10% is believed to be due to influenza
- The vast majority of healthcare workers remained unprotected

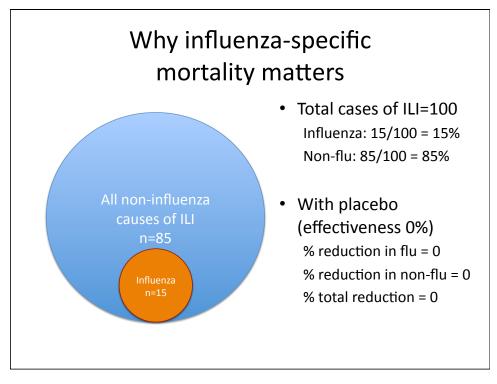
#### Hayward et. al.

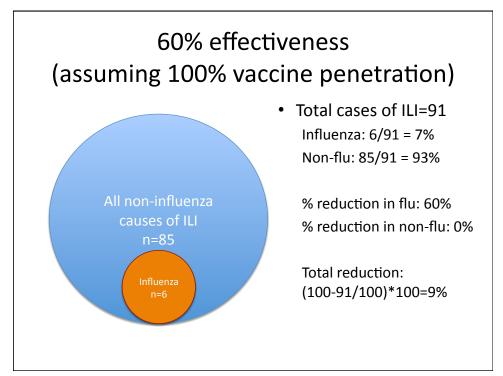
- 35% vaccination coverage
- 30% reduction in all-cause mortality

"the number of staff needed to be vaccinated to prevent one death... was 8"

#### What?

Hayward BMJ, 2006





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#### **Example: Pneumococcal vaccine**

- decreased risk of invasive pneumococcal disease OR 0.26 (0.14-0.45)
- decreased all-cause pneumonia (low income population) OR 0.54 (0.43-0.67)
- no effect on all-cause mortality

Moberley et. al. Cochrane database 2013

# A decrease in all cause illness > specific illness is mathematically impossible

- The long term care RCTs must have inherent biases
  - Not-blinded
  - Other outbreaks
  - Changes in behaviour that affected flu rates
    - other infection control practices
    - biased case detection
  - note that inadequate influenza diagnosis is very unlikely in these trials

The reason there is no reduction in influenza-specific mortality is because the vaccine has very little impact on this outcome

#### The Acute care RCT

- Studied the impact of an educational intervention on vaccination rates
- Secondary outcomes:
  - nosocomial influenza + pneumonia
- 11% increase in vaccination rates resulted in a 50% decrease in influenza/pneumonia on one ward
- Researchers acknowledged many sources of potential bias

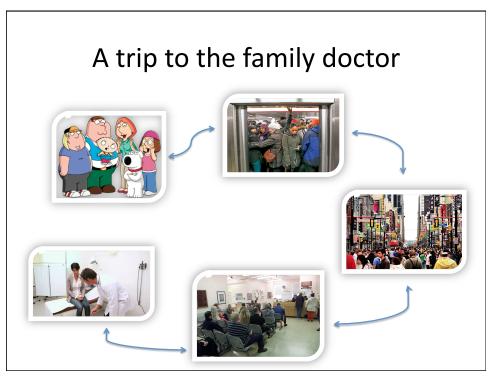
Riphagen-Dalhuisen et. al., Eurosurveillance 2013

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#### Are all clinical settings the same?

- Long term care
- Acute care
- Complex continuing care
- Home care
- Ambulatory care



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#### Conclusions

- The available evidence is significantly flawed
- All-cause mortality decrease cannot be due to vaccinating healthcare workers
- To cite these studies as definitive (or even moderate) proof that healthcare worker vaccination saves lives is to mislead.
- Patient care settings are not the same

### What about this past CDN influenza season?

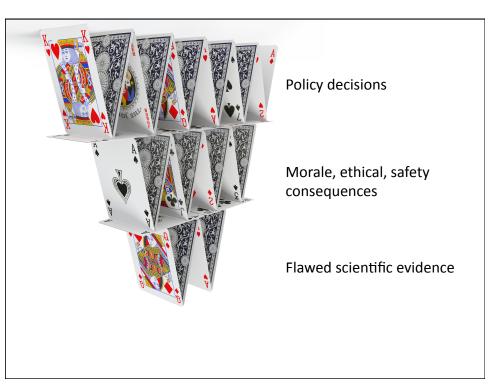
- Vaccine effectiveness is zero for H3N2
- Vaccinated staff do not need to mask, even when ill
  - not necessarily required to take prophylaxis during outbreaks
- Unvaccinated staff need to mask, even when not ill
  - must take prophylaxis during outbreaks

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#### How not to develop policy





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#### "Misleading towards the truth"

- Misleading toward the truth is exceedingly common. It is well-intentioned or at least it is grounded in a normal mix of self-serving and altruistic intentions.
- So what's the problem? Misleading people, even toward the truth, is a very dangerous behavior. If and when people learn they have been misled, they have great trouble thereafter believing the truth they were misled toward. If and when they discover that the company or agency they have been listening to cannot be trusted, they jump to the conclusion that the facts it withheld or papered over must be damning. In our field, risk communication, this is predictable as sound as Sound Science gets.

Sandman and Lanard





#### Consequences of this policy

- · Negligible impact on patient safety
- · Eroded medical and scientific credibility
- · Ammunition for the anti-vaccination movement
- Disenfranchised and potentially disciplined staff
- Wrongful dismissal suits

#### Arguments in support of the policy

- Influenza kills the elderly and infirm
- We cannot wait for better studies
  - Precautionary approach
  - it would be unethical to do further studies
  - Randomized controlled trials are gold standard
- Patient safety comes first
- · The policy is better than nothing
- Moral/ethical obligation
- Nothing else works to increase vaccination rates
- Patients support it
- Others in Canada and the USA are doing it

#### Policy alternative

- Encourage influenza vaccination
- Avoid coming to the healthcare setting with influenza-like illness symptoms
- If you must attend work/visit, wear a mask while ill

Sounds simple, but is isn't.

#### Final conclusions

- · Vaccine or mask policies are fatally flawed
- They will not significantly improve patient safety
- They will potentially cause harm
- There is a better, more logical policy alternative

Physicians are quite as intolerant as theologians. They never had the power of burning at the stake for medical opinions, but they certainly have shown the will

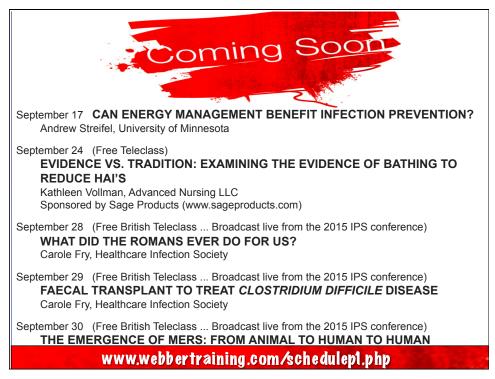
Harriet Beecher Stowe





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