

Rowan University

Rowan Digital Works

Rowan-Virtua Research Day

28th Annual Research Day

May 2nd, 12:00 AM

Determinants of Vaccine Hesitancy Among Parents and Caregivers

Priya Srivastava
Rowan University

Follow this and additional works at: https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day



Part of the [Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms Commons](#), [Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons](#), [Health and Medical Administration Commons](#), [Infectious Disease Commons](#), [Pediatrics Commons](#), [Preventive Medicine Commons](#), [Psychological Phenomena and Processes Commons](#), [Public Health Education and Promotion Commons](#), and the [Virus Diseases Commons](#)
Let us know how access to this document benefits you - share your thoughts on our [feedback form](#).

Srivastava, Priya, "Determinants of Vaccine Hesitancy Among Parents and Caregivers" (2024). *Rowan-Virtua Research Day*. 137.

https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day/2024/may2/137

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences, Events, and Symposia at Rowan Digital Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in Rowan-Virtua Research Day by an authorized administrator of Rowan Digital Works.



Determinants of Vaccine Hesitancy Among Parents and Caregivers

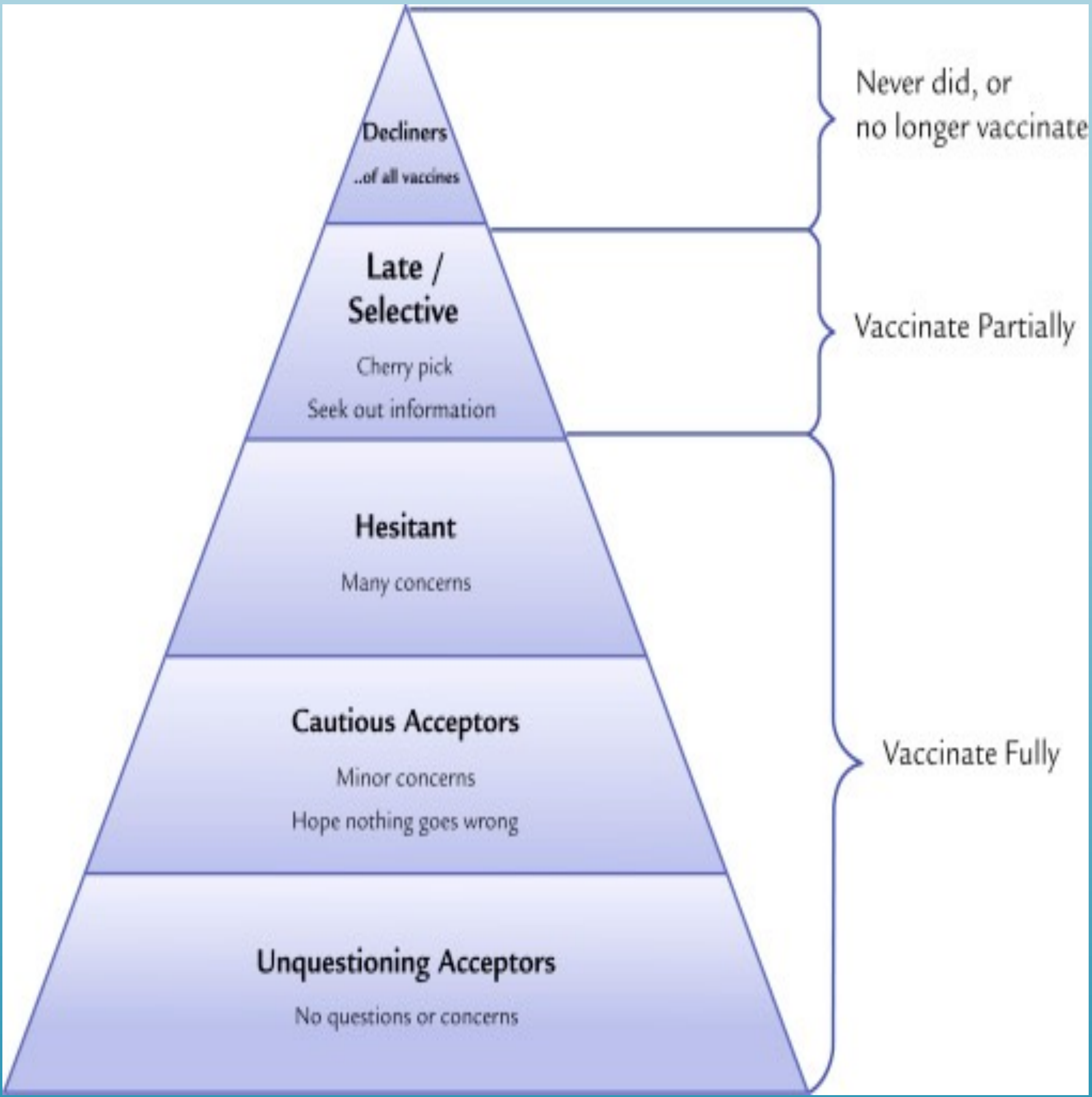
Priya Srivastava

OMS II | Rowan-Virtua School of Osteopathic Medicine



BACKGROUND

- Vaccination efforts in the United States and globally are one of the largest contributors to pediatric preventative health
- Routine immunizations in the U.S for children ≤ 10 years old cover 14 vaccine- preventable diseases
- As a result, an estimated 732,000 deaths, 21 million hospitalizations and 322 diagnosed cases of diseases have been prevented between 1993 and 2013.
- Vaccines remain a point of contention with pediatricians and their patient's caregivers
- Many parents maintain hesitancy to give vaccines; due to a number of reasons
- Perceived risk and fear of side effects from vaccines more than the disease itself, can cause out of proportion concern
- Misinformation spread through the media as well as social media platforms can contribute to hesitancy
 - seen during the COVID-19 vaccination efforts

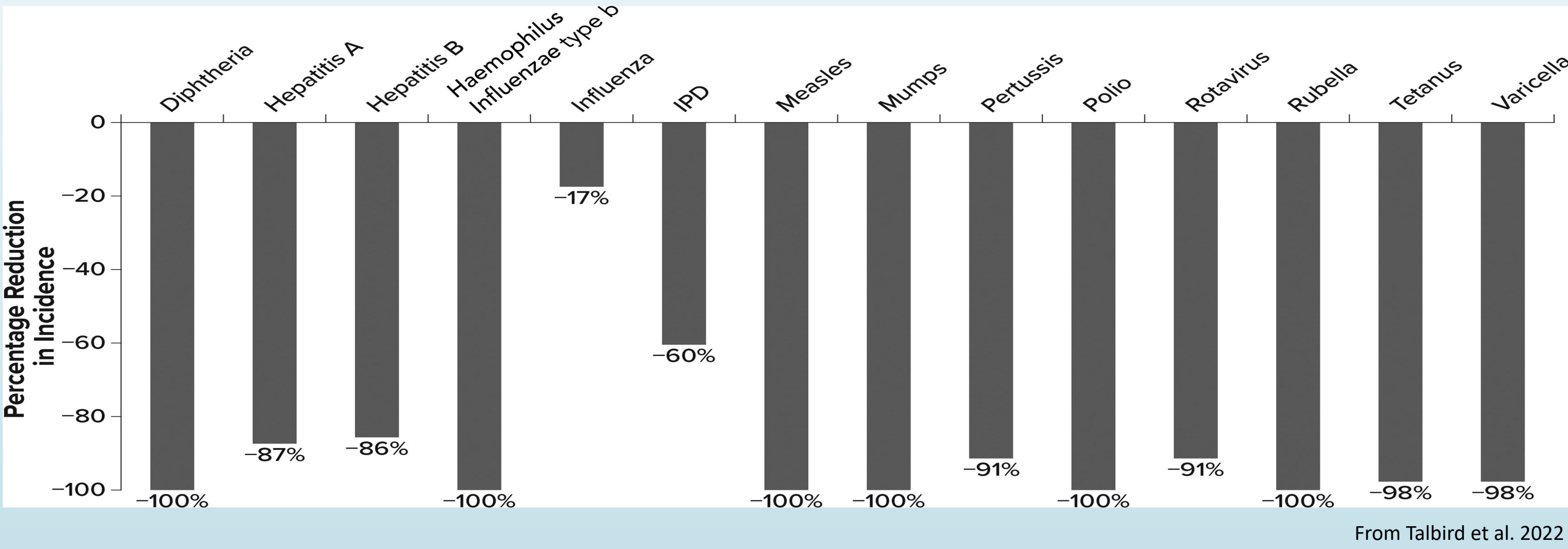


From: Leask, J. (2015, May 12).

The spectrum of vaccine hesitancy can be visualized here.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Understanding the determinants of vaccine hesitancy will allow healthcare workers and those working on vaccine efforts to better approach parents and caregivers who are against vaccination
- This is relevant globally in countries like the Philippines and China where vaccine hesitancy is also present
- As depicted below, incidence of multiple diseases has been substantially reduced following vaccination



From Talbird et al. 2022

METHODS

Search Term

Vaccine Hesitancy

• PubMed: N=6,698

Anti-Vaccination Views

• Pubmed: N=36

Childhood immunization rates

• Pubmed: N=1,922

Research design: Literature Review
Database: Pubmed

Articles Screened: 8,656
Articles after filters applied: 2,056

Filters:
Years: 2010-2024
Exclusion of Abstracts

Articles selected: 12

RESULTS

Main Determinants of Hesitancy

- SES and demographic of patients and caregivers
- Shared decision making model between physicians and caregivers
- Fear of risk of vaccine; risk of vaccines are visible, benefit is not as apparent

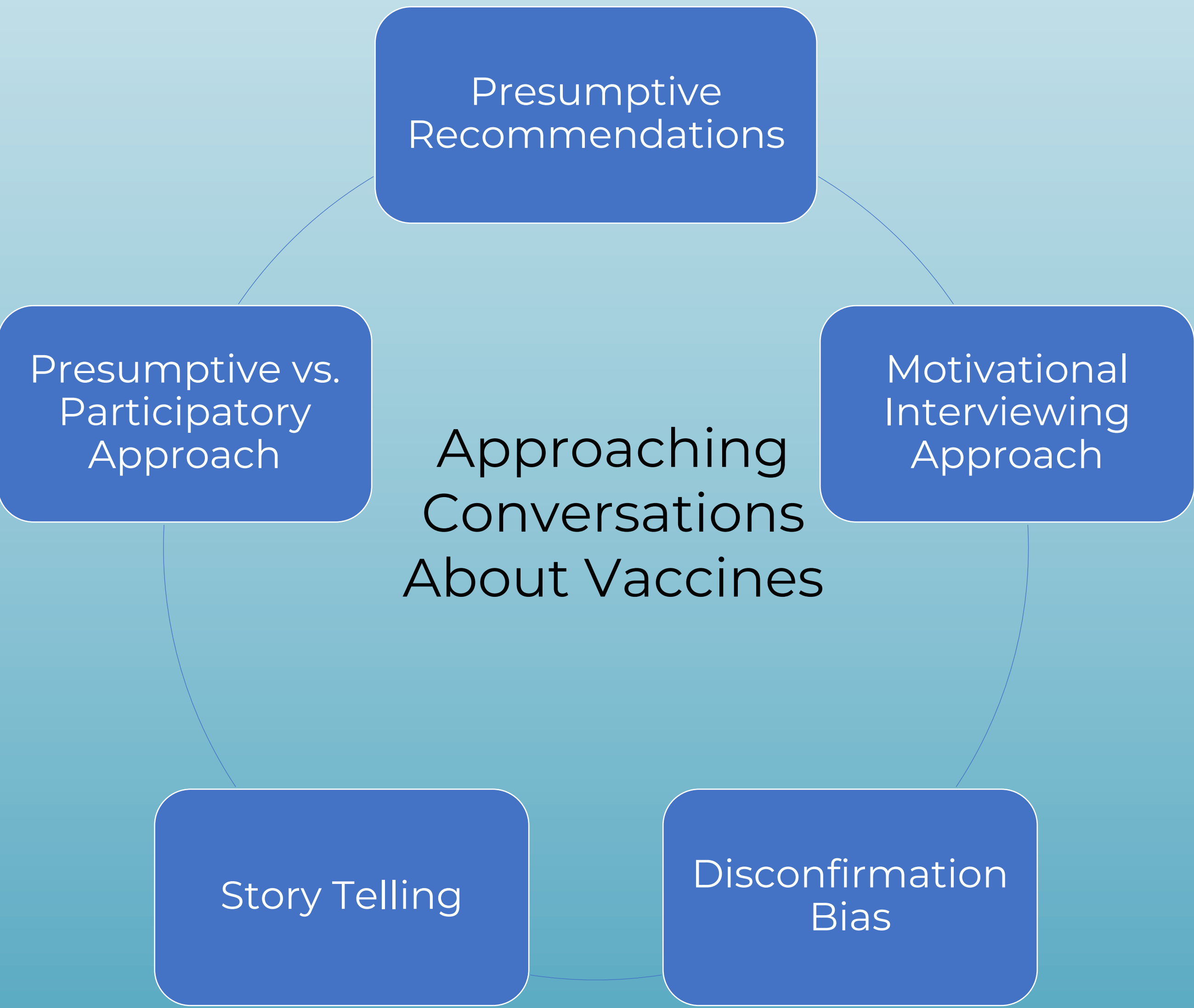
Using different approaches to conversation about vaccine hesitancy has yielded different results

DISCUSSION

The reasons for vaccine hesitancy vary. Among them, the main targets of change for reducing vaccine hesitancy is the **shared decision making model** between physicians and caregivers. To work towards reducing vaccine hesitancy, researchers encourage the spread of unbiased, trustworthy, scientifically based information given by physicians to their patients

1. This is the most effective way that is met with the least resistance
2. Establishes trust between patient and physician

The structuring of choices can be effective tools in tackling vaccine hesitancy and guiding behavioral change. Decisions are frequently influenced not just by the substance of the choice but also by **how options are presented**, referred to as **choice architecture**. The following components of a conversation between the two parties are encouraged to be taken into account:



CONCLUSION & FUTURE DIRECTION

- In the future, it will be important to understand the best way to approach conversations about vaccines
- Presumptive way or participatory approach:
 - **Presumptive approach** has shown to be promising: The doctor employs language that assumes the caregiver intends to vaccinate their child.
 - **Participatory Approach** has less success: The doctor invites the parent or caregiver to give their opinion regarding vaccination, in an open-ended format
- Altering such conversations, as well as encouraging motivational interviewing has potential to increase immunization rates in children
- Additionally, strengthening state policies regarding childhood immunization can do so as well