

Nursing Interventions To Improve Pneumococcal Vaccination

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Background

- Streptococcus pneumonia results in more deaths than any other vaccine-preventable disease in the United States.
- The Healthy People 2020 goal for pneumococcal vaccination coverage is 90% among non-institutionalized people aged ≥ 65 years, and 60% for high risk adults aged 19-64 years.¹
- According to two national surveys completed in 2007 only 65.6% of US adults aged ≥ 65 years, had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination; and only 32.8% of high risk adults aged 19-64 years had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.^{2,3}

Purpose

- Improve the pneumococcal vaccination assessment and administration rates
- Increase nurses (RNs and NPs) knowledge of pneumococcal disease

References

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Methodology

- A multifaceted nurse-driven intervention program developed and implemented over a 3 month period
- Surveys post-intervention program to assess knowledge deficits and to assess the degree of positive affect the interventions had on nursing practice

Interventions

Informed: Mandatory all-staff meeting; patient instructions updated; information enclosed with appointment reminders; voicemail message with emphasis on importance of vaccination

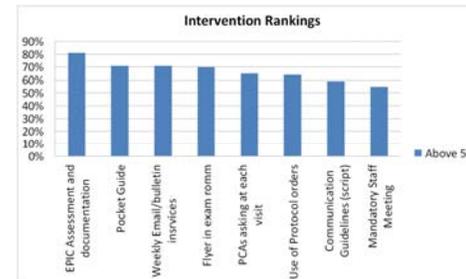
Involved: Defined role of each level of staff in the process (scheduling, registration, techs, RNs, NPs)

Intervention: "Ask, Advise, Alert" script developed, with actions specific for each discipline

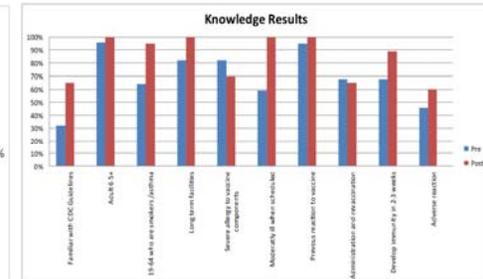
Educational Resources: Developed posters & flyers; PPSV pocket guides to clinicians; 12 weekly email/ bulletin board in-services on 6 different topics (e.g., indications for PPSV to storage and handling)

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Results



Intervention Rankings of staff response when asked: "somewhat /strongly agree the intervention had a positive affect on your knowledge and or practice".



Staff were asked the same questions pre- and post-intervention. The percent accuracy of correct answers was increased in 9 out of the 10 questions.

Conclusion

- Use of Nurse Led Multifaceted Intervention Program was effective to:
 - Increase nurses knowledge.
 - Improve the pneumococcal vaccination compliance rates from our baseline data.
- Nurses more than doubled the percent of time they always discuss the possible consequences of pneumonia if not vaccinated (18% to 45%).
- An average of monthly Pneumovax documentation compliance rates showed increase post intervention (60% to 69%).

Implications

- Nurses should incorporate assessing, advising and administering the vaccine into daily practice.
- Further studies with a larger sample size should be explored, including other patient populations and /or settings known to have low vaccination compliance rates.

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