

Childhood Vaccinations: Quality Improvement

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Vaccination rates are far too low for public health safety when preventing infectious diseases. The healthcare field is constantly changing and growing, which means that nursing quality improvement must also evolve. Quality improvement aims to spot inadequate outcomes and determine how to make them more favorable. When delivering patient care, the majority of nurses and other healthcare professionals follow the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) framework. The goal of providing patient-centered care is given priority when quality improvements are implemented, increasing the likelihood of accurate findings and desirable patient outcomes. These quality improvement standards decrease the probability of failures, unfavorable outcomes, and errors in healthcare systems, which seek consistent care through data-driven studies and evidence-based techniques (QSEN Institute, 2020). Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) includes information, abilities, and attitudes that advance quality patient care and health outcomes.

Article Summary

This article emphasizes how children's vaccination rates fell before and during the COVID-19 epidemic. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, there had been many studies on reducing childhood immunization rates. The COVID-19 outbreak presented additional difficulties for many kids' vaccination records. Additionally, the variables contributing to vaccination resistance have been made worse by the introduction of COVID-19 vaccines. In this study, parents' perceptions of vaccines before and after the pandemic were gathered by a cross-sectional survey using mobile phones at a children's hospital in Los Angeles. The key objective was to understand how the outbreak affects regular child vaccination reluctance (He et al., 2021).

Introduction

This study looks at the decline in childhood immunization rates before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The article outlines the arguments against vaccinations. This article relates to quality improvement since it discusses the obstacles to vaccinations that prevent parents from wanting to immunize their kids. By presenting quantitative and statistical proof of the value and efficiency of immunizing children, this study intends to raise pediatric vaccination rates. This article aims to increase parents' education on the importance of vaccinations for their children.

Overview

According to the study, the COVID-19 outbreak led to a minor but statistically significant rise in child vaccination resistance (He et al., 2021). Even though vaccines have dramatically decreased morbidity and death for various illnesses, some parents decide not to vaccinate their children. The health and overall well-being of children who have received vaccinations against illnesses are much improved. In order to put interventions into action and increase childhood vaccination rates, the study employed knowledge, skills, and attitudes (QSEN Institute, 2020). The rate of childhood immunization can be raised by using several initiatives.

Quality Improvement

The findings of this study will enable the correct community to benefit from a plan for maintaining childhood vaccinations and improving population health outcomes (He et al., 2021). Participating in the community is one of the finest methods to remove obstacles. By collaborating with parent groups, regional health agencies, and educational institutions, nurses may disseminate information and raise awareness about the need for vaccines. The drop in children's vaccination rates can be slowed by educating the public and providing them with trustworthy, understandable information on vaccines and their importance. Addressing typical misunderstandings and worries parents could have would also be good. Increased use of

websites, brochures, social media, and local events will increase the number of children receiving vaccines. Vaccines are made accessible by being made available in various locations, including medical offices, schools, community centers, and mobile clinics. The pre-implementation would entail gathering information, funding, planning, coordinating, and educating the public. Immunizations, personnel (nurses, trained medical assistants, and support staff to give the immunizations properly), and technology would make up the intra-implementation stage. The post-implementation stage would consist of monitoring, evaluations, follow-up, and adherence assistance. Due to evidence of appropriate monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up, clients will be more likely to vaccinate their children. The phases impact the nurses since they are in charge of patient education. Since this is only extracting data, the proposed stages will have little financial impact.

Application to Nursing

Maintaining current immunizations is one of the most essential tasks a nurse can play when advocating for and educating people about vaccines. When nurses prioritize their vaccinations, it strongly conveys to patients, caregivers, and the community the importance of immunization as a preventative step. Informed and accurate immunization advice can be provided by nurses to parents, caregivers, and the general public. Educating includes outlining the benefits of vaccinations, dispelling widespread misconceptions, and addressing vaccine safety. Addressing concerns and relieving anxieties can lessen tension and increase acceptance of vaccinations. Further studies have made monitoring vaccination recipients a top focus. These studies can provide beneficial information on the safety of immunizations, including any possible abnormal adverse effects that can manifest over time (He et al., 2021).

Practice

False information about vaccinations has been distributed more often throughout the pandemic, and there have been concerns that the COVID-19 epidemic has increased vaccine reluctance. Community health practitioners have emphasized the need for immunizations during this period (He et al., 2021). Nurses' understanding of vaccines can be helpful to patients, caregivers, and the community as a whole. By demonstrating their dedication to immunization, nurses gain the confidence and trust of people who may have worries or uncertainties.

Education

The study shows that during the pandemic, there was growing doubt about the effectiveness of government-provided vaccinations and the validity of physician's advice (He et al., 2021). It is crucial to comprehend the reasons behind vaccination reluctance and develop effective communication strategies to deal with concerns and misunderstandings. The focus of research should be on developing communication techniques supported by available evidence to address faulty vaccination information and promote vaccine acceptance. Visual aids like charts, graphs, and brochures can aid patients in understanding the safety of vaccinations. To further explain concepts related to vaccinations, how they work, and their safety, nurses may utilize visual resources such as videos or interactive web pages.

Research

Due to the adverse effects, parents frequently choose not to vaccinate their children (He et al., 2021). It would be helpful to do an in-depth study of the minor and intermittent adverse effects of vaccinations. Some infrequent adverse effects of immunizations may occur in just a handful of recipients. Studies over an extended period of time allow for the collection of

sufficient data to recognize and evaluate these unusual adverse effects. By monitoring large populations over an extended period of time, researchers can identify potential connections between vaccinations and uncommon side effects. If long-term research were a part of the education, parents would be more susceptible to immunizing their children.

Conclusion

The goal of quality improvement is to provide nurses with the knowledge, abilities, and attitudes necessary to constantly enhance the safety and efficiency of healthcare systems and practices (QSEN Institute, 2020). The QSEN supports safe, effective, patient-centered care while promoting a culture of ongoing development in nursing practice. There are several causes for the rapid drop in childhood vaccination rates. Some meaningful connections are household income levels, racial disparities, and a lack of knowledge. More individuals are at risk for illnesses that immunizations can shield them from. Vaccination is one of the most effective ways to stop infectious illnesses and their effects. Since reduced vaccination rates can result in outbreaks and greater disease transmission, those who are unvaccinated or medically unable to obtain vaccinations are at risk of developing certain illnesses. The importance of boosting vaccination rates is to keep diseases that were once eliminated from reemerging. Because of the decline in vaccination rates, diseases that were previously eliminated are now increasingly common in today's society. Nurses and other medical professionals play a significant part in creating a safe workplace by providing extensive vaccination information and reinforcing its importance.

References

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