



Primary care perspective

dr Calin Bumbulut
dr Gindrovel Dumitra
dr Madalina Vesa
Silvia Lepadatescu

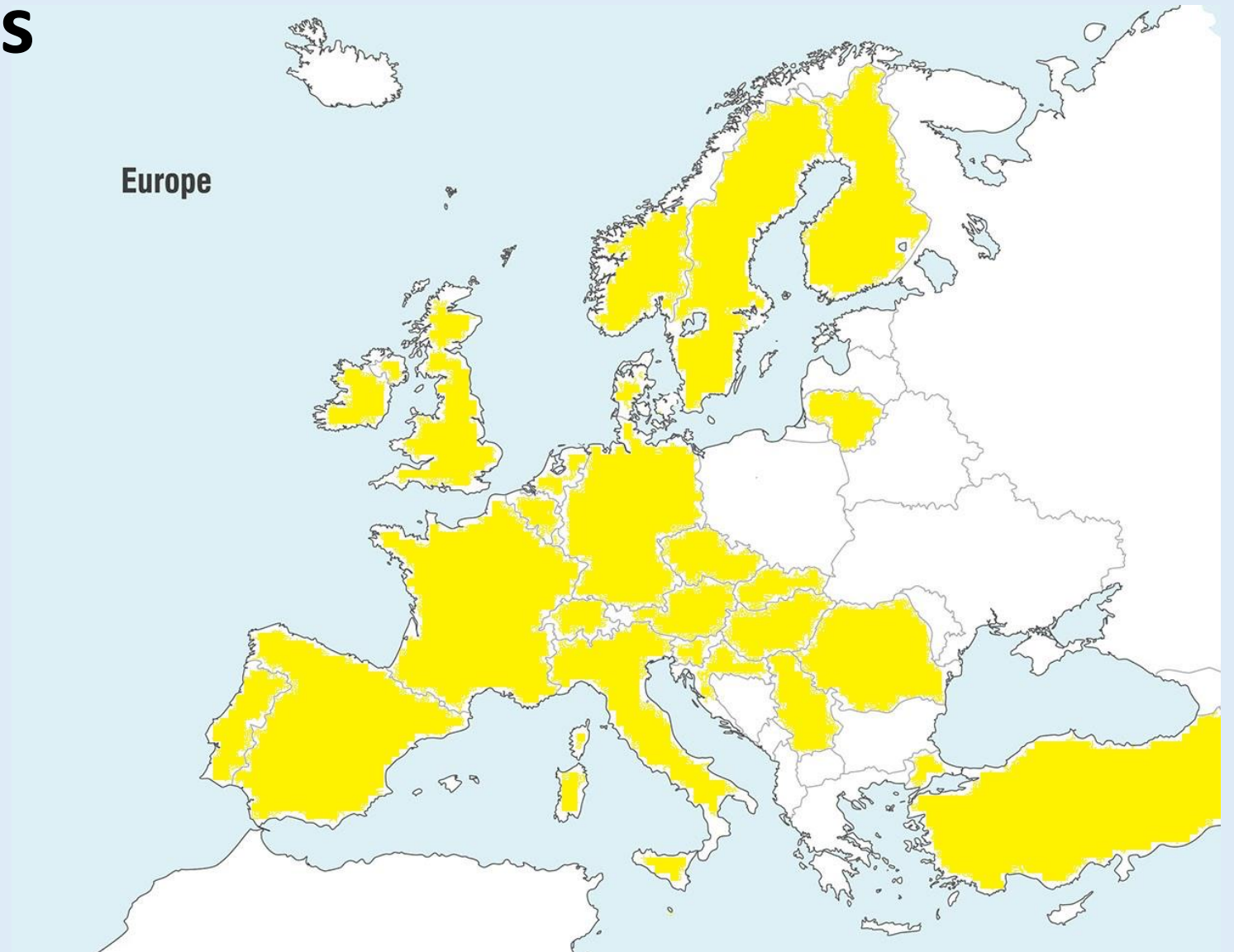
Survey regarding vaccination process across UEMO countries

Started last month,
according previous
discussions in GA

Using google forms



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UNION EUROPÉENNE
DES MÉDECINS OMNIPRATICIENS/MÉDECINS DE FAMILLE





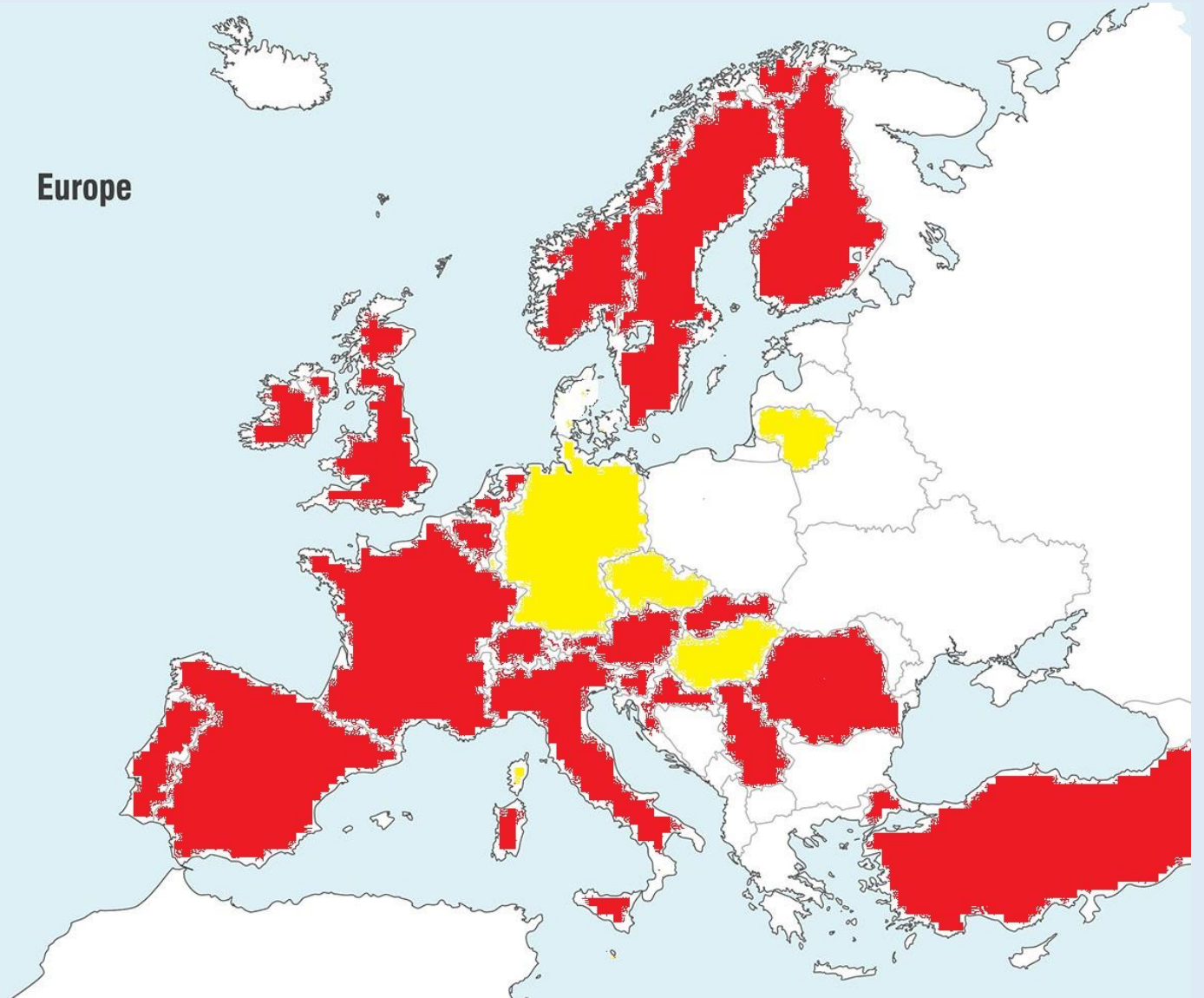
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23 responses;

**2 countries - 2 responses (UK,
Switzerland)**

21 countries out of 25 member

Europe





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GP practice: 6 countries (UK, Ireland, Sweden, Portugal, Romania, Türkiye);

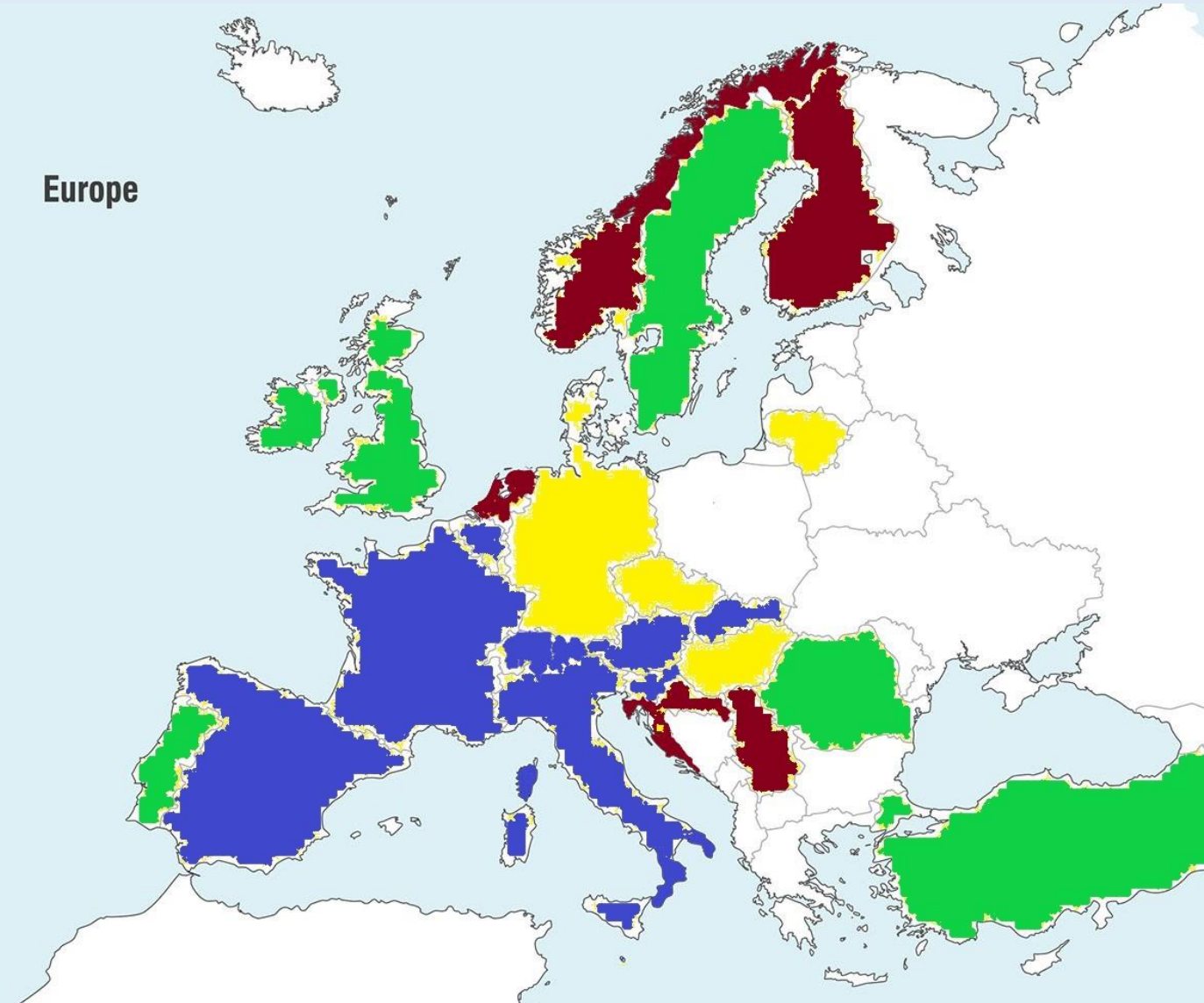
GP practice and other: 10 countries

No GP practice: 5 countries (Finland, Norway, Serbia, Croatia, Netherlands)

Serbia- only pediatrics

Other facilities: vaccination centres, pediatrician, pharmacies, community health centres, school, a special preventive service for children run by nurses

Child vaccination





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Adult vaccination

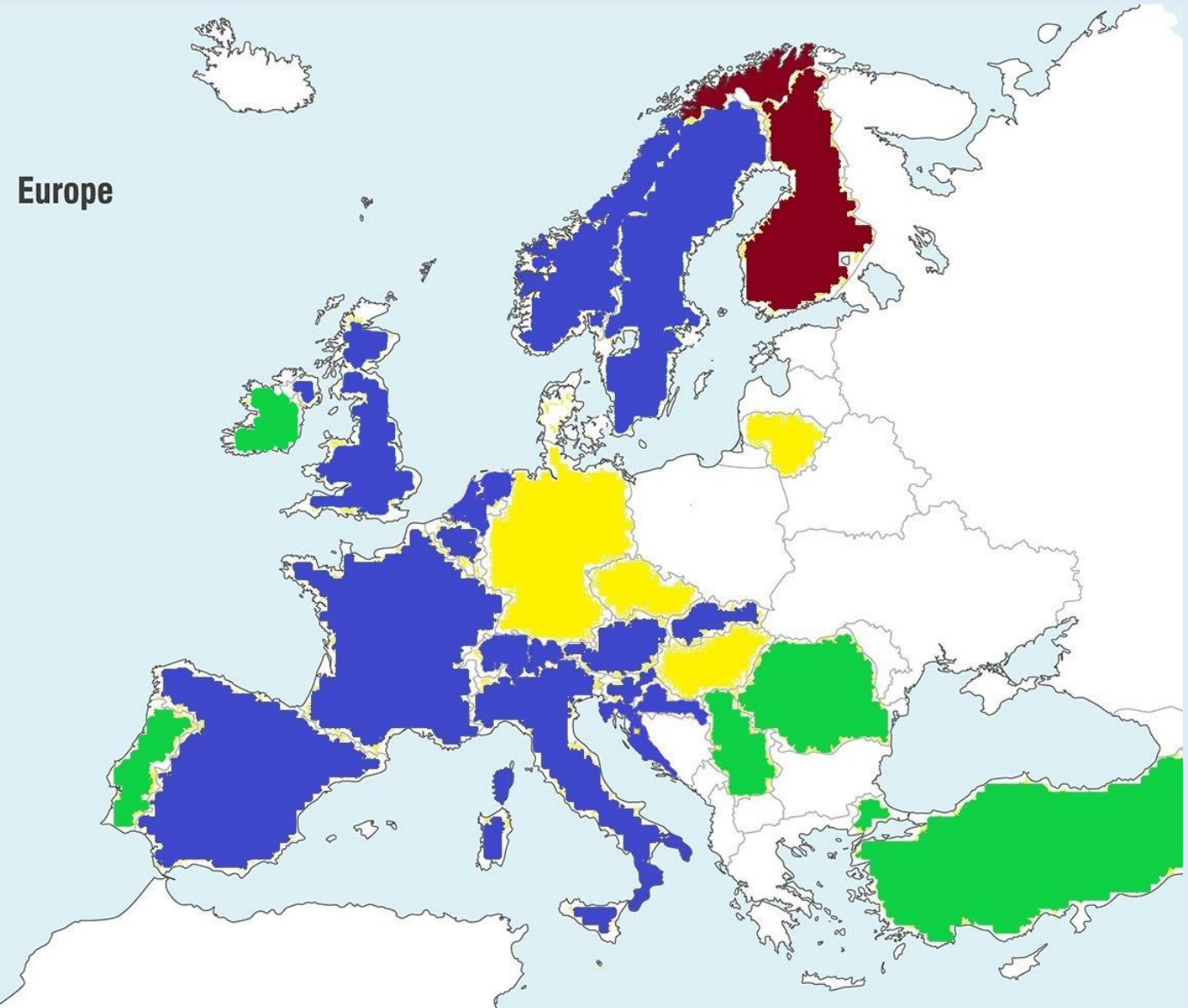
20 countries out of 21 GPs are involved

GP practice: 5 countries (Ireland, Serbia, Portugal, Romania, Türkiye);

GP practice and other: 15 countries

No GP practice: 1 country (Finland)

Other facilities: vaccination centres, hospital, pharmacies, community health centres, other specialties





Mandatory vaccination

- **“Yes”-6 countries (26%):** Malta, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, France, Italy
- **Turkyie:** *“there is not mandate but vaccination rates are above %96. In previous years there was a case in constitutional court about this subject. the court decided that mandatory about vaccines may result in limitations in human rights.”*

In the case of patients/family members who refuse vaccination, are there specified interventions by the state or medical staff, such as counseling the hesitant person about vaccination?

- **“Yes”-8 countries (36%): Serbia, UK, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Croatia, Netherlands, Slovenia;**
- *Counselling by a doctor and signature on the Medical Intervention Refusal Form. If children are involved, a properly filled out vaccination card is necessary when enrolling in school and kindergarten. Also, upon application, the Sanitary Inspector fines parents if they do not respond to the invitation for vaccination 3 times*
- *The GP is encouraged to counsel*
- *The preventive service do regular follow-up during childhood, and meet the parents regularly. Methods of getting people to change their mind are soft. A high vaccination rate makes these families “outliers”. Not a bit issue in Norway*
- *You have to call parents for consultation for this issue and if they refuse to come or keep the same attitude you have to contact inspection at Ministry of Health for further measurements (Croatia);*
- *youth health centre locally community based asks about these things in routine-checkups*
- *counselling, inability to go to state kindergarten,...*

Regarding to the counseling activity in order to increase the confidence in vaccination, there are individual or group counseling techniques implemented in the primary care?

- “Yes”-6 countries (26%): Serbia, UK, Austria, Sweden, Slovenia, Italia.
- *When it comes to vaccination against Covid, individual counseling was practiced for epidemiological reasons. When it comes to other vaccines, panels are organized where **health workers and media celebrities talk to citizens** (Serbia)*
- *We have an a prompt sheet so **we all give a consistent message** (UK)*
- *Print-information for Patients*
- ***mostly individual counseling***
- *constant information campaigns organized with soft messages*



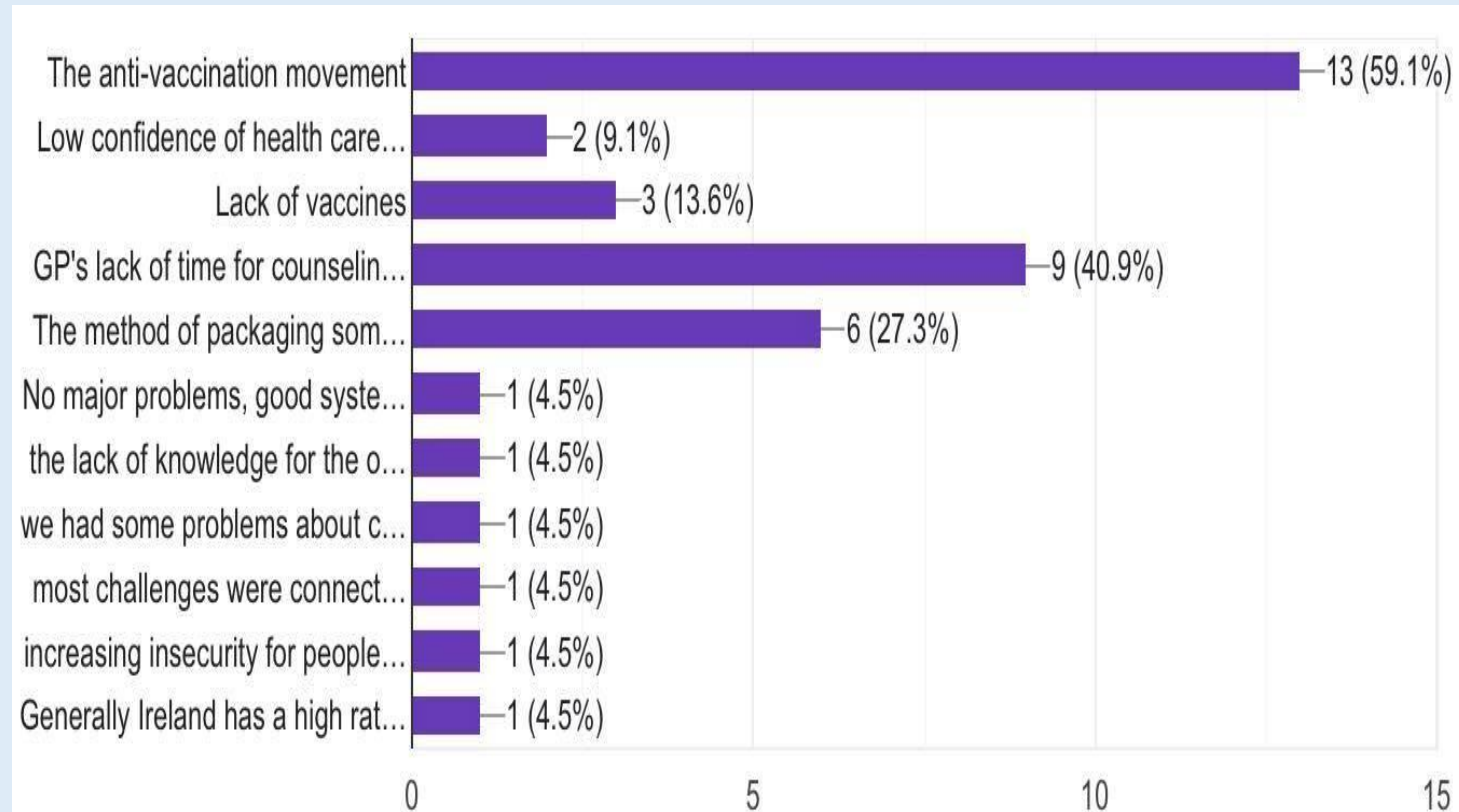
Is GP/FP involved in this process?

12 countries: Slovakia, Ireland, Serbia, UK, Spain, Turkiye, Norway, Ireland, Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Italia.

- *GP through icgp is integral pr of process Print-information for Patients*
- *Just when persons/patients want to discuss vaccination. **They usually chose to ask their GP***
- *it consists of a short theoretical introduction about the type of vaccine and what it protects against, followed by answers to questions*
- *GPs may, and do, individually try to encourage vaccination among the vaccine hesitant. **over 80% of the entire C19 vaccinations programme has been delivered by GP/FM that is approaching 200million vaccines***
- *the vaccine is applied in gp office. **gp has a role of counselling about every vaccination .***
- ***GPs play a key role in encouraging vaccination uptake in Ireland***
- *although in some regions GP's try to address this issue; eg by standing with vaccination stands on a large market place, or buying tens of thousands of vaccines and asking their populations (this happened in two of twelve provinces) to be vaccinated in the GP practice. This is more exception than rule.*
- ***mostly individual counseling, rarely public health promotion projects***
- *Gp first place for vaccination but covid in centers; **people ask their doctor and we speak about it with our patients***
- *periodic messages by Social one way that start discussion at the first visit with the patient*

The most important challenges in your country related to the vaccination process:

- The anti-vaccination movement: 11 countries
- GP's lack of time for counseling hesitant people: 9 countries
- The method of packaging some vaccines in multidose vials: 5 countries
- Lack of vaccines: 3 countries
- Low confidence of health care workers in vaccination: 2 countries

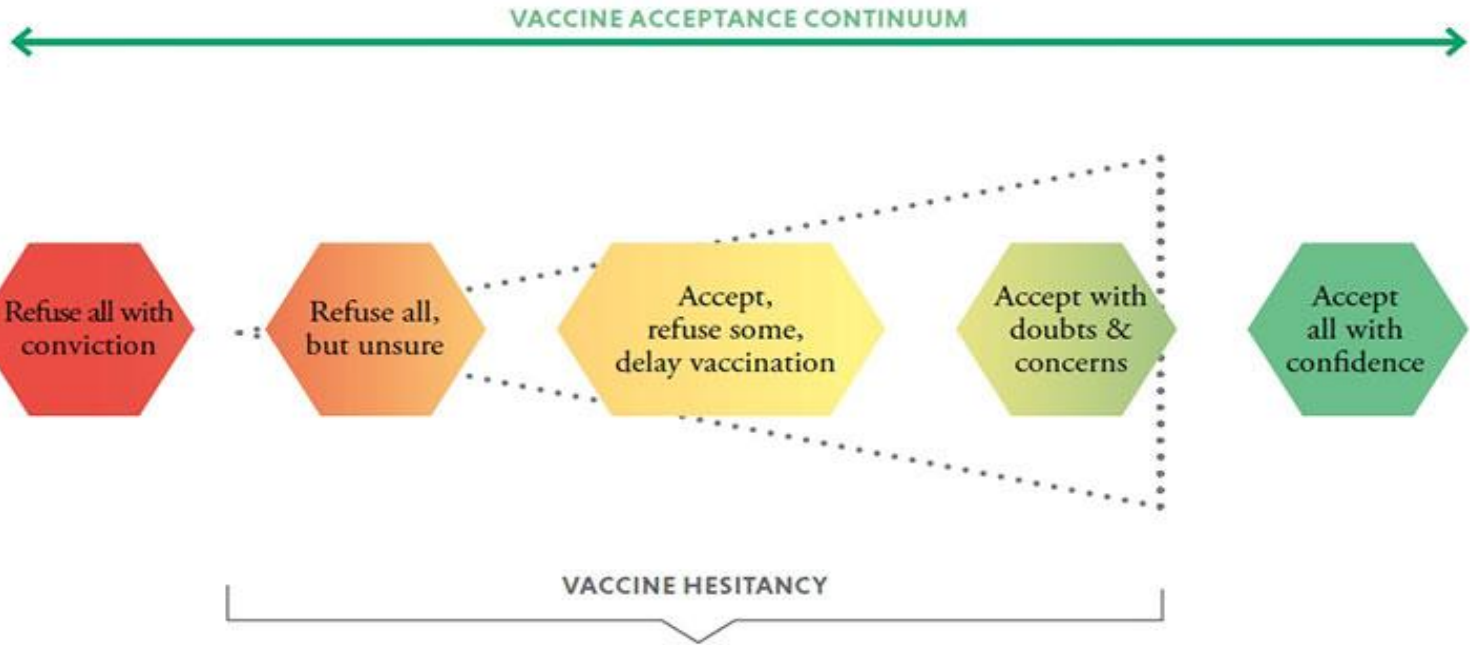




Romania

-motivational interview

Figure 1
Vaccine hesitancy



Le Médecin du Québec has given permission to adapt the text and reprint figures/tables of the paper entitled "Vaccination: parents hésitants un peu, beaucoup, passionnément!"⁵

