

# Less than half of US hospitals require flu shots for staff—despite risk to patients

December 9 2015

---



**Vaccinating health workers can keep flu from spreading to patients.**

**So why do less than half of hospitals require it?**

Credit: University of Michigan

Within weeks, flu will start spreading across North America, sickening millions of people. It will hit people with health problems and weak immune systems hardest, and may kill tens of thousands of them.

Multiple national recommendations urge all healthcare workers to get the [influenza vaccination](#), to reduce the chances they will pass the virus on to their patients.

But a new study finds that more than half of hospitals still don't require their doctors, nurses and other health care providers to get vaccinated against the [flu](#) - despite the fact that they're in contact with the people most vulnerable to flu every day.

In a paper published in *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*, researchers from the University of Michigan Medical School and VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System report the results of a survey they did in 2013.

They asked the people in charge of preventing healthcare-related infections in hospitals, called infection preventionists, what their hospitals' flu vaccine policies were and why.

In all, only 42.7 percent of those who responded from 386 hospitals said their hospital required flu vaccination of all healthcare providers. About 10 percent more said their hospital would require it for the following flu season.

The rate at VA hospitals was very low: 1.3 percent. Since the time of the survey, the VA system has encouraged its hospitals to work toward near-universal vaccination by the year 2020. That's in line with the recommendations set out for all healthcare workers by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

"Vaccination of [healthcare workers](#) has been shown to significantly reduce patients' risk of influenza and its complications, including pneumonia and death, compared with vaccination of patients alone," says Sanjay Saint, M.D., MPH, senior author of the new study. "To put it bluntly, American hospitals have a lot of work to do." Saint is the George Dock professor internal medicine at U-M and chief of medicine at the VA Ann Arbor.

"Mandated vaccinations are not a simple panacea and will continue to be met with challenges and opposition for numerous reasons," says M. Todd Greene, Ph.D., MPH, lead author of the new study and a research investigator at U-M and the VA. "But our findings suggest that opportunities remain for many healthcare organizations to require vaccination of their staff to increase coverage rates."

About 15 percent of the non-VA infection prevention specialists surveyed said that opposition from healthcare worker unions or concerns about staff opposition was keeping their hospitals from requiring vaccination. The concern about union opposition was higher at the VA hospitals, where 27.6 percent of infection control staff surveyed said this was a factor in the lack of a [flu vaccine](#) requirement.

Another factor seems to be variation in the willingness of hospital administrators to implement a requirement. About 22 percent of those surveyed said simply that their [hospital](#) administration would not mandate the vaccine.

Another 22 percent of the non-VA hospitals said their providers were "strongly encouraged" to get vaccinated against the flu. For more than half of the 77 VA hospitals that returned surveys, infection prevention staff said that they could not mandate the vaccine because they were part of a federal system.

Something short of a requirement appears to be in place at many hospitals, though the survey did not ask respondents to go into detail about the specifics of their policies. Just over 21 percent of those surveyed said that the vaccine wasn't mandated at their hospitals, but that unvaccinated staff had to sign a form saying they had declined to get vaccinated, or wear a mask while seeing patients during flu season.

Saint notes that research shows that vaccine mandates for healthcare

providers work. A survey conducted by the CDC in 2015 showed that healthcare settings with mandatory vaccination for healthcare personnel achieved 96 percent vaccination coverage of their workers, compared to only 44 percent coverage in settings that didn't require or promote vaccination.

Because of this, the CDC recommends annual influenza vaccination for all healthcare personnel who provide direct patient care.

Flu vaccine policies and programs aim to prevent possible transmission of the flu not only to patients, but to co-workers in order to ensure a healthy healthcare workforce that can take care of patients during the winter months when [flu activity](#) can increase demand for health care.

While the flu [vaccine](#) does not guarantee immunity from flu, it does reduce the severity of the disease for those who catch it.

**More information:** M. Todd Greene et al. Influenza Vaccination Requirements for Healthcare Personnel in U.S. Hospitals: Results of a National Survey, *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology* (2015). DOI: [10.1017/ice.2015.277](https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2015.277)

Provided by University of Michigan Health System

Citation: Less than half of US hospitals require flu shots for staff—despite risk to patients (2015, December 9) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-12-hospitals-require-flu-shots-staffdespite.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--