Invasive meningococcal disease vaccination – a targeted literature review of adolescents and parents/caregivers’ preferences

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This targeted literature review synthesized evidence of factors influencing Invasive Meningococcal Disease (IMD) vaccination preferences in 16–23-year-old adolescents or young adults and parents/caregivers (P/CG) of 16–18-year-old adolescents.

Objective

This targeted literature review synthesized evidence of factors influencing Invasive Meningococcal Disease (IMD) vaccination preferences in 16–23-year-old adolescents or young adults and parents/caregivers (P/CG) of 16–18-year-old adolescents.

Methods

- The literature search was conducted on 1 August 2022 in PubMed (supplemented with additional materials provided by hand search) and a pragmatic brief search in Google Scholar using the terms “preferences” AND “meningococcal vaccine”.
- Additional searches were conducted on Google Scholar specifically for the combination vaccine-related attributes using the terms “vaccine preference” AND “meningococcal ABCWY vaccines” OR “combination vaccines”.
- Studies were included based on the eligibility criteria (PICOS) demonstrated in Supplementary Table 1.
- The data from the included studies were extracted and synthesized to understand the factors driving IMD vaccination/vaccine preferences.

Figure 2. Key emerging themes from the literature review

Table 2 and Supplementary Table 3, respectively.

- Evidence synthesis results pointed to a multitude of disease, vaccine and vaccination attributes that drive adolescent, young-adult and parents/caregivers preferences towards IMD prevention.

Conclusions

- Findings highlight IMD vaccination characteristics and disease awareness/knowledge as key considerations among adolescents/young people and parents/caregivers when making vaccine decisions.
- To improve vaccination coverage and protection, vaccinations offering benefits such as reduced injections and visits may be important.
- Trade-offs between factors relevant for a MenABCWY candidate vaccine need further research.

Background

- Invasive meningococcal disease serogroups A, B, C, W, Y are commonly prevented by MenACWY and MenB vaccines 1.
- MenABCWY candidate vaccines could potentially provide benefits such as less injections, simplified schedules, and increased uptake 2.
- However, there is limited insight on factors influencing preferences for IMD vaccines/vaccination.

References


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