Vaccinations

Last reviewed November 2020

Canadian older adults' perceptions of effectiveness and value of regular and high-dose influenza vaccines

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6422457/

The investigators of this study conducted an online survey of Canadians ≥ 65 years to explore satisfaction with publicly-funded standard-dose influenza vaccines, and perceptions of the need for a more effective product. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

Improving vaccination rates in older adults

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30889109/

This quality improvement project where all clinical staff received an educational intervention focused on best vaccination practices. This project yielded improved vaccination rates in the older adult patient population over a 3-month period.

Influenza Vaccination in Older Adults: Recent Innovations and Practical Applications

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40266-018-0597-4

The investigators review evidence of vaccine effectiveness for older adults, highlight the importance of frailty as a determinant of vaccine effectiveness and emphasize the need for influenza prevention to support healthy aging. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

Prevalence of influenza and pneumococcal vaccination in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients in association with the occurrence of acute exacerbations

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7475525/

In this retrospective cohort study, the investigators aim to determine the prevalence and effectiveness of influenza and pneumococcal vaccination in COPD patients, and to prove its potential association with the decreasing number of acute exacerbations. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

Vaccinations

Study to increase the pneumococcal vaccination rates of individuals aged 65 years and older

https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/49548CEBBC68524CB669F11B00267262/S1463423620000389a.pdf/study_to_increase_the_pneumococcal_vaccination_rates_of_individuals_aged_65_years_and_older.pdf

This study aims to observe the impact of recommending the pneumococcal vaccine to individuals who were called on the phone or interviewed face-to-face by their doctors on vaccination rates. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

The Prevention of Infections in Older Adults: Vaccination

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jgs.16205

This review aims to provide practitioners with practical information to guide decision-making when administering vaccinations to older adults. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

Vaccination choices for older people, looking beyond age specific approaches

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29182479/

This review discusses the importance of recognizing the population of people over the age of 65 years as heterogenous, with nuanced needs. To improve the ability of vaccines to protect older adults, targeted approaches are needed.

Vaccination in the elderly: The challenge of immune changes with aging

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1044532318300678

This review explores the impact of age-associated factors such as inflammaging, immunosenescence and immunobiography on immune response to vaccination in the elderly. The investigators consider approaches to vaccination specifically tailored for the elderly. **(OPEN ACCESS)**

Vaccination programs for older adults in an era of demographic change

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5972173/

This article summarizes the challenges and opportunities due to the increasing burden of infectious diseases in an aging population and discusses the potential for expanded vaccination programs to promote healthy aging. **(OPEN ACCESS)**