

Parent reported outcomes to measure satisfaction, acceptability, and daily life impact after vaccination with whole-cell and acellular pertussis vaccine in Chile

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Abstract

Aim: To compare parental satisfaction and impact on daily life among parents of children receiving whole-cell pentavalent + oral polio vaccine (Arm 1) with an acellular hexavalent vaccine (Hexaxim; Arm 2).

Methods: Self-administered electronic questionnaire at vaccination and one week later in six community health clinics of metropolitan Santiago, Chile, exploring parent-reported outcomes on satisfaction, acceptability, and impact on daily life after immunization. Univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to determine differences in the responses in both groups ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: The study enrolled 800 participants and 65% (222 in Arm 1, 296 in Arm 2) were included for according-to-protocol analysis. Demographic characteristics were comparable, except for a higher proportion of mothers answering the questionnaire at the 6-month visit. Regardless of the study arm, parental knowledge and perception of the immunization practices were good, and there were no differences in vaccination experiences in the prior 5 years. However, satisfaction with vaccination and intention to vaccinate were statistically significantly higher in Arm 2 after the 6-month visit. Also, more parents in Arm 2 reported no disruption in several aspects of the everyday activities of the parent, the child, and other children in the household. Parents in Arm 2 were more likely to be satisfied with the vaccine received (OR 2.82; 95% CI, 1.22-7.07); return for other vaccine dose (OR 2.62; 95% CI, 1.45-4.84); follow a healthcare professional recommendation (OR 2.24; 95% CI, 1.57-3.21); and, to be confident that the vaccine will not disrupt the family's daily routine (OR 1.89; 95% CI, 1.32-2.71).

Conclusions: Overall, satisfaction, intention for future vaccination, and lower impact on the family daily

routine were significantly better in the group receiving the hexavalent vaccine. We also found that health care providers' recommendations to vaccinate and participants' access to health services were important factors favoring immunization. (C) 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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