













^a Dep ^b Uni	oartment fo versity of J	or Intervention Athens First D	ns in Heal epartmen	th-Care Facilit	, 'Aghia Sophi	Center for	Disease Contro n's Hospital, Al	ol and Prevention, Ath thens, Greece	ens, Greec
Year	Country	Setting	Source	Clinical presentation	Infected cases	Attack rate among infants	Vaccination status of infants	Severity of illness among infants	Case fatality among infants
2001	Australia ³⁴	Special care nursery	Mother	Non-productive cough	Three neonates, One HCW	15.8%	Unvaccinated	No	0
2003	Kentucky, USA ^{18,19}	Intermediate care nursery	HCW	Cough	One infant, four HCWs	1.4%	Unvaccinated	NICU admission, ventilation	0
2003	Pennsylvania, USA ^{19,32}	Paediatric unit	Neonate	Cough, fever, vomiting	17 HCWs, two children	NR	Unvaccinated	NR	0
2004	Texas, USA ³¹	Newborn nursery	HCW	Cough, vomiting, dyspnoea	11 infants	9.7%	Unvaccinated	PICU: five infants, three ventilated	0
2004	UK ²¹	Neonatal unit	HCW	Prolonged severe cough	Two infants	NR	Two doses ^a in a 5-month infant	Both mechanical ventilation	0
2004	Louisiana, USA ¹⁷	Two NICUs	Unknown	NA	Four infants	12.1%	One dose [®] in a 5-month-old infant	Two had severe disease - no details	0
2009	Australia ¹¹	Maternity ward	HCW ^b	Cough	Four neonates	10.2%	Unvaccinated	Hospitalization, no severe disease	0
2012	UK ³⁰	NICU + general paediatric ward	Mother	Prolonged cough	Two neonates	4%	Unvaccinated	One: ventilation + thalamus infarct	0

-acellular pertussis vaccine. DTaP vaccine.

^b The HCW had received an acellular pertussis vaccine 3 years previously.











J Infect 2010 Sep;61(3):270-2. Epub 2010 Jun 30. Outbreak of novel influenza A (H1N1) in an adult haematology department and haematopoietic cell transplantation unit: clinical presentation and outcome.

Lalayanni C, Sirigou A, Iskas M, Smias C, Sakellari I, Anagnostopoulos A.

- 8 (38%) of 29 patients developed influenza
- 5 patients with severe lower respiratory tract infection
- 3 patients in ICUS
- 3 patients died
- 2 survivals remained in oxygen therapy for 2 3 months







Occupational exposure and onset of VPDs among HCPs
measles
rubella
mumps
hepatitis A
hepatitis B
pertussis
chickenpox
multi-drug resistant tuberculosis
meningococcal disease

















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Mandatory vaccination of HCPs in Europe against:
measles-mumps-rubella in Finland
hepatitis A in Slovakia
hepatitis B in France, Slovakia & Slovenia
BCG in France, Italy and Slovakia
poliomyelitis & tetanus-diphtheria in France
In case of refusal the HCP is moved to a low-risk department or to a post with no contact with patients

With the notable exception of hepatitis B and influenza vaccinations, significant country-to-country differences exist in Europe in terms of vaccines, implementation frame (mandatory or recommendation), target HCP subgroups and healthcare settings. Maltezou HC, Poland GA. Vaccination policies for healthcare workers in Europe. *Vaccine* 2014;32:4876









Table 3. Strategies associated with increased influenza vaccine

 uptake in health-care workers

On-site vaccination Vaccination free of charge Lectures about influenza and influenza vaccine Organization of campaigns Mobile vaccination teams Use of declination forms Implementation of a mandatory vaccination policy Use of reminding systems Incentive programs Leadership support

Maltezou HC, Tsakris A. Vaccination of health-care workers against influenza: our obligation to protect patients. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses 2011; 5:382-388









- 5. Toward an holistic approach of HCPs' vaccinations
- Need to address the fragmentation of vaccination policies for HCPs.
- Vaccination policies should be implemented following risk assessment and taking into account the epidemiological trends, the movement of people across borders and overall immunity gaps.
- Mandatory vaccinations against VPDs which can be transmitted to patients and for which safe and effective vaccines exist should be considered for HCPs.

	f implementing a vaccination policy for HCWs.
Goal/actions to imp	lement
Delivery of vaccine	
	Development of in-hospital platforms
	to vaccinate HCWs (be flexible, use
	already existing procedures and
	infrastructures, e.g. occupational
	department, vaccination clinic, mobile
	vaccination teams, delivery of vaccine
NAMES OF THE OTHER PROPERTY AND AND ADDRESS OF THE	free of charge and in all working shifts)
Estimate vaccine upt	
	Establishment of in-hospital records
	for vaccination uptake, need to review
	and update information on regular
	intervals, use standardized definitions
Development of rem	
	Approach all non-immune HCWs at
N. J. J.	regular intervals
Neea to adaress cond	erns and mistrust about vaccines Education of HCWs about VPDs and
	vaccines, communication, collaboration with medical schools and
	professional societies
VPD: vaccine-prevent	able disease; HCW: health-care worker.

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Vaccine 2014;32:4876-4880

6. Conclusions					
Significant country-to-country differences in HCPs vaccinations exist.					
Need to study the reasons for suboptimal vaccination rates and to overcome mistrust about vaccinations among HCPs.					
Studies indicate that acceptance of mandatory vaccination policies are vaccine-specific, profession-specific and patient-specific.					
The possibility of implementing mandatory vaccination policies for HCPs should be addressed.					
Communication to HCPs is critical in order to raise vaccine uptake.					
Need to improve awareness of HCPs about vaccines, their efficacy and safety as well as their ethical responsibility toward patients.					







