

## **IMPACT OF EDUCATION AND INFORMATIVE INTERVENTIONS ON INFLUENZA VACCINE COVERAGE RATES IN NURSING STAFF**

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**Introduction.** The intensification of activities promoting influenza vaccinations in the group of medical professionals is necessary.

**Aim of the study.** Evaluation of the influence of selected educational and information interventions on the performance of influenza vaccinations in nursing personnel and their attitude towards this procedure.

**Material and methods.** Participants (n = 320) were randomly divided into four subgroups, and they were subject to various educational and informational interventions. The influence of individual interventions on the attitude towards influenza vaccinations was measured, using the Health Belief Model (HBM). **Results.** The highest percentage of vaccinated persons was obtained after the stationary training followed by additional information in the form of a short text message (SMS), 36%. The reminder in the form of SMS significantly affected the performance of vaccinations in the group attending the stationary training (p <0.05, OR 2.5, 95% CI 1.16-5.58); it had no impact on the vaccinations in the group participating in the e-learning. The stationary training followed by complementary information in the form of SMS was more effective in increasing the number of vaccinations compared to the e-learning followed by SMS (p <0.05, OR 2.75, 95% CI 1.06-4.86). The stationary training and the e-learning (without the complementary SMS) were equally effective (p >0.05, OR 1.87, 95% CI 0.45-2.8). **Conclusions.** A stationary training followed by complementary information in the form of SMS is more effective in increasing the number of vaccinations compared to the distance learning training followed by a supplementary SMS, so it should be recommended for implementation.