

Acceptance of Seasonal Influenza Vaccination by Healthcare Workers in Al-Wazarat Health Care Center- PSMMC, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Mostafa Abbas Kofi*, Muharib Alrashidi, Abuobieda Khogali and Saad Albattal
PSMMC, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Background:

Seasonal influenza outbreak in healthcare facilities disturbs work fluency and jeopardizes patients' safety (1). Thus, influenza vaccination of healthcare workers (HCWs) is recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), United States (US) Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the immunization guidelines set by many countries including Saudi Arabia (2). Despite this strong recommendations influenza vaccination rate among HCWs is still suboptimal all over the globe (3).

Objectives:

To estimate the rate of influenza vaccination uptake by HCWs in WHC. The study is also intended to determine the role of socio-demographic factors, work related factors and health status of HCWs on acceptance of influenza vaccine. Furthermore, it also aim at studying the effect of the HCWs' beliefs about influenza vaccine and influenza disease on acceptance of influenza vaccine by HCWs VII

Method:

A Cross-sectional study was carried out between 27 May and 15 June 2017. A random job-stratified sample of 240 HCWs was selected from HCWs at Al-Wazarat Health Care Center-PSMMC. 25 items self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the data. SPSS use to data analysis.

Results:

Out of the 240 randomly selected HCWs, 83% have completed and returned the questionnaires. A statistically significant association existed between most of the socio-demographic factors and vaccination acceptance. However, Age, marital status and income were not significantly association with the vaccination status. A statistically significant association existed between almost all work and health related factors and acceptance of the flu vaccine. Unexpectedly the only statistically insignificant association was found between chronic diseases and flu vaccination uptake. There is a positive association existed between believe in vaccine preventability, effectiveness and safety while negative with reduced susceptibility to flu disease. Our results showed that, VIII Predictors of vaccination are non-Saudi nationality, Increasing vaccination belief and clinical.

Conclusion:

The vaccination rate was higher among, males, Muslims, married, graduated and clinical worker participants. The factors affecting awareness about influenza vaccine was gender, nationality, religion, job category and education level.

Key words:

Seasonal Influenza, Vaccination, Healthcare Workers