

## **INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION COMBINED WITH FREE VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED AT WORK ON THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL VACCINATED AGAINST FLUE**

T. M. Zielonka, K. Zycinska, A. Nitsch-Osuch, M. Szymanczak, M.H. Obrowski, K. Wardyn

Department of Family Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, Banacha 1a St., 02-097 Warsaw, Poland; e-mail: [tmzielonka@wp.pl](mailto:tmzielonka@wp.pl)

**Introduction:** Despite intense recommendations, a substantial share of medical personnel regularly vaccinated against flue remains very low in our country. Appropriate education and opportunities to obtain free vaccinations could increase the share of vaccinated members of medical personnel. The objective of this work was to assess impact of education in combination with free vaccination campaigns upon the increase of the flue vaccination coverage of the medical personnel. **Materials:** Survey was conducted in Czerniakowski Hospital employing 132 physicians, 247 nurses, 51 medical secretaries, and 105 members of technical personnel. **Methods:** Vaccination campaign was conducted by the Czerniakowski Hospital Infection Control Team. Education campaign was conducted in all hospital wards, directed separately at physicians, nurses and rehabilitation workers and was linked with follow up free vaccination at the work place. **Results:** In 2009, only 13 persons took advantage of free vaccination opportunity offered at the hospital, accounting for as low as 3%. In 2010, vaccinations were offered at a charge, to be covered by employee, and only 34 persons took advantage of the opportunity accounting for 9%. Training on the need for vaccinations and discussing all the possible post-vaccination adverse effects was attended by 50% of employees. In total, 40% of the work force including 50% of physicians and 19% of the nurses were vaccinated. The greatest share of physicians were represented by ophthalmology (73%) and orthopaedics (67%), against the lowest share in intensive care (10%) and neurology (12%). The greatest share of nurses represented the hospital outpatient clinic 40%, laryngology (24%) and general medicine (20%), with the lowest share of ophthalmology (6%) and intensive care (10%). No impact of employee age was observed upon the percentage of persons taking the vaccination, however, if department heads of individual departments were vaccinated, this influenced the results as the employees of these departments were then more likely to be vaccinated also. **Conclusions:** Appropriate education in combination with free of charge vaccination offered in the work place will significantly increase the percentage share of vaccinated medical personnel.