

Results ESNO Survey to Nurses in Europe on Vaccination Uptake

Final version

Amsterdam, 7 May 2021



Colophon

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Contents

- Take home messages
- Background
- Objective
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions

Take Home Messages

Take home messages (1/2)

- The *ESNO Survey to Nurses in Europe on Vaccination Uptake*, that was administered by 238 respondents in November 2020, shows that 53.4% got vaccinated for influenza in 2018 and 55.2% in 2019. The majority of them were (very) likely to get vaccinated for influenza in 2020 (67.8%) and COVID-19 when available (60.6%).
- The majority of them (strongly) agrees to mandate influenza vaccination for physicians (56.4%), nurses (58.4%), and other healthcare workers (55.9%). A bigger majority agrees to mandate influenza vaccination for older people (67.4%), chronically ill people (69.4%), and immunosuppressed patients (70.6%).

Take home messages (2/2)

- Of respondents on the *ESNO Survey to Nurses in Europe on Vaccination Uptake*, administered in November 2020, 39.6% (strongly) agrees to make vaccination for COVID-19 mandatory, 34.9% (strongly) disagrees and 25.5% neither agrees nor disagrees.
- Furthermore, the majority of respondents assessed their knowledge about pathogens, vaccines, and immune system on a medium level (61.7%; 63.7%; 56.7% resp.).
- A higher level of self-assessed knowledge about vaccines and the immune system is statistically significant associated with the likelihood to get vaccinated for COVID-19, but not for influenza.

1. Background

Background

- During this unprecedented year in relation to the Corona-virus pandemic, our attention has focused on viral and other infectious diseases, and especially on vaccination. On top of this, there is also concern about nurses' personal uptake of the influenza vaccination 'with opinions being expressed without having heard the nurse's voice' .
- [ESNO](#) is a strong advocate and promoter of nursing knowledge and competencies related to infectious disease transmission and vaccination and is interested if this contributes to nurse's decision on vaccination uptake.

2. Objective

Objective

- To learn about nurses' personal motivation related to influenza vaccination and, when available, the Corona-virus vaccination, and how this relates to the professional activity and training needs of nurses in Europe.

3. Methods

Methods

- Self-constructed, electronic survey administrated via website, Twitter, Facebook in November 2020.
- 20 questions, mostly with predefined answering categories.
- Themes:
 - demographic characteristics;
 - professional characteristics;
 - uptake influenza vaccination in 2018/2019;
 - likelihood of uptake influenza vaccination in 2020 and corona vaccination when available;
 - opinion on mandating influenza and corona vaccination for healthcare professionals and specific groups;

Methods

- Themes (continued):
 - likelihood to advise patients against influenza vaccination;
 - level of agreement to make vaccination for COVID-19 mandatory;
 - self-assessment of knowledge about pathogens, vaccines, immune system
 - source(s) for obtaining information related to pathogens, vaccines and immune system.
- Descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were performed with SPSS 27.

4. Results

Demographic characteristics (1/3)

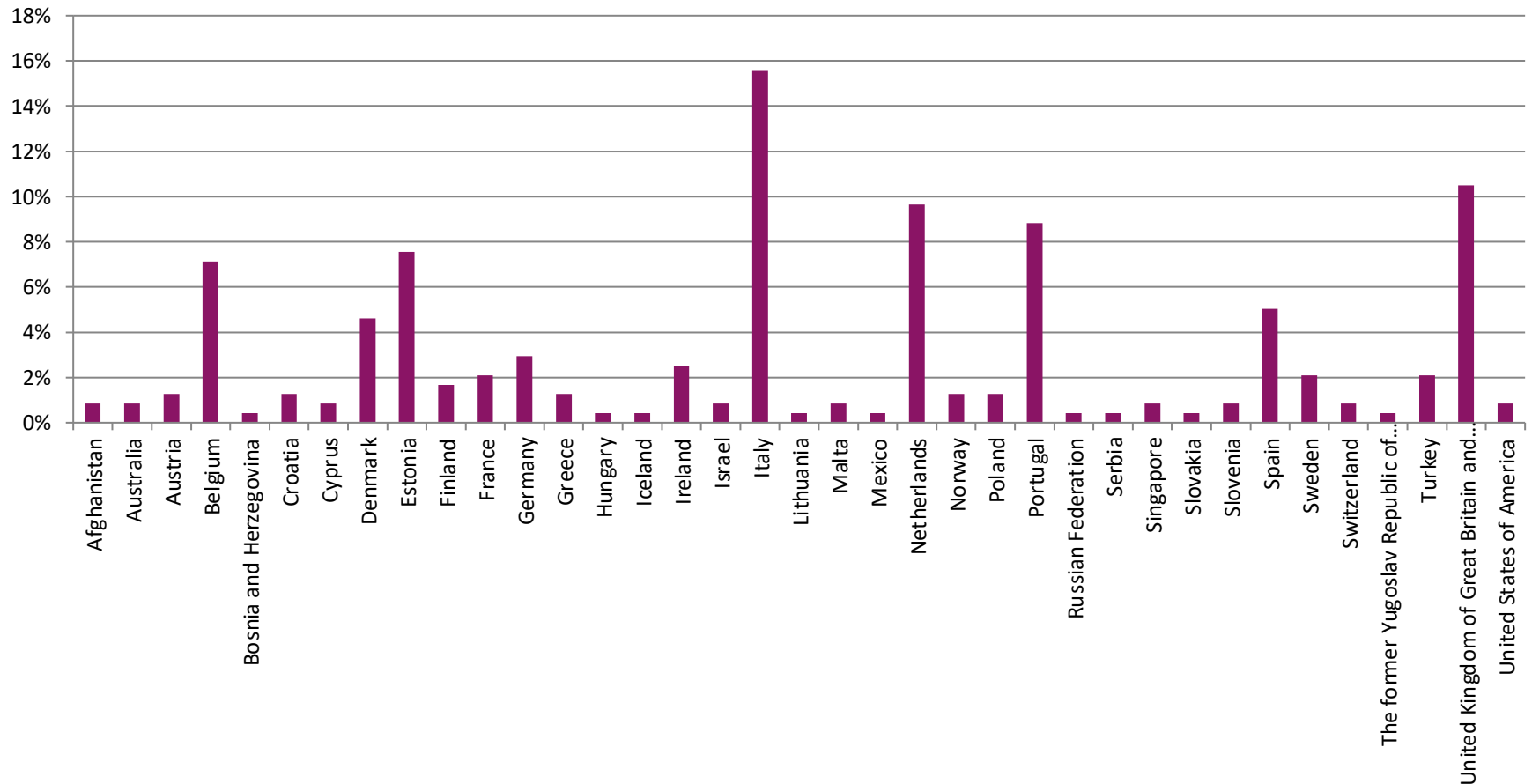
Characteristic	Value
Age (yrs) (n=238)	
Mean \pm sd	48.9 \pm 10.1
Min-max	27-72
Gender (%) (n=232)	
Male	22.8
Female	76.7
Other	0.4

Demographic characteristics (2/3)

	N (%)
European countries (n=30)	221 (92.9)
#1 Italy	37 (15.5)
#2 UK	25 (10.5)
#3 The Netherlands	21 (8.8)
Non-European countries (n=7)	17 (7.1)
#1 Turkey	5 (2.1)

Demographic characteristics (3/3)

Country of work (n=238)

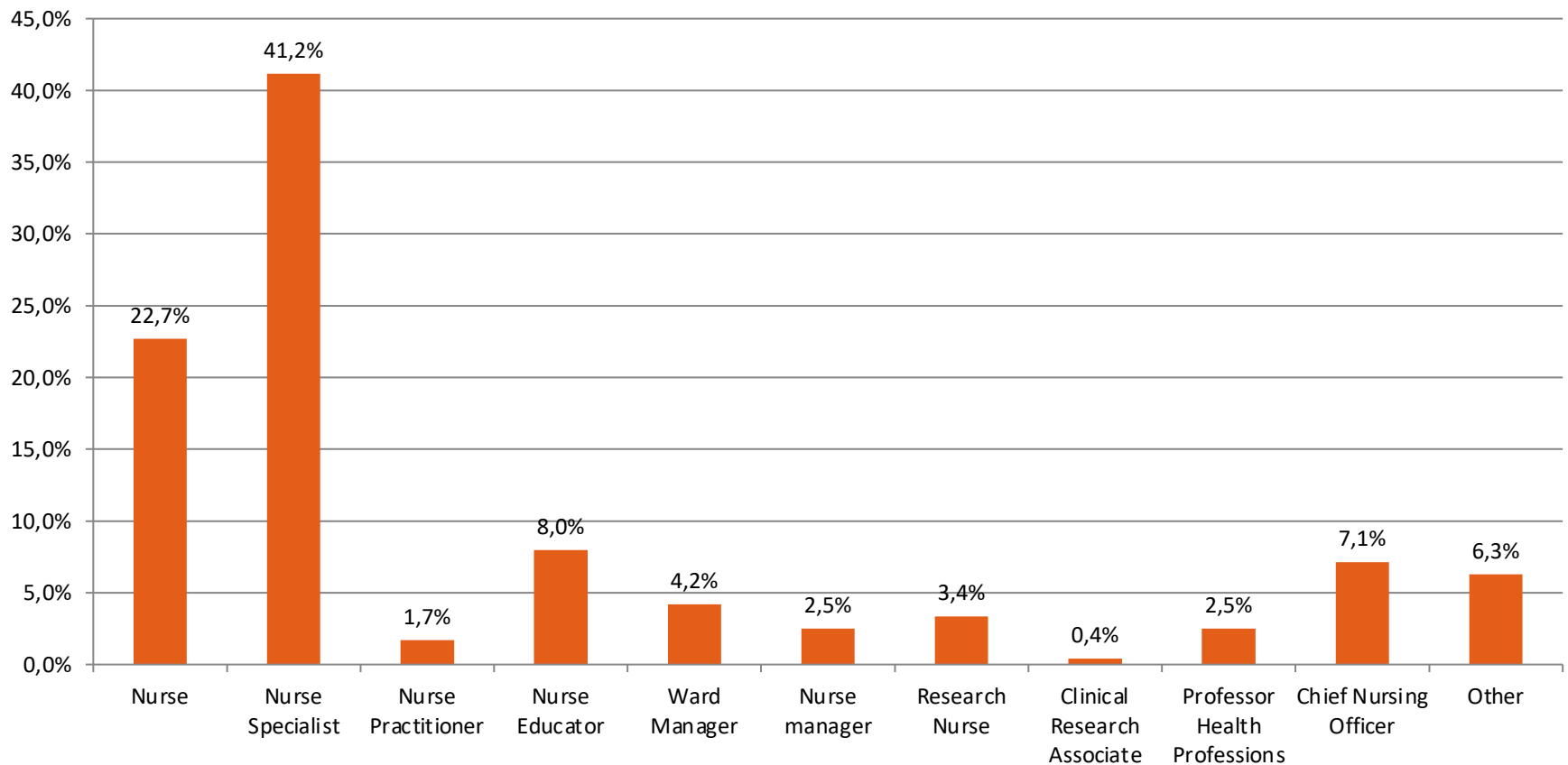


Professional characteristics (1/5)

Profession	N (%)
Nurse	54 (22.7)
Nurse Specialist	98 (41.2)
Nurse Practitioner	4 (1.7)
Nurse Educator	19 (8.0)
Ward manager	10 (4.2)
Nurse manager	6 (2.5)
Research Nurse	8 (3.4)
Clinical Research Associate	1 (0.4)
Professor	6 (2.5)
Chief Nursing Officer	17 (7.1)
Other	15 (6.3)

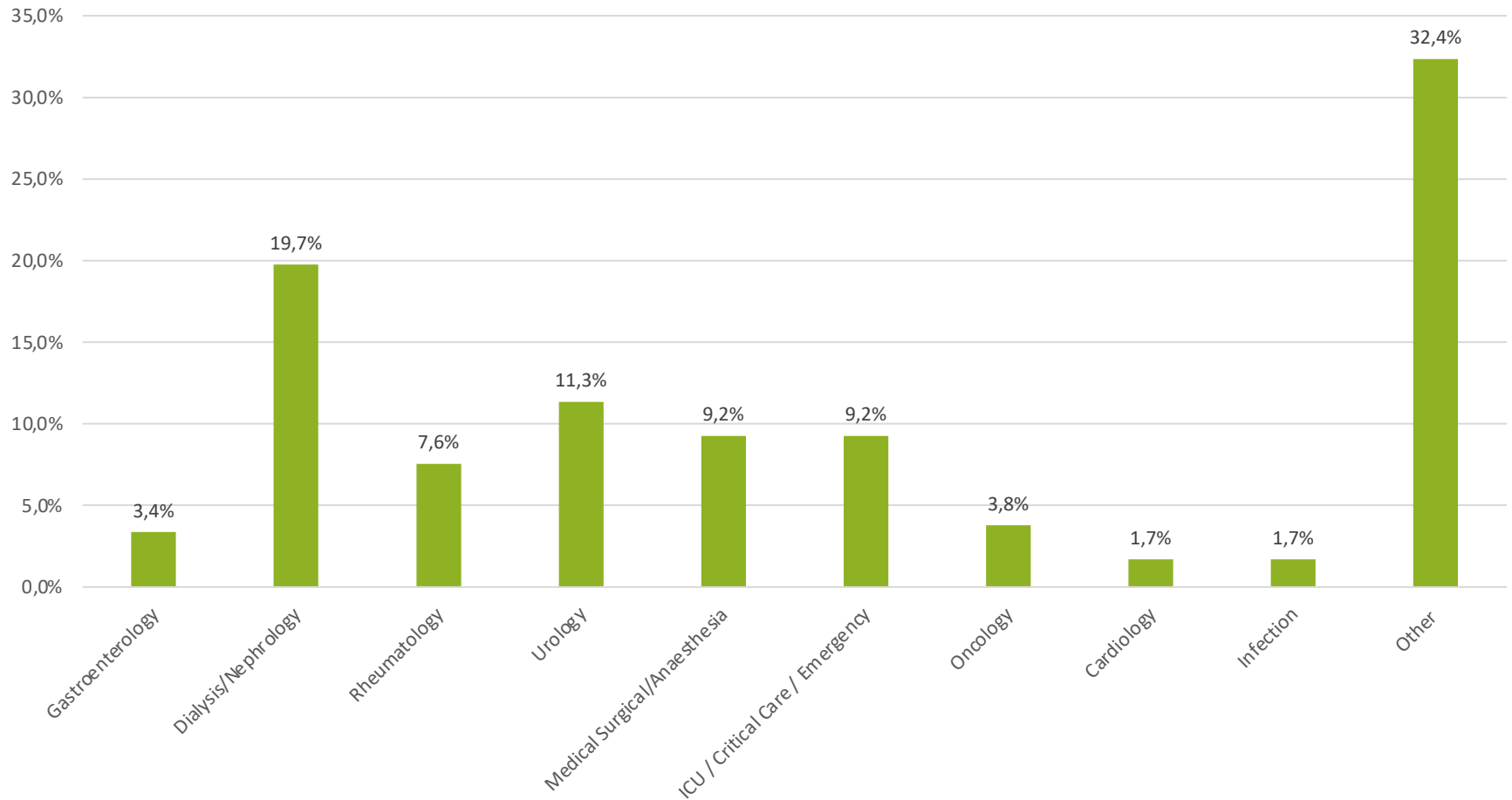
Professional characteristics (2/5)

Current profession (n=238)



Professional characteristics (3/5)

Current speciality (n=238)

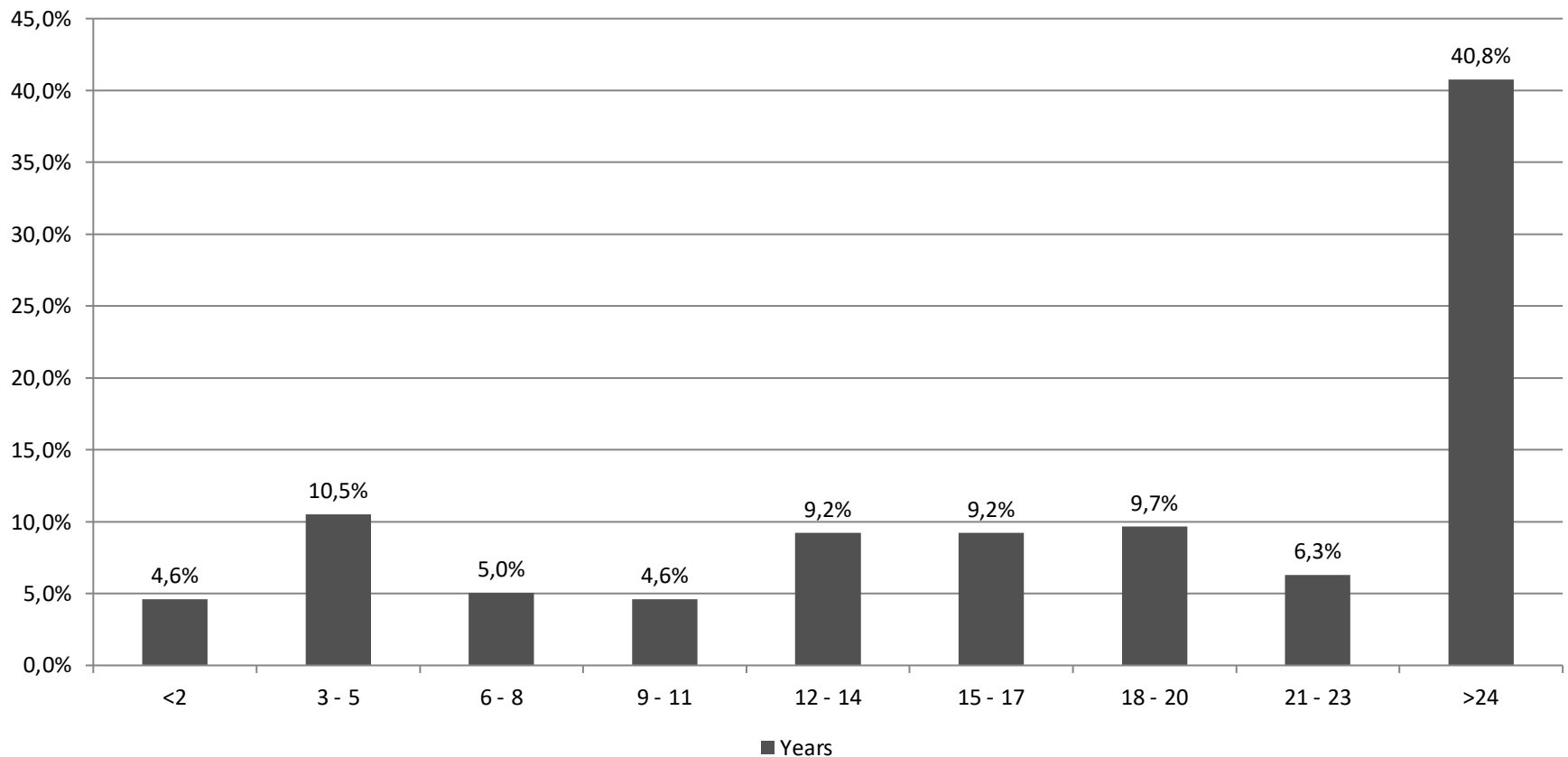


Professional characteristics (4/5)

Characteristic	%
Experience in current profession (yrs) (n=238)	
less than 2	4.6
3-11	20.1
12-20	28.1
21 or longer	47.1
Total	100.0

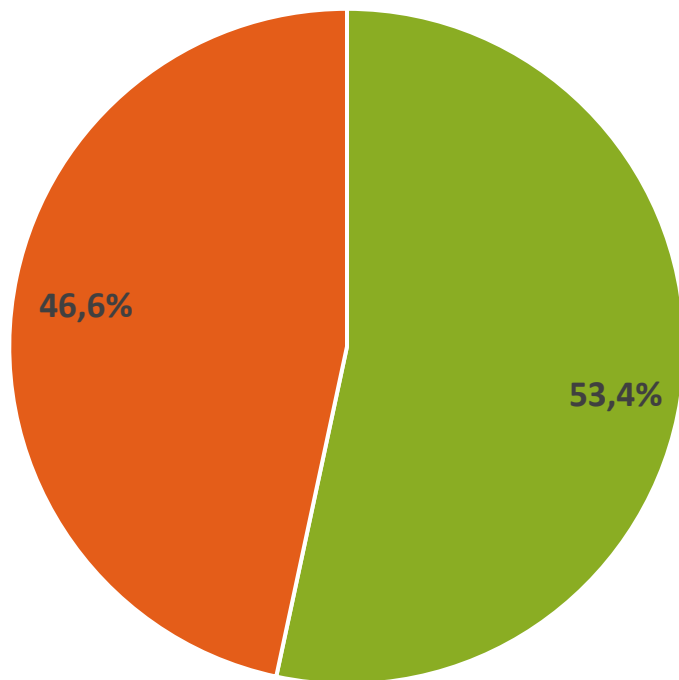
Professional characteristics (5/5)

Years of experience in current profession (n=238)



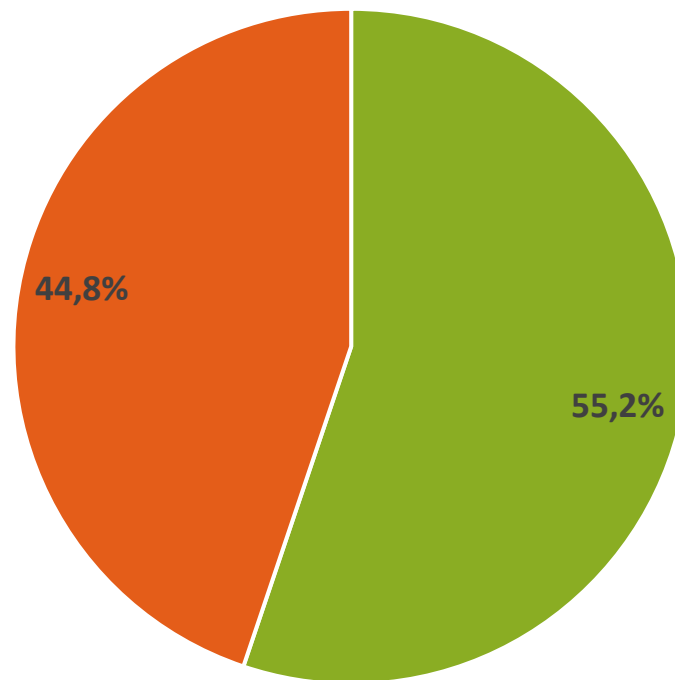
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2018 and 2019

2018 (n=238)



■ Yes ■ No

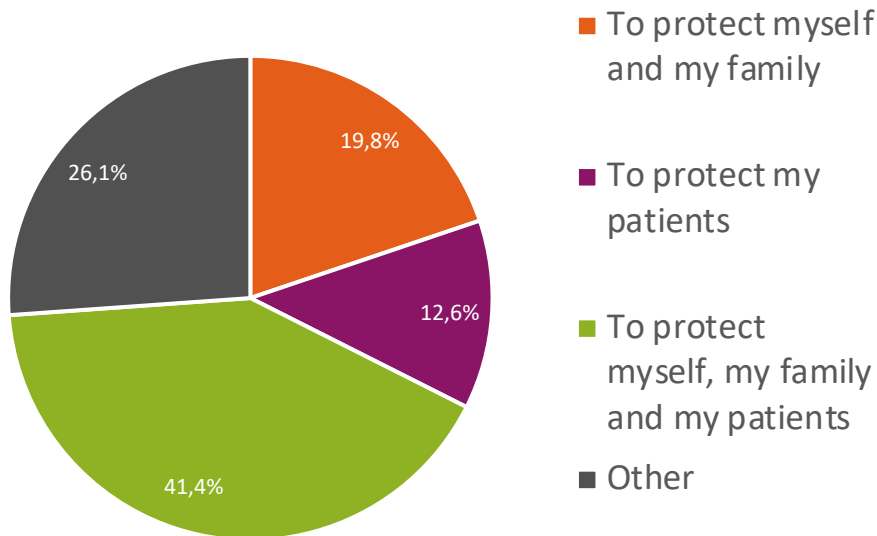
2019 (n=232)



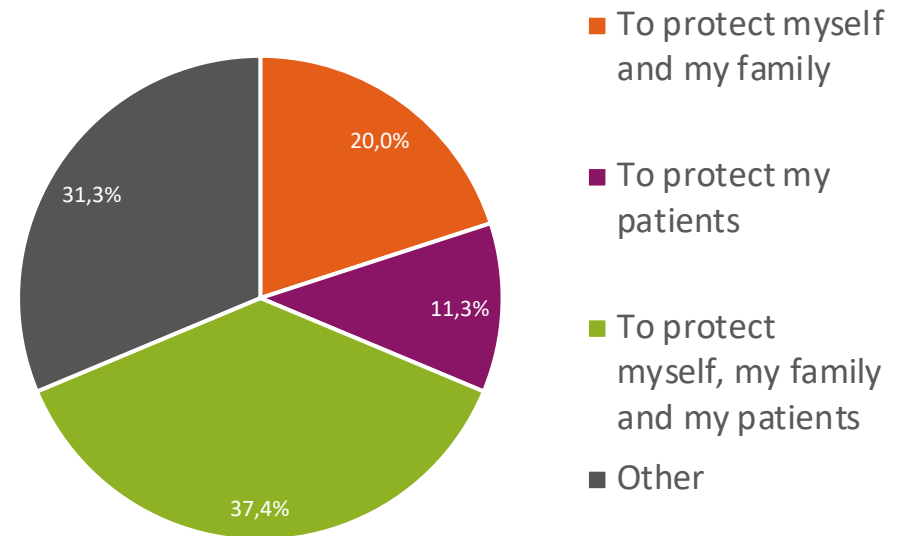
■ Yes ■ No

Motivation for getting influenza vaccination in 2018 and 2019

If you got influenza vaccination in 2018,
why? (n=113)

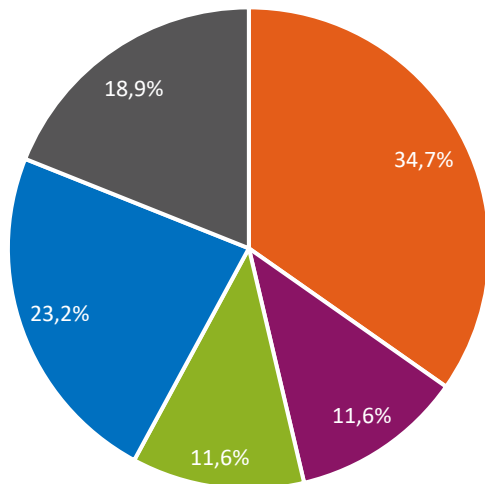


If you got influenza vaccination in 2019,
why? (n=115)



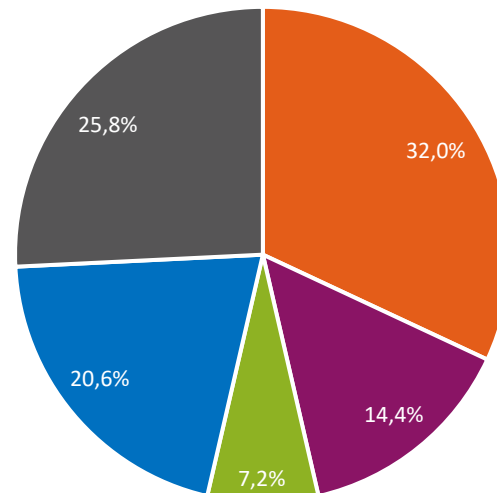
Motivation for not getting influenza vaccination in 2018 and 2019

If no influenza vaccination in 2018, why not? (n=98)



- I'm healthy/ no need/ I never had influenza
- Previous bad experience / allergy / health reasons
- No interest / no contact with patients
- I don't agree/ I don't want
- Other or no reason

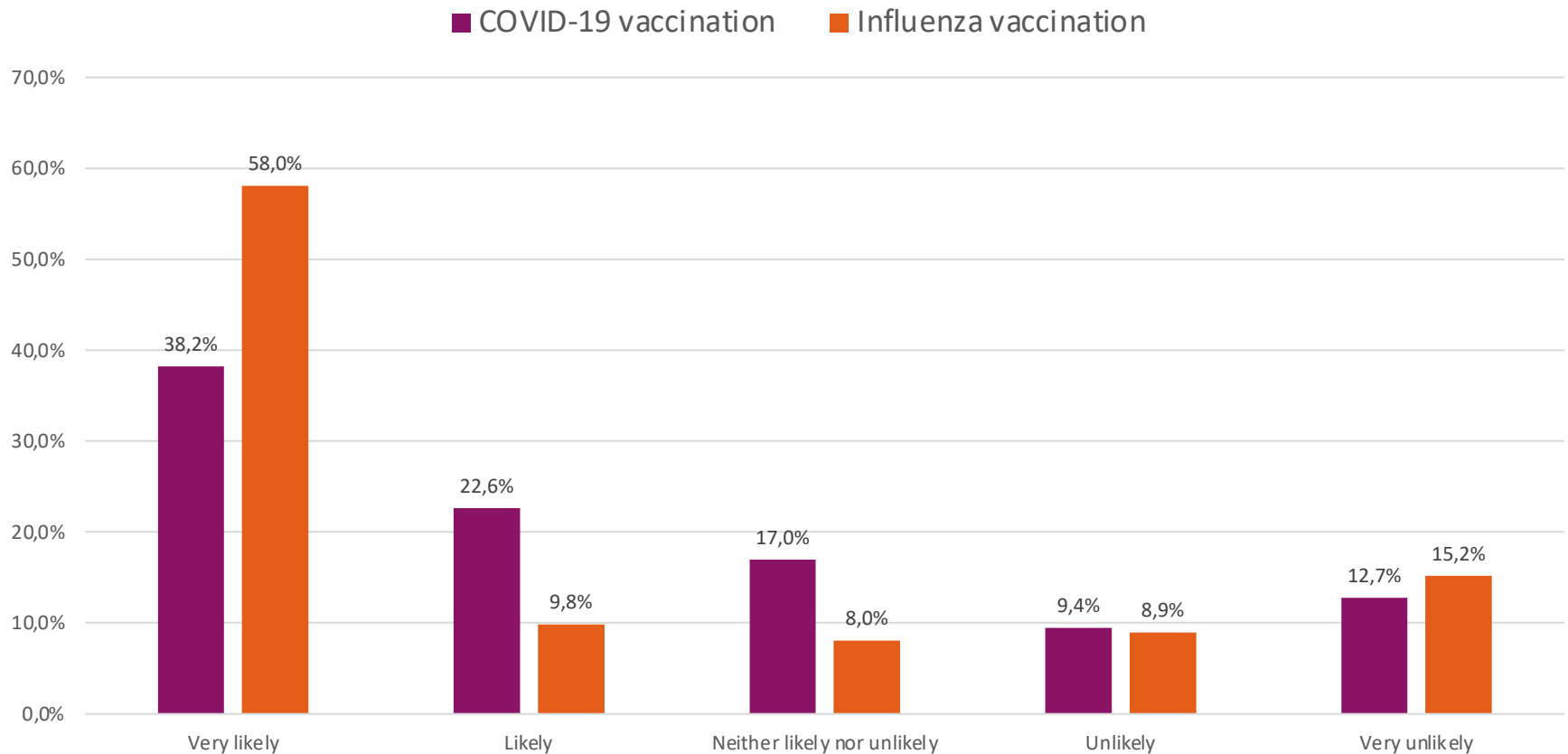
If no influenza vaccination in 2019, why not? (n=97)



- I'm healthy/ no need/ I never had influenza
- Previous bad experience / allergy / health reasons
- No interest / no contact with patients
- I don't agree/ I don't want
- Other or no reason

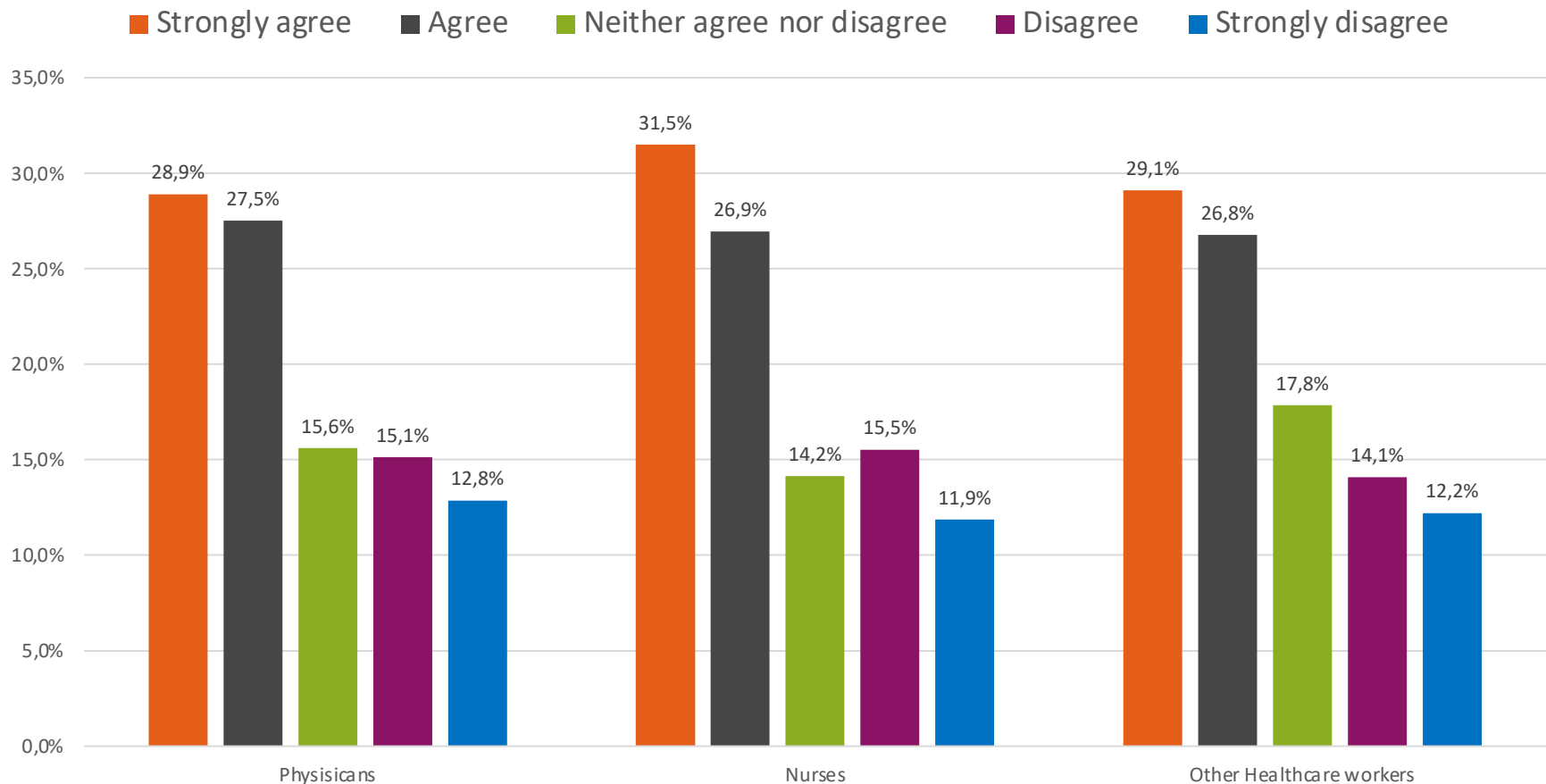
Likelihood of uptake influenza vaccination in 2020 and of COVID-19 vaccination when available

How likely will you get the influenza vaccination in 2020 (n=224) and the COVID-19 vaccination when available (n=212)?



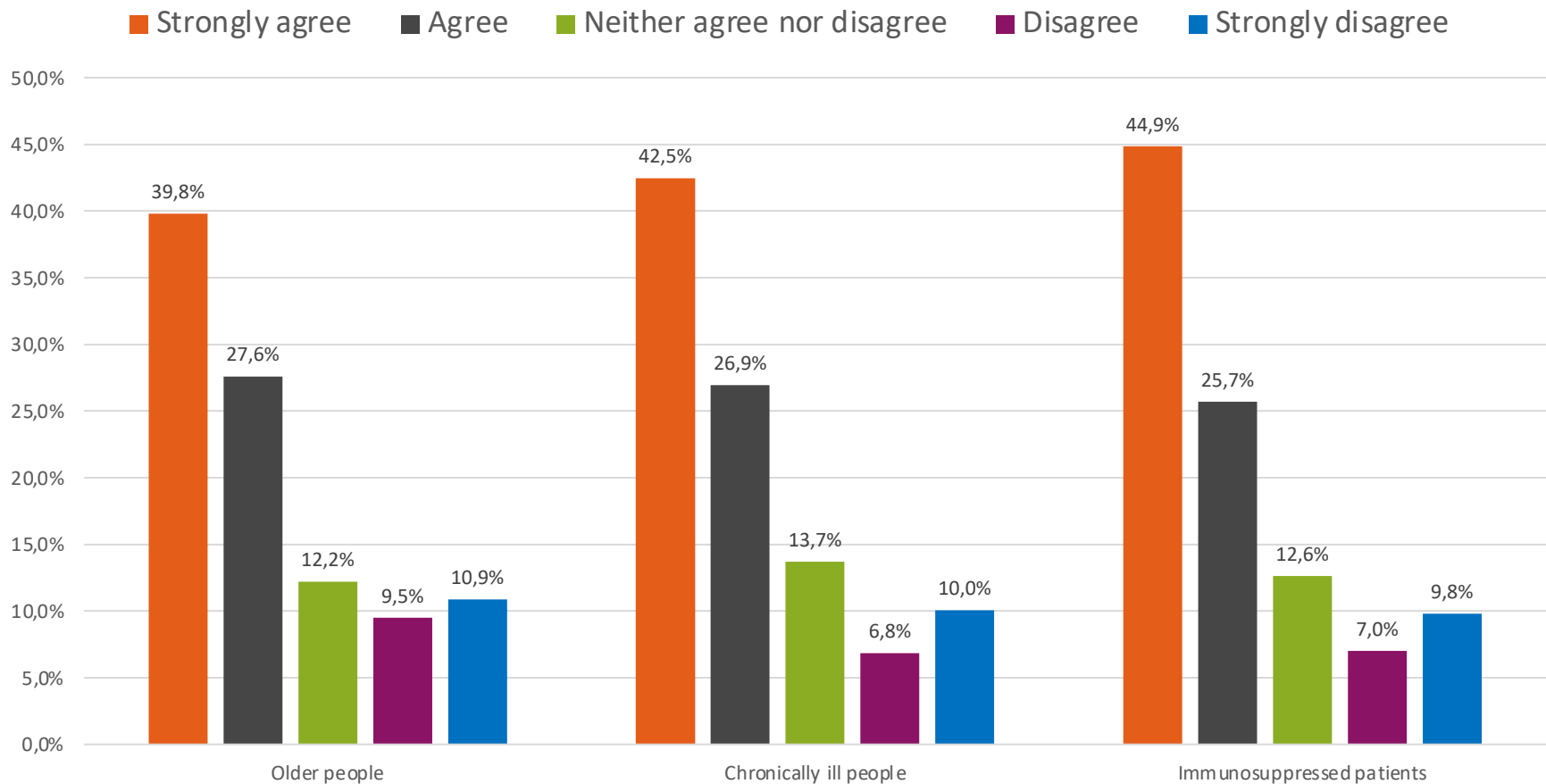
Opinion on mandating influenza vaccination for healthcare professionals

Do you agree to make influenza vaccination mandatory for specific professions? (n=224)



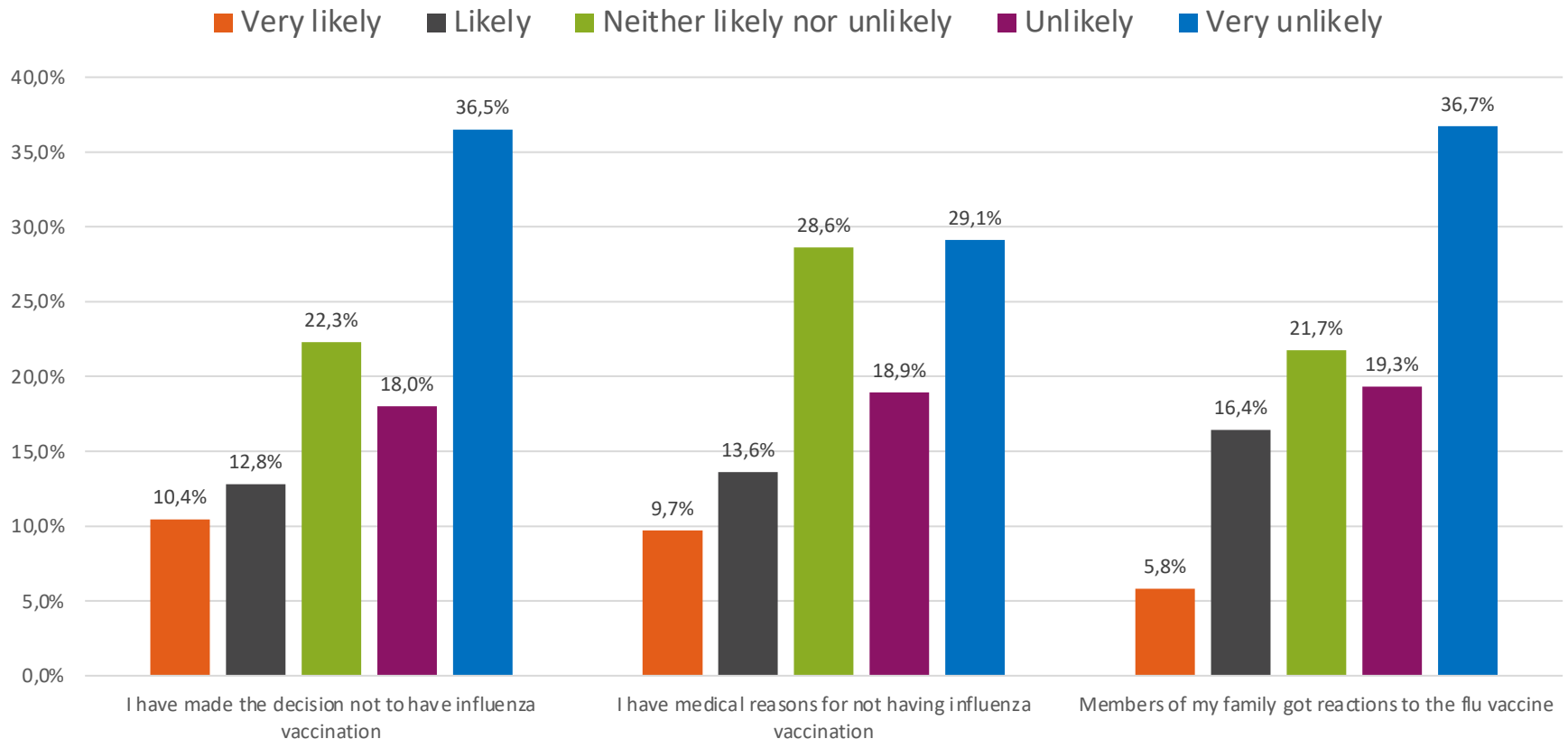
Opinion on mandating influenza vaccination for specific groups

Do you agree to make vaccination mandatory for specific groups? (n=224)



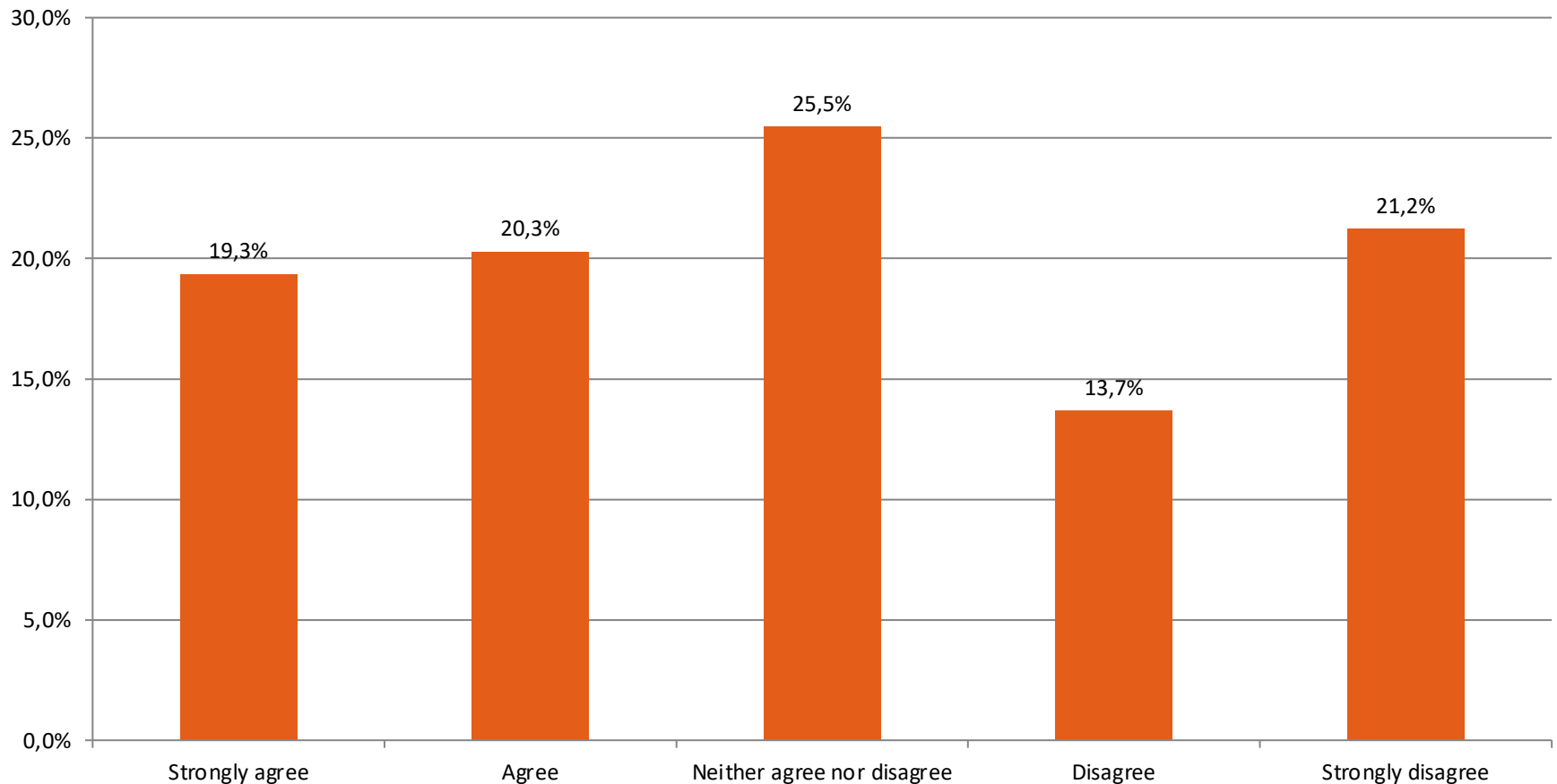
Likelihood to advise patients or carers against influenza vaccination

How likely would you advise patient or cares against vaccination in the situation enlisted below? (n=212)



Do you agree to make vaccination for COVID-19 mandatory?

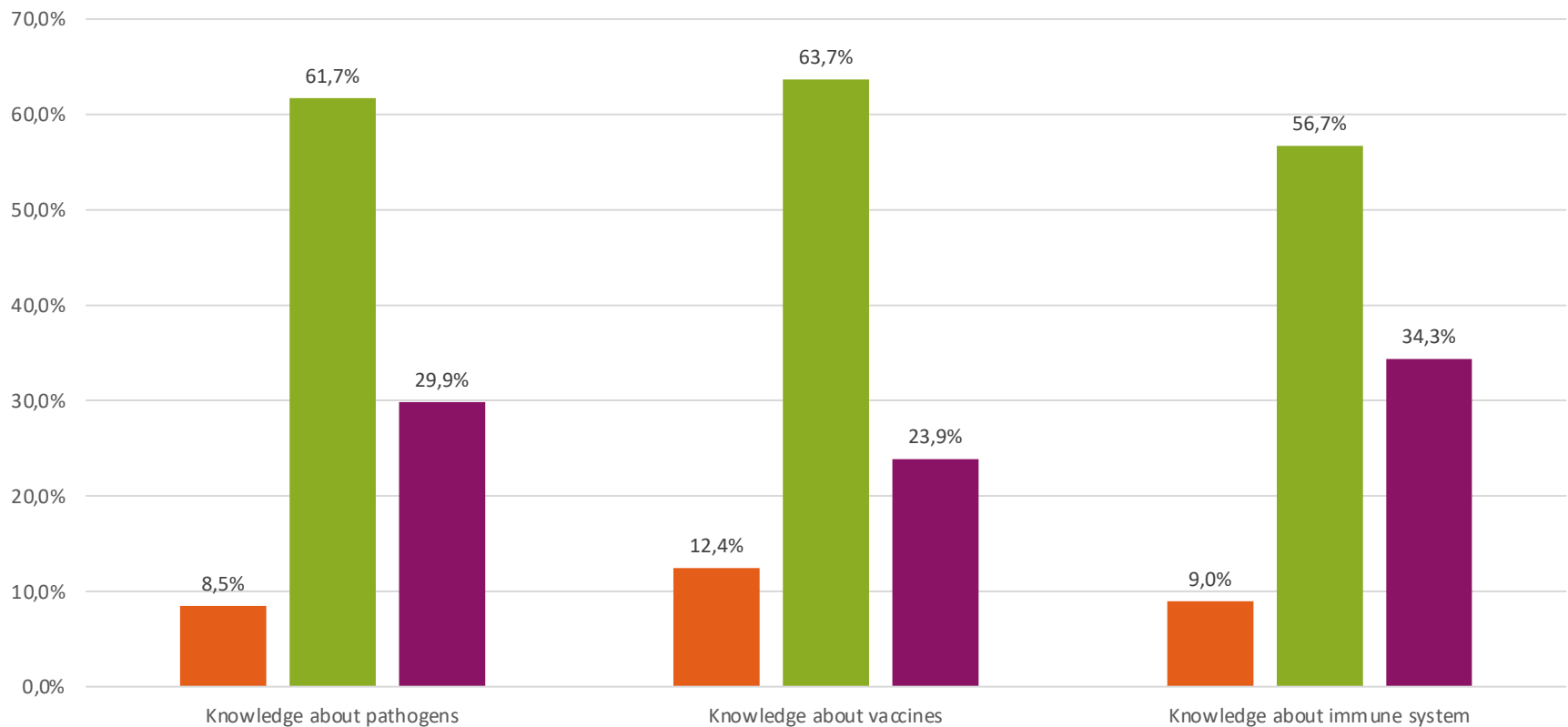
Do you agree to make vaccination for COVID-19 mandatory? (n=212)



Self-assessment of knowledge about pathogens, vaccines, and immune system

How do you assess your knowledge? (n=201)

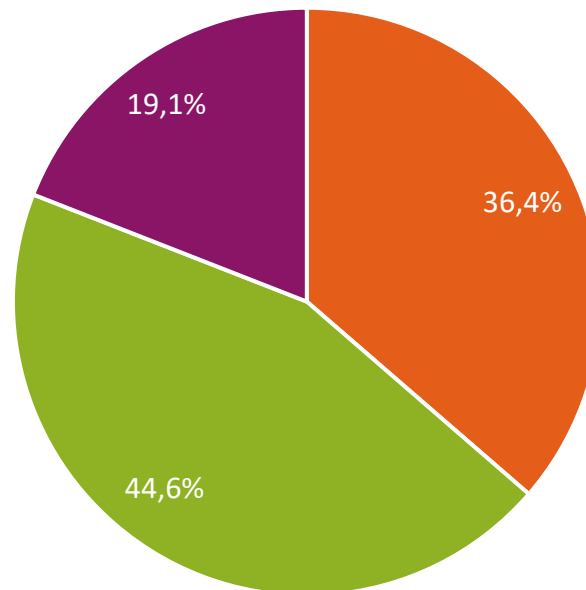
Low Medium High



Main sources for obtaining information about pathogens, vaccines and immune system

From which source did you get information about pathogens, vaccines, and immune system? (n=201)

■ Education ■ Literature ■ Media



Testing of associations between (likelihood) of uptake influenza and COVID-19 vaccination and professional activity

Tested association	N valid cases	df	Pearson Chi-square	P-value
Providing patient care – Influenza vaccinated in 2018	238	1	1.666	0.197
Providing patient care – Influenza vaccinated in 2019	232	1	1.698	0.193
Providing patient care – likelihood uptake influenza vaccination in 2020	223	4	3.736	0.443
Providing patient care – likelihood uptake COVID-19 vaccination when available	212	4	0.461	0.977

Testing of associations between uptake influenza vaccination in 2018 and 2019 and self-assessed knowledge level

Tested association	N valid cases	df	Pearson Chi-square	P-value
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2018 – knowledge of pathogens	201	2	4.230	0.121
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2018 – knowledge of vaccines	201	2	0.398	0.819
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2018 – knowledge of immune system	201	2	0.734	0.693
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2019 – knowledge of pathogens	201	2	2.294	0.318
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2019 – knowledge of vaccines	201	2	2.532	0.282
Uptake influenza vaccination in 2019 – knowledge of immune system	201	2	0.966	0.617

Testing of associations between likelihood of uptake influenza in 2020 and self-assessed knowledge level

Tested association	N valid cases	df	Pearson Chi-square	P-value
Likelihood uptake influenza vaccination in 2020 – knowledge of pathogens	200	8	9.391	0.310
Likelihood uptake influenza vaccination in 2020 – knowledge of vaccines	200	8	7.390	0.495
Likelihood uptake influenza vaccination in 2020 – knowledge of immune system	200	8	13.018	0.111

Testing of associations between likelihood of uptake COVID-19 vaccination (when available) and self-assessed knowledge level

Tested association	N valid cases	df	Pearson Chi-square	P-value
Likelihood uptake COVID-19 vaccination – knowledge of pathogens	201	8	13.117	0.108
Likelihood uptake COVID-19 vaccination – knowledge of vaccines	201	8	21.403	0.006*
Likelihood uptake COVID-19 vaccination – knowledge of immune system	201	8	15.552	0.049*

* A higher level of self-assessed knowledge about vaccines and the immune system is statistically significant associated with the likelihood to get vaccinated for COVID-19.

5. Conclusions

Conclusions (1/5)

- Of 238 respondents, the majority (76.7%) is female. Their mean age is 48.9 (± 10.1) yrs. Respondents work in 30 European and 7 non-European countries. Of those working in Europe, most work in Italy (15.5%), UK (10.5%) or the Netherlands (8.8%).
- Almost half of respondents (47.1%) works 21 yrs. or longer in their current profession. Of all respondents, the majority (73.5%) provides nursing care in different specialty areas incl. dialysis/ nephrology (19.7%), urology (11.3%), critical/ emergency care (9.2%), and surgery/ anaesthesia (9.2%).

Conclusions (2/5)

- Of respondents, 53.4% got the influenza vaccination in 2018 and 55.2% in 2019.
- Most mentioned motivation for getting vaccinated was 'to protect myself, my family and my patients' (41.4% in 2018; 37.4% in 2019).
- Most mentioned motivations for *not* getting vaccinated were 'I'm healthy/ no need/ I never had influenza' (34.7% in 2018; 32.0% in 2019) and 'I don't agree/ I don't want' (23.2% in 2018; 20.6% in 2019).

Conclusions (3/5)

- In November 2020, the majority of respondents were (very) likely to get vaccinated for influenza in 2020 (67.8%) and COVID-19 when available (60.6%).
- The majority of respondents (strongly) agrees to mandate influenza vaccination for physicians (56.4%), nurses (58.4%), and other healthcare workers (55.9%).
- The majority of respondents (strongly) agrees to mandate influenza vaccination for older people (67.4%), chronically ill people (69.4%), and immunosuppressed patients (70.6%).

Conclusions (4/5)

- About half of respondents are (very) unlikely to advise patients against influenza vaccination in the situation where respondents:
 - have made the decision not to get vaccinated for influenza (54.5%);
 - have medical reasons for not getting influenza vaccination (48.0%);
 - have family members with reaction to influenza vaccination (56.0%).
- Of respondents, 39.6% (strongly) agrees to make vaccination for COVID-19 mandatory, 34.9% (strongly) disagrees and 25.5% neither agrees nor disagrees.

Conclusions (5/5)

- The majority of respondents assesses their knowledge about pathogens, vaccines, and immune system on a medium level (61.7%; 63.7%; 56.7% resp.).
- The main sources for obtaining information related to pathogens, vaccines and immune system are: literature (44.6%), education (36.4%) and media (19.1%).
- Of potential associations tested it was found that a higher level of self-assessed knowledge about vaccines and the immune system is statistically significant associated with the likelihood to get vaccinated for COVID-19.



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