

Researchers find patients in the ER are willing to get a flu shot

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Simply asking patients to get the flu vaccine, and combining it with helpful video and print messages, is enough to persuade many who visit emergency departments to roll up their sleeves, according to a new study

led by UC San Francisco.

Researchers found a 32% vaccine uptake in [patients](#) who were asked if they'd be interested in getting the flu shot and told their health providers would be informed. They saw a 41% uptake for those who were asked about receiving a flu shot and received a pamphlet, watched a three-minute video of a physician with a similar ethnic background discussing the vaccine and were told about the benefits of the vaccine.

The [study](#) was published in *NEJM Evidence*.

The researchers say this type of systematic approach could lead to more underserved people receiving vaccines, especially those whose primary health care occurs in emergency departments.

Flu can be fatal

Flu leads to considerable mortality in the United States—annual death rates are typically in the tens of thousands, especially when combined with pneumonia—but vaccination is particularly low among underserved populations and those whose primary care occurs in emergency departments. Such patients often face general vaccine hesitancy or a lack of opportunities for the flu shot.

"This research arose from our desire to address the health disparities that we see every day in our [emergency department](#), especially among homeless persons, the uninsured and [immigrant populations](#)," said first author, Robert M. Rodriguez, MD, a professor of Emergency Medicine with the UCSF School of Medicine.

Investigators in the study created [flu vaccine](#) messaging—including a brief video, flyer and a scripted health provider question, "Would you be willing to accept the influenza vaccine?"—and assessed their

effectiveness among nearly 800 patients in five cities: San Francisco, Houston, Philadelphia, Seattle and Durham, North Carolina.

The median age was 46. More than half the participants in the trial were Black or Latino, 16% lacked [health insurance](#), nearly a third had no [primary care](#) and 9% were homeless or living in severely inadequate housing. These demographic characteristics are similar to patient populations often served by urban emergency departments.

The researchers designed the clinical trial to span a single flu season between Oct. 2022 and Feb. 2023.

"Overall, our study adds to the growing body of knowledge showing that a number of important public health interventions can and should be delivered to underserved populations in emergency departments," said Rodriguez, whose previous research has found the effectiveness of delivering similar COVID-19 vaccine messaging to emergency department patients.

More information: *NEJM Evidence* (2024).
evidence.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/EVIDOa2300197

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