Vaccination Programs: Clinic-Based Client Education when Used Alone

Summary Evidence Table - Updated Evidence (search period: 1980-2012)

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Herman (1994) Study Period: Oct 1989 - March 1990 Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Group Randomized Controlled Trial) Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (2) Outcome Measure: Influenza PPV	Location: USA, Ohio Intervention: Face-to-Face Client Education Comparison: Provider Education	Setting: Public Teaching Hospital Study Population:	Percentage of older adults that were vaccinated All 3 practices Influenza PPV	41.7% 3.4 %	44.6% 5.1%	+ 2.9 pct pts 95% CI [-6, 12] +1.7 pct pts 95% CI [-2, 5]	Interv period was 6 months
Author (Year): Elangovan (1996) Study Period: Jun - Sep 1995 Design Suitability (Design): Least (Before-after) Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4) Outcome Measure: PPV	Location: USA, Kansas Intervention: Face-to- Face Client Education Comparison: None	Setting: University Ambulatory care clinic Study population: • Adult 65+ • Both Whites and African American N= 244 eligible n= 132 participated	Percentage of Older adults that were vaccinated PPV	54%	79%	+25 pct pts 95% CI [20,31]	Interv period was 3 months

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Jacobson (1999) Study Period: May - Jun 1998 Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Individual Randomized Controlled Trial) Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Good (1)	Location: USA, Atlanta, Georgia Intervention: Use of Educational brochure on Immunization for Patient education Comparison: Use of Educational brochure on Nutrition for Patient education	Setting: Public Teaching Hospital Study Population: • Adult 65+ • Mainly African American • Low Socioeconomic status • Less than High School Education N= 433 eligible N= 433 participated	Percentage of older adults that were vaccinated PPV	3.8%	19.9%	+16.1 pct pts 95% CI [10,22]	Interv period was 4 weeks
Outcome Measure: PPV							
Author (Year): Thomas (2003) Study Period: August - Sep 1998 Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Individual Randomized CntrolledTrial) Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Good (1) Outcome Measure: PPV	Location: USA, Atlanta, Georgia Intervention: Use of Educational Brochure (B) and Videotape (V) for Patient Education Comparison: Use of Educational brochure on Nutrition for Patient education	Setting: Public Teaching Hospital Study Population: Older Adults (mean age 63 years) Mainly African American Less than High School Education N= 2962 eligible N= 558 participated	Percentage of older adults that were vaccinated VB Group V Group	6.6% 6.6%	23.3%	+16.7pct pts CI [9, 24] +3.6 pct pts 95% CI [-3,10]	Interv period was 4 weeks

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Eubelen (2011)	Location: Belgium Intervention: use of	Setting: General medical practice	Percentage of doses prescribed				Interv period was 6 months
Study Period: July – Dec 2008	audiovisual messaging in waiting rooms	Provider: 6 general practitioners	Interv Contrl	0.44%	0.79%	+0.34 pct. pts. CI [.28,.40]	
Design Suitability (Design): Greatest	Comparison: Usual care	Study Population: Adults and children	Contri	0.30 %	0.3370	C1 [.20,.40]	
(Other design w/concurrent comparison)		Group Ref pd Study pd Interv 11851 11466 Contrl 8724 8643					
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)		Contrl 8724 8643					
Outcome Measure: Tetanus booster							