

# The Importance Of Nurses In Childhood Vaccination Campaigns

A Importância do Enfermeiro nas Campanhas de Vacinação Infantil

La Importancia de Las Enfermeras En Las Campañas de Vacunación Infantil

## RESUMO

Diante do exposto, os objetivos deste estudo foram evidenciar o papel do enfermeiro nas campanhas de vacinação, apresentar a evolução da vacinação infantil diante o cenário atual e, avaliar o atual cenário do Brasil em relação a campanha de vacinação. Para desenvolvimento do estudo foi realizada revisão bibliográfica da literatura, com análise qualitativa dos dados coletados. Nas bases de dados Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) e Google Acadêmico, utilizando-se como descritor a expressão "campanha de vacinação and. enfermagem". Os resultados permitiram observar a importância do enfermeiro enquanto instrumento facilitador do processo de imunização. Conclui-se com esse estudo que a equipe de enfermagem possui papel fundamental nas campanhas atuando sobretudo enquanto orientador e mediador de pais e responsáveis e agente de educação e conscientização da população, porém são necessários estudos aprofundados acerca do tema que é escasso na literatura científica atual.

**DESCRIPTORES:** Vacinação. Imunização. Enfermagem. Salas de vacina. Campanhas de vacinação.

## ABSTRACT

In view of the above, the objectives of this study were to highlight the role of nurses in vaccination campaigns, present the evolution of childhood vaccination in the current scenario, and evaluate the current scenario in Brazil in relation to the vaccination campaign. To develop the study, a bibliographic review of the literature was carried out, with qualitative analysis of the data collected. In the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Google Scholar databases, using the expression "vaccination campaign and. nursing" as a descriptor. The results allowed us to observe the importance of the nurse as an instrument facilitating the immunization process. It is concluded from this study that the nursing team has a fundamental role in the campaigns, acting mainly as a guide and mediator for parents and guardians and an agent of education and awareness among the population. However, in-depth studies are needed on the subject, which is scarce in the current scientific literature.

**DESCRIPTORS:** Vaccination. Immunization. Nursing. Vaccination rooms. Vaccination campaigns.

## RESUMEN

Ante lo expuesto, los objetivos de este estudio fueron evidenciar el papel del enfermero en las campañas de vacunación, presentar la evolución de la vacunación infantil en el contexto actual y evaluar la situación actual de Brasil en relación con la campaña de vacunación. Para el desarrollo del estudio, se realizó una revisión bibliográfica de la literatura, con un análisis cualitativo de los datos recolectados. En las bases de datos Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) y Google Acadêmico, utilizando como descriptor la expresión "campaña de vacunación and enfermería". Los resultados permitieron observar la importancia del enfermero como facilitador del proceso de inmunización. Se concluye con este estudio que el equipo de enfermería desempeña un papel fundamental en las campañas, actuando principalmente como orientador y mediador entre padres y responsables, así como agente de educación y concienciación de la población. Sin embargo, se requieren estudios más profundos sobre este tema, que es escaso en la literatura científica actual.

**DESCRIPTORES:** Vacunación. Inmunización. Enfermería. Salas de vacunación. Campañas de vacunación.

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## INTRODUCTION

Immunization campaigns are the most effective way presented since ancient times in the 19th century to guarantee and protect against vaccine-preventable diseases in a safe and reliable way. To what is proposed, public health had a cast in the history of immunization of great value to be able to demonstrate its efficiency together with major intervention in major epidemics in public health for the control of diseases. Immunization represents one of the most efficient means to prevent diseases in a serious way, they were prevented due to vaccination. Its efficiency has always been proven due to large studies and research carried out. Science has always been of extreme importance to prove that immunization is indisputable in view of the above (BRASIL, 2013).

The national immunization program (PNI) has been in force for 50 years, created on September 18, 1973 and was established through law no. 6259 (BRASIL, 1975) and has undergone several changes to ensure comprehensive vaccination actions, being considered an international reference for its structure and way of guiding millions of users and mainly for being able to eliminate and control diseases (BRAZIL, 2023) Federal, state and municipal partnerships are of great and extreme importance to guarantee immunization for all and thus

we must ensure that the vaccination environment is structured and the teams are trained to receive changes in the program, the ideas and planning that are delegated to the nursing team in order to have a good response to the population served and the campaigns carried out so that all goals are guaranteed. It is of extreme importance for the nursing team to be able to have excellent performance and engagement with the population as stated above. It is highlighted that the nursing team is formed according to resolution opinion COREN-SP 005/2015 - process nº 1201/215 (COREN, 2015) by a nurse, nursing technicians or nursing assistant to develop an education for at least two professionals per shift) The nurse is responsible for monitoring the work developed by the team and supervising the vaccination room and also for developing continuing education and training for their work team. (COFEN, 2005).

Vaccination has always had the main objective, together with the Ministry of Health, of eliminating and eradicating diseases by always planning immunization campaigns. However, due to ineffective actions by non-computerized systems, which is the case in several regions, for example, and also due to the fact that, contrary to false information about vaccines, people think that it is not necessary to get vaccinated, which means that children do not get vaccinated

at the correct time (BUSS, 2000).

The PNI aims to control and eradicate vaccine-preventable and infectious diseases through systematic immunization of the population, but also to carry out a risk assessment in areas where outbreaks may occur and to have a number of the population to be vaccinated by age group in a given period (BRASIL, 2023).

Of all that has been built throughout the history of vaccination, due to low vaccination rates, there is a great risk of diseases that have been eradicated returning. Every year, the Ministry of Health has made several updates to benefit the population in the form of studies of circulating viruses and ages reached in that specific region so that vaccination can be effective. (ALESP, 2021)

According to the president of the immunization society, a policy was created in the imperial era for compulsory vaccination, which was the reason for the popular revolts at the time. However, even so, a decade later, Brazil was considered the country prepared to carry out vaccination campaigns. Since then, we have important dates for the vaccination milestone from 1837 to the present day (FEIJÓ; CUNHA; KREBS, 2006).

The first doctor to register the first vaccine was the British Edward Jenner in 1778, who was responsible for the eradication of smallpox. The doctor proved



that through inoculation of the virus exudate it would be possible to have immunity against smallpox. In May 2023, the feat marked 227 years since the discovery. After this important discovery, vaccine research stood out and was also listed for new vaccines to be discovered. However, several scientists and researchers were increasingly discovering new immunizers to control new diseases that emerged over time. Examples include tetanus, hepatitis, whooping cough, yellow fever and other diseases that emerged in developed countries (INSTITUTO BUTANTAN, 2021).

Vaccines are introduced through infectious substances and agents so that the body recognizes and generates the necessary immunological response in the body so that the cycle is complete. For immunization to occur, there must be a team of qualified professionals with good training for effectiveness to be successful (MORAES et al., 2003).

Silveira et al (2007) report that there are several and several vaccination stations throughout the country where professionals work. Prevention has been taking place since ancient times in several federal government initiatives to combat several vaccine-preventable diseases to avoid serious forms of diseases, allowing the disease to act mildly in the individual through the vaccination cycle. The government, with its initiatives, brought several divergent ideas in the post-war period. Sanitation specialists and hygienists believed that it was necessary to clean places where there was a large public so that health could be preserved. Sanitation specialists believed that it was the state's right to control the harm caused by the disease.

It is the nurse's responsibility to have a connection with the community in which they work and to intervene in some way in the children's vaccination cycle. It is extremely important that the professional evaluates the vaccination booklet and provides correct guidance on the vaccination cycle regarding the return visits that children must return

for, and to guide and ensure that the person responsible returns on the correct date to ensure the correct immunization of children. It is very important to ensure that those responsible take the children to vaccination campaigns every time they are called by the Ministry of Health so that diseases can be eradicated (QUEIROZ et al., 2009).

Castilho (2021) emphasizes that in order for nurses to achieve good resolution of their objectives, nurses need to have knowledge of the area in which they work, their reality, create bonds, and know the cultural aspect in which they work in order to optimize their capacity and promote health promotion.

Some facts that precede vaccination since ancient times cause a lot of controversy. There are several anti-vaccine movements that, in a way, hinder and cast doubt on the work of great scientists and researchers. Thus, with misinformation, the work of nurses and their teams has difficulty achieving positive rates, and the work of nurses becomes arduous due to the difficulties that end up being a long process (GONZAGA, 2022).

In view of the above, the objectives of this study were to highlight the role of nurses in vaccination campaigns, present the evolution of childhood vaccination in the current scenario, and evaluate the current scenario in Brazil in relation to the vaccination campaign.

This study is justified by the importance of understanding the role of nurses in vaccination campaigns and highlighting their importance in their performance. It is crucial to give more attention to nurses in vaccination campaigns so that there is an increase in vaccination rates and so that nurses have full autonomy to set up relevant campaigns showing the full importance of immunization and reducing the shortage of non-vaccination and also to publicize this topic, which is of great importance and for which few studies emphasize it.

## METHOD

This study is a bibliographical research of literature review, with qualitative analysis of the data collected. To develop the study, research was carried out in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Google Scholar databases, using the expression as descriptor "campanha de vacinação e enfermagem".

For inclusion in the study, original scientific articles written in Portuguese, published between 2017 and 2023, were considered. Studies involving the themes of vaccination or immunization that did not address the role of nursing, as well as theses, dissertations, books, book chapters, letters to the editor or research protocols were defined as exclusion criteria.

With the search on the platforms, 19,800 studies were identified from the search for descriptors in the databases. The identified articles were initially screened according to their titles and abstracts, resulting in 120 articles for verification of criteria, and those that met the criteria resulted in 12 articles that were analyzed in their entirety.

To interpret the data, the Content Analysis method proposed by Bardin (1977) and Minayo (2007) was used, which consists of a set of analysis techniques allowing, through systematic and objective description procedures, to observe themes of greater incidence.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All articles analyzed addressed immunization from the prevention aspect, while only 8.33% mentioned the importance of welcoming patients in the vaccination room and the role of the nursing team as an instrument for adherence and success of vaccination campaigns.

Criteria used and addressed significantly and pertinently the importance of nurses in the vaccination room and childhood vaccination campaigns - noting the scarcity of the subject in this regard - in the analysis of the articles, 50%

addressed good practices and safety in the vaccination room; 33.3% highlighted the importance of nurses in vaccination campaigns and, 16.6%, welcoming patients in the vaccination room.

The analysis of the articles showed that nurses are extremely important for strengthening the national immunization program to control diseases. It is the responsibility of nurses and their teams to raise awareness in the community about the importance of the program so that the goals can be met. Nurses are also responsible for raising awareness among those responsible for children about the relevance and need for the immunization schedule, ensuring that children are protected from numerous diseases that can lead to death, especially in vaccination campaigns proposed according to the national calendar (CARDOSO et al., 2018).

Nurses play a fundamental role in immunization, being responsible for the administrative and technical aspects of the vaccination room and the nursing team, which faces operational difficulties in clinical indication and contraindication and in managing the side effects of adverse reactions to immunobiologicals (TEIXEIRA et al., 2021).

Being responsible for the vaccination room requires the daily presence of the nurse who must act in the vaccination, continuous supervision and training of the nursing team in vaccine administration techniques accompanied by guidance of the patient or those responsible for possible adverse reactions, management of the dose registration system, monitoring and conservation of infectious immunobiologicals, inventory control, proper disposal of waste, inventory control of logistical materials and activities that the nurse must develop (TERTULIANO, 2014).

Therefore, it is necessary to rethink and repay the trust when looking for the vaccination room where the vaccine will be administered and where the patient will be immunized and have the right to a healthy life, preventing diseases that

can be prevented by the vaccine. At this moment, the nurse and his/her team have the user as the main actor in their story, making them aware and returning at their scheduled appointment, knowing all the benefits that vaccination can bring not only to them but also to the community. Vaccination is an act of social awareness and a positive action for everyone (LAROCCA; CARRARO, 2000).

The importance of understanding the role of nurses in a vaccination campaign is evident, as well as highlighting their role in acting as an efficient way, since vaccination is not just an act of vaccinating; each case has a specific peculiarity. In order to know how to deal with this, the nurse's responsibility is to ensure that users return to the services and thus guarantee excellent quality care (OLIVEIRA et al., 2021).

Guiding on the importance of the act of vaccination and its effectiveness consequently improves the quality of life of the population and considering the main focus which is to immunize and not just vaccinate, leading those responsible to complete the full vaccination cycle, thus ensuring the goals proposed in each campaign by the immunization programs and however defining each nursing professional in the campaigns carried out characterizes an essential measure to promote health since nowadays children are victims of vaccine-preventable diseases (FEITOSA; FEITOSA; CORIOLANO, 2010).

It is extremely necessary to demonstrate that in order to promote the health of the community where nursing professionals directly work, all possible means to provide quality care and necessary assistance must be developed, persistent work with the community in which they work, aiming to reduce the rate of absences during campaigns, actively searching for children and thus bringing prevention, immunization and thus bringing quality of life. The nurse is responsible for the strategies and for putting them into practice (MORAIS;

QUINTILIO, 2021).

In order to achieve good results with what is proposed, each vaccination campaign has a purpose, but the end result is to immunize, raise awareness, and take the vaccination wherever it needs to go, whether by boat, horse or foot. We must not forget that there is a nursing team that does the extra-muros work so that immunization does not stagnate for people who cannot get to an immunization reference center. We must praise the role of the nurse and their team here. (SOUZA, 2021)

Therefore, the importance of good practices by the nursing team in the vaccination room and user safety when vaccinating. The nurse has the primary responsibility of training, qualifying and passing on all knowledge to the nursing team, since the immunization protocol is constantly changing due to the epidemiological situation in each region where it is proposed (PIRES; GOTTEMS, 2009).

However, user safety in the vaccination room will always be the same. The technique used to administer an immunobiological will be adapted according to the needs of each user. The user must always be given guidance, making them feel confident about the technique and aware of possible adverse reactions that may occur, and instructed on what to do if it happens. This should be clearly and safely explained and facilitated for the user who trusts the team that provided the care. The act of vaccinating cannot be a mechanical action. The professional must see that each user's history there has its own individuality and observe their age and vaccination history, as well as their health conditions. The nurse must guide the patient in a clear and objective manner (MONEZI; MARQUES, 2019).

According to the manual of standards and procedures for vaccination, the responsibilities of vaccination rooms at the municipal level are:

The coordination and execution of

vaccination actions that are part of the PNI, including routine vaccination, special strategies (such as campaigns and blockade vaccinations) and the notification and investigation of adverse events and deaths temporarily associated with vaccination; Management of the municipal stock of vaccines and other supplies, including storage and transportation to their places of use, in accordance with current regulations; Disposal and final disposal of used vials, syringes and needles, in accordance with current technical standards; and management of the PNI information system, including the collection, processing, consolidation and assessment of the quality of data from reporting units, as well as the transfer of data in accordance with the deadlines and flows established at the national and state levels and the feedback of information to reporting units. (BRASIL, 2014, p. 14).

Therefore, it is up to the municipal health department to provide conditions for nurses to actually assume technical responsibilities for this area of care, otherwise the quality of vaccination services will be compromised. Therefore, nurses must prioritize vaccination actions in their daily lives, training and supervising the nursing team that works in the vaccination program, planning strategies to work with the community, providing continuing health education so that the population becomes aware of the need for and benefits of immunizations (ARAÚJO; REIS; AOYAMA, 2019).

Since the purpose of vaccines is prevention and individual and collective protection against diseases, it is scientifically proven that there is no reason to refuse or fear vaccination and failing to comply with this obligation can have disastrous consequences, such as increased morbidity and mortality among children, adolescents and the adult population, thus consolidating a setback in

health (GONZAGA, 2022).

Among the consequences of this decrease in the number of immunized children would be the increase in outbreaks of diseases that could be eradicated, such as measles. According to the latest report from the World Health Organization (WHO), millions of people are at risk of contracting measles, since the number of cases reported in the first half of 2019 was the highest since 2006, contributing to the major outbreaks that are occurring in underdeveloped countries and overloading the health system, resulting in increased mortality from this disease (PAHO, 2019). The integrated and routine action of health services aims to eradicate, eliminate and/or control vaccine-preventable diseases in Brazil, since vaccination provides specific protection against some serious diseases that cause irreversible or lethal damage. In addition, it provides an improvement in the health level of the community and this is directly reflected in epidemiological indicators, especially in the infant mortality rate. It is also one of the most effective and cost-effective measures (BARBIERI et al., 2013).

### CONCLUSION

The nurse is responsible for everything from ordering the immunobiologicals to receiving and organizing and storing the cold chain in their municipality and is also responsible for training the team, from providing guidance on contraindications to correct administration to patients and, above all, providing assistance and care for patient safety within the vaccination room, always advising which type of immunobiological will be administered, what it is for, and what type of adverse reaction will occur. Above all, always keeping up to date with the guidance of the Ministry of Health and, above all, being a key player in vaccination campaigns, organizing them according to the reality of their community, always aiming for the best goals in order to contribute to excellent results.

And highlight the importance of the nurse in vaccination campaigns and a great milestone in the history of vaccination, placing the nurse as essential in view of the above. The vaccination room gives the nurse total autonomy due to a detail in the vaccination room: no medical prescription is needed to be able to have a position. The nurse must have studies with scientific basis, protocols, having updated standard operating procedures (SOP) in hand, always training to be able to masterfully perform their function and provide transparency and confidence to their team and patients. Through experiences established in vaccination campaigns, the nurse has an extremely important role.

It is understood that nurses need to prioritize actions and performance in the vaccination room in their daily routine, training and supervising their team, setting goals so that they can reach the largest number of users and area possible within the community, raising awareness of the protections provided by the nurse, creating a bond with those responsible for children, adolescents, adults and the elderly and thus making them understand how important vaccination is in early childhood, since this action prevents several infectious diseases. In the past, in Brazil and in the world, several immunopreventable diseases were responsible for a large number of deaths. Unfortunately, despite all the discoveries in studies carried out by scientists, millions of children are not immunized, and we have consequences in the epidemiological picture, further strengthening the work of the nurse's performance in the vaccination room and childhood vaccination campaigns.

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