# Vaccine Hesitancy in Pediatrics

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### Speaker Disclosure Template

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this program/presentation.



### **Objectives**

- Review the current state of vaccine hesitancy in pediatrics
- Increase familiarity with effective communication strategies to increase vaccine acceptance
- Discuss common concerns for vaccine hesitant parents and families





### Vaccines: Reach, Scope, and Impact

- Affect nearly all children and relevant to nearly all providers who care for children
- Vaccines work: ≥95% reduction in mortality from vaccinepreventable diseases
- Cost effective: ~\$10 saved for every \$1 invested in childhood vaccination
- Vaccines are safe: IOM concluded that few health problems are caused by/associated with vaccines
- One of 10 greatest public health achievements of 20<sup>th</sup> century and again between 2000-2010



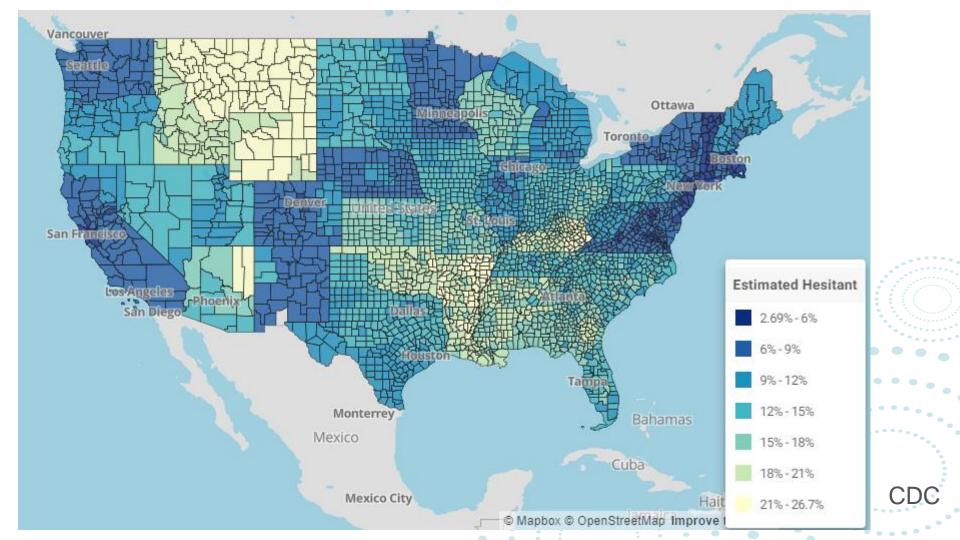


## What is vaccine hesitancy?

WHO Definition: The reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines

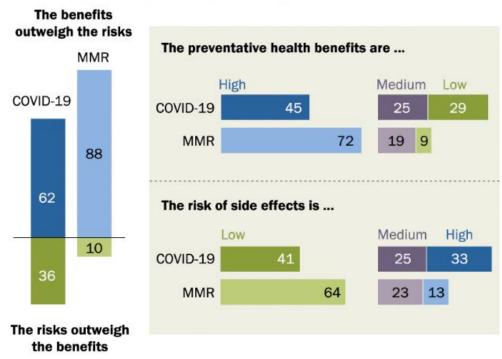
- 6% of parents are hesitant about routine childhood vaccines
- 26% hesitant about influenza vaccines
- 23% of parents of adolescents were hesitant about HPV vaccines
- 29% hesitant about COVID vaccines





### Americans much more skeptical of COVID-19 vaccines than childhood vaccines for MMR

% of U.S. adults who say \_\_ about vaccines for COVID-19, and about childhood vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)





Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

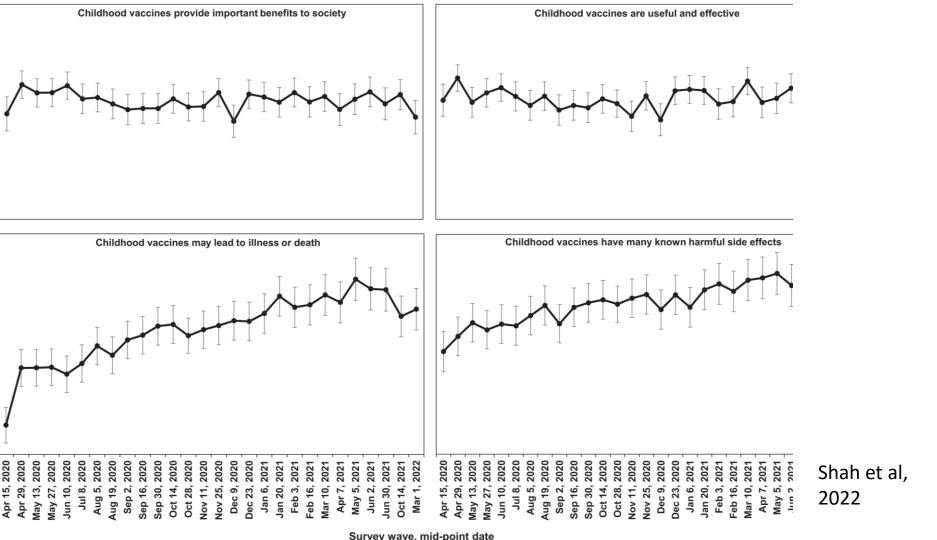
Source: Survey conducted March 13-19, 2023.

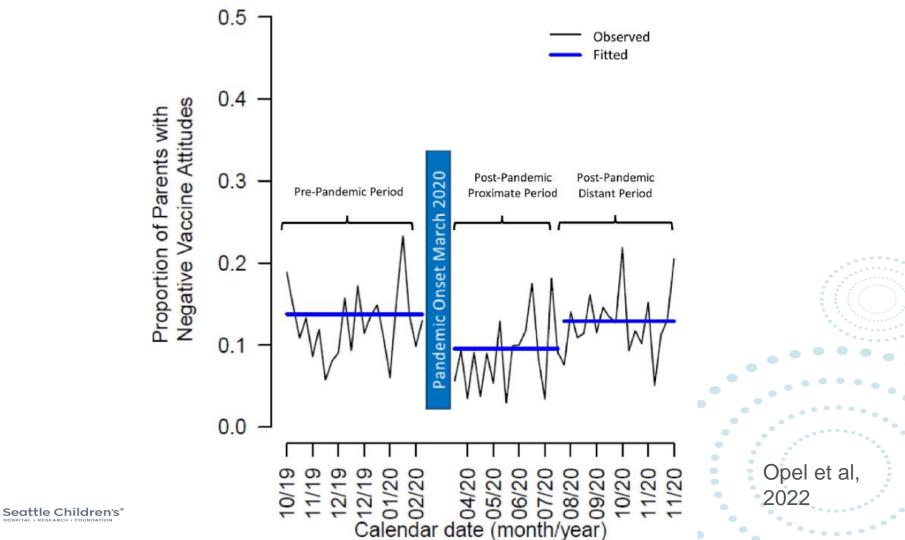
"Americans' Largely Positive Views of Childhood Vaccines Hold Steady"

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

# Is vaccine hesitancy changing?



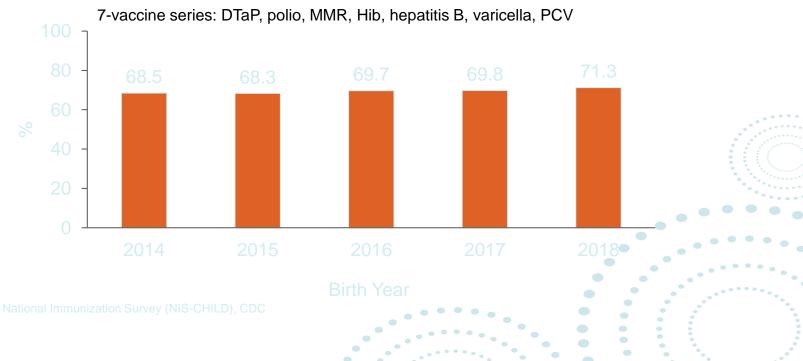




## How does it impact our vaccination rates?

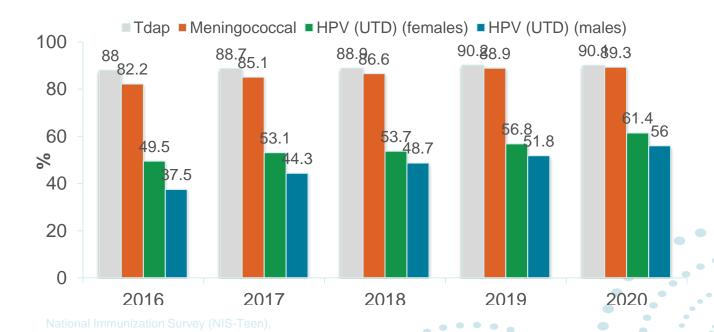


### Childhood Vaccination Coverage (24 Months)





#### Adolescent Vaccination Coverage (13-17 years)





#### Influenza Vaccination Coverage (6 months-17 years)



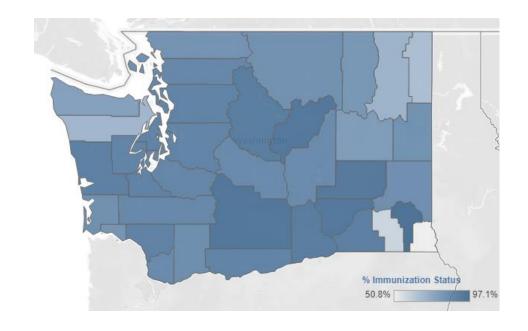


# Vaccination Coverage: Washington State

#### **Required Vaccines:**

- Hepatitis B
- DTaP/DT/Td/Tdap
- Polio
- MMR
- Varicella

Map is the proportion of Kindergarten students who are UTD for the 2022-2023 school year







### So now what?

Increase familiarity with effective communication strategies to increase vaccine acceptance





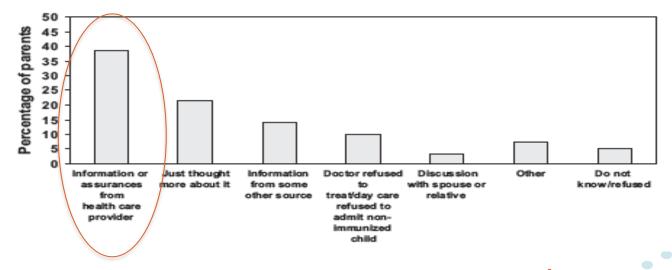
# Providers: Key Role in Vaccination

- Preferred source of vaccine information
- Most trusted source of vaccine information
- Positively impact vaccine intentions
- Positively impact vaccine uptake





#### Providers: Key Role in Vaccination



Gust et al, 2008

\*\*Change minds of parents delaying/declining vaccination\*\*



### Strategies: General Communication Principles

- AAP/CDC
  - Take time to listen
  - Solicit and welcome questions
  - Don't be offended, and don't offend
  - Science vs. anecdote
  - Respect parental authority
- Additional Recommendations
  - Establish honest, balanced dialogue
  - Determine readiness to change
  - Ensure ongoing communication



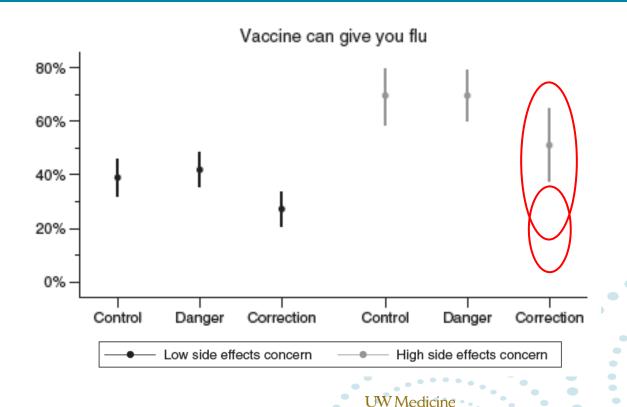
### Strategies: General Communication Principles

- Beware when debunking myths
  - Identify myth as myth, state that it is false
  - Focus on corrective information, state it simply





#### Provider Vaccine Communication: Content





#### **Provider Vaccine Communication: Delivery**

- Step 1: Offer an <u>effective</u> provider recommendation
  - Presumptive, strong, timely, universal, urgent, bundled
- Step 2: Pursue initial recommendation if parent resists
- Step 3: Address vaccine concerns (tailored to families)
- Step 4: Ensure ongoing conversation





#### Other Communication Strategies

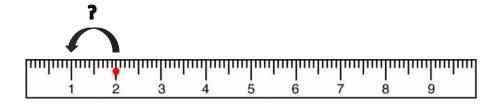
- Motivational interviewing
  - Evokes and reinforces parent's own motivations for vaccine acceptance and their self-efficacy to do
  - Incorporates 4 main elements
    - Empathy, collaboration, evocation, support for autonomy





#### Motivational Interviewing: Brief Strategies

- Importance and confidence ruler
  - Ex: "On a scale of 1-10, how important is it for you to vaccinate your child?"
  - Ex: "Why this # and not a lower #?"
  - Parent essentially stating their own reasons for vaccination





#### Motivational Interviewing: Brief Strategies

- Elicit, provide, elicit (EPE)
  - 1. Elicit what parent knows or understands
    - Ex: "It sounds like you may have some particular questions or concerns about Emma getting her vaccines today. Would you mind sharing those with me?"
  - 2. Seek permission to provide new information or advice
    - Ex: "I've looked into this a great deal. Can I share information that I've found and why I think these vaccines are so important?"
    - Give information in neutral and nonjudgmental way
  - 3. Elicit parent response to that information or advice
    - Ex: "I'd love to know what you think about this information. Has it helped to alleviate some of your concerns...?" What else would you like to know?"





#### Resources

- Vaccine Education Center, Children's Hospital of PA
  - www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center
- Communicating with Families, American Academy of Pediatrics
  - <u>www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/immunization/Pages/communicating-parents.aspx</u>
- Provider Resources for Vaccine Conversations With Parents, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - www.cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations





# Common Concerns for Parents

Case-based approach



## Questions?

Thank you!





Hope. Care. Cure.