

## Editorial

# First Do No Harm: Ensuring That Healthcare Workers Vaccinate and Are Vaccinated

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In the United States, influenza and pneumococcal diseases together are responsible for 20 to 50 times more deaths due to vaccine-preventable diseases than are all other vaccine-preventable diseases combined. During the 1990s, for example, it was estimated that more than 600,000 individuals died of influenza and pneumococcal diseases, whereas fewer than 15,000 deaths were reported for all other vaccine-preventable diseases.<sup>1,3</sup> Vaccinations against influenza and pneumococcal diseases are safe and represent the most cost-effective means for preventing these diseases.<sup>4,5</sup> Despite long-standing recommendations for their use, these vaccines are substantially underused in the elderly and other high-risk adult populations.

Among the priority groups targeted for annual influenza vaccination are healthcare workers, who are at risk of transmitting influenza to their high-risk patients if they work while they are ill and shedding virus.<sup>4,6</sup> Nosocomial transmission of influenza has been well documented, as have cases in which staff have specifically been implicated as sources or vectors for the transmission of influenza to patients. In 2001, only 36% of healthcare workers had received an influenza vaccination.<sup>4</sup> Providing adequate education about influenza and vaccination, facilitating easy access to vaccination, and providing vaccination without cost are important determinants of vaccination among healthcare workers.<sup>7-11</sup>

Two articles in this issue of *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology* once again highlight important issues relevant to the vaccination of healthcare workers.<sup>12,13</sup> Martinello et al.<sup>13</sup> report relatively high overall vaccination rates, but find that the nursing staff had lower vaccination rates than did the physician staff. Furthermore, the nursing staff were more likely to report misconceptions about

influenza and vaccination. Additional efforts at education of healthcare workers, especially of nursing staff, might result in higher vaccination rates.

Lester et al.<sup>12</sup> find that their internal medicine house staff report high rates of illness and that they are likely to work while ill, undoubtedly exposing their high-risk patients to influenza. Other investigators have also documented that healthcare workers continue working while ill,<sup>7,8</sup> a finding that lends strong support to the recommendation for targeting healthcare workers for influenza vaccination. Lester et al. also find that barriers to vaccination included being too busy, inconvenience, and fear of side effects. Previous studies have shown similar findings,<sup>7-11</sup> and together they suggest that facilitating convenient access to vaccination and addressing misconceptions about the safety of vaccination might be important for enhancing vaccination rates.

In addition to being important targets for vaccination themselves, healthcare workers are also critical for ensuring that other high-risk individuals are vaccinated. The study reported by Tan et al.,<sup>14</sup> also in this issue of *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*, illustrates what can happen when healthcare providers fail to immunize their high-risk patients. This study describes an outbreak of invasive pneumococcal disease among residents of a nursing home, a phenomenon seen in other long-term-care settings.<sup>15-17</sup> Despite a statewide policy mandating that all residents of nursing homes be assessed for their pneumococcal vaccination status and offered vaccine if not previously immunized, only 49% of the residents in this facility had been vaccinated. The attack rate among unvaccinated individuals was 16% in this outbreak (vs 0% among vaccinated individuals) with a serotype included in the current polysaccha-

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ride vaccine. This outbreak undoubtedly could have been prevented if the statewide policy had been effectively implemented. In addition to healthcare provider recommendations, systems approaches such as standing orders for implementing vaccination policies have also been associated with higher vaccination rates in a variety of healthcare settings,<sup>18-20</sup> including nursing homes.<sup>21,22</sup>

Healthcare workers are charged with adhering to the principle of "first do no harm." The intent of this dictum will be most fully realized when, in addition to being immunized themselves, healthcare workers also ensure that their high-risk patients are immunized.

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