

Flu is a tragic illness. How can we get more people to vaccinate?

Written by Julie Leask, Associate Professor, University of Sydney



Most people don't take flu seriously enough. from www.shutterstock.com.au

Flu (influenza) has traditionally been the underdog of vaccine-preventable diseases. People tend not to worry about the flu too much, and there are various myths about its [prevention](#) and the [vaccine](#)

. It's true most people experience flu as a mild disease, but many don't recognise it can be more severe.

Each year flu is [estimated](#) to kill at least 3,000 Australians aged over 50 years alone. It took more [children's lives](#) than any other vaccine preventable disease in Australia between 2005-2014, and is the most common vaccine preventable disease that sends Australian children to [hospital](#)

The tragic death of eight-year-old Rosie Andersen from flu this week has followed the recent outbreaks in aged care facilities and subsequent deaths of residents in [South Australia](#) , [Tasmania](#)

and [Victoria](#)

. A [30-year-old father](#)

died earlier this month due to complications from the flu, and now [Sarah Hawthorn](#)

, who was infected late in her pregnancy, remains in a coma, unaware her baby was safely delivered six weeks ago.

This year's flu season has been a [bad one](#) . And it's not over yet.

[Australian studies](#) have shown the flu vaccine can usually reduce the risk of flu in those who are vaccinated by 40-50%, and by 50-60% for [children](#) . [Early indications](#) are showing the effectiveness of this year's flu vaccine may be lower.

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Experts are calling for a [better vaccine](#) , which is needed. But even a more effective vaccine won't address all the barriers to uptake.

Read more: [Flu vaccine won't definitely stop you from getting the flu, but it's more important than you think](#)

Who's most at-risk?

Annual flu vaccination is [recommended](#) for any person six months of age or older who wishes to reduce the likelihood of becoming ill with flu. It's [free for certain groups](#) at higher risk of the severe effects of the disease including:

- people over 65 ([80% of whom](#) are vaccinated)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from six months to five years ([12% of whom](#) are vaccinated)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people over 15 ([34% of whom](#) are vaccinated)
- pregnant women ([45% of whom](#) are vaccinated)
- people aged six months and over with medical conditions such as severe asthma, lung or heart disease, low immunity or diabetes ([58% of these adults](#) are vaccinated, and [27% of these children](#)).

Why don't they vaccinate?

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Researchers have looked at why many people in these groups don't have their yearly flu vaccine. A common theme emerges - health professionals are not recommending it enough, people aren't aware they need it, they're not sufficiently motivated, or they don't have easy access.

These themes come out in studies with [parents](#) of young children, [pregnant women](#), [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children](#)

, [adults with other disease](#)

, and

[people over 65](#)



The flu vaccine isn't free for all kids. from www.shutterstock.com

[Our research](#) is now looking at the children who end up in hospital with severe flu. We're trying to better understand the barriers to flu vaccination, along with vaccine efficacy issues.

We've heard that not only are health care workers not recommending it enough, some doctors are even recommending against it, as they don't believe the child is at risk. This is even though over [half](#) of children hospitalised from the flu are those without medical risk factors. Other times it's simple awareness - parents didn't know their child can receive a flu vaccine if they're over the age of six months.

Busy lives can mean making time to go to the clinic for a vaccine falls down the list of priorities. A four-year-old in our study was hospitalised only three days before a visit to the clinic had been booked.

Some of the children in our study were not theoretically at high risk of flu and so not in the group

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where the vaccine is free. This was a major barrier, as it has been in other studies in [children](#) and [adults](#)

. Parents report to us that their child is up-to-date with their scheduled vaccines, but annual flu vaccination is not being ticked off as it's not on the schedule.

The challenge with flu vaccine is it's given yearly. [In the UK](#) it's recommended and funded for all children of primary school age using a school-based delivery program and currently between 53-58% of children have it. When this many children are vaccinated there can be [indirect protection](#) of others who are not vaccinated because the virus is not able to spread from person to person as easily.

[Read more: 've always wondered: why is the flu virus so much worse than the common cold virus?](#)

Misconceptions about the flu vaccine

[Misconceptions](#) about flu vaccine are also a barrier: that it causes flu, that it's not effective, that it's not needed. People might say they never get the flu, not realising symptoms can be mild or not noticed and they can pass it on to the vulnerable. Others reported their belief was that the flu was not a serious disease. Some believed contracting flu "naturally" was likely to provide greater immunity.

Some parents also have concerns about the safety of the flu vaccine. Australians were spooked by a [2010 incident](#) when there was a temporary [suspension](#) of flu vaccine for children under five after reports of an increase in the rate of convulsions in children.

The one vaccine found to be the cause (BioCSL/Seqiris Fluvax™) is no longer [approved](#) for use in children younger than five, but there are [other](#) seasonal flu vaccines children can have. But public and professional confidence is

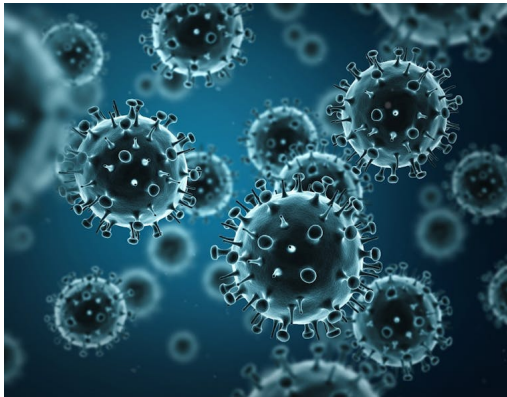
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[yet to fully recover](#)

, despite having

[reassuring safety data](#)



People may say they never get the flu so they don't need the vaccine, but you can pass on the virus without knowing you have it. from www.shutterstock.com

Western Australia has had a free child vaccine program for years which was achieving relatively [good coverage](#), but this dramatically declined after 2010, and coverage languishes at around 15% today. In other words, mud sticks.

How to improve uptake

To improve uptake we first need timely and accurate coverage figures. We now have the capacity to get coverage estimates from the expanded [Australian Immunisation Register](#) but these are not yet available.

The vaccine needs to be recommended more often, available more readily, [free](#) and recommended as part of the schedule, and myths addressed [more effectively](#)

We need to motivate and support health care workers to implement the recommendations, such as with automated reminders, [incentives and performance indicators](#). Systems need to ensure people can get the vaccine easily - from the GP or other health clinic, the specialist clinic, the antenatal care clinic, or from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker.

Promoting flu vaccine to everyone is important, as is providing ease of access, awareness and

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opportunity. Although the flu vaccine isn't perfect, it's far better than no protection at all.

Julie Leask receives grant funding from the National Health and Medical Research Council, the National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance, and receives occasional speaker fees from Primary Health Networks. She was previously an investigator on an ARC Linkage grant where Sanofi Pasteur provided cash and in-kind support for the study.

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Read more <http://theconversation.com/flu-is-a-tragic-illness-how-can-we-get-more-people-to-vaccinate-84374>