



Evidence on the non-intended consequences of mandatory vaccination policies: a systematic review of reviews

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Scope of the review

- to identify the range of unintended consequences of mandatory vaccination policies:
 - social, economic, political, or public health related effects
 - interactions with population health

Research question

- What is the evidence on non-intended social effects of mandatory vaccination policies and their consequences on public health?
 - What are the methodological approaches, study design characteristics and the outcomes?
 - What is known from studies about non-intended effects?
 - What effects can be observed on public health?

Expected results

• public health effects impact reported by studies measurable in health, social or socioeconomic conditions of individuals such as: social cohesion, reactance and changes in vaccine readiness, vaccine hesitancy, trust in public institutions, in health care and public health services, changes in lifestyle and health behaviours, changes in utilization of preventive and other health services, changes in political beliefs and in parliamentary votes, changes in usage of health information sources and health care services, interaction with public health services and authorities

Methods

- Databases: PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library and CI-NAHL; OpenGrey to identify relevant grey literature
- Search strategy: a combination of free text search terms and medical subject headings (MeSH) (Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, Higgins et al., 2019)
- Main concepts: 1) mandatory vaccination policies, 2) implementation of mandatory vaccination policies, 3) involvement of public health services, 4) public, individual or group-related social or economic consequences
- Study types: all types of reviews and meta-analyses (no reviewprotocols)
- Reference screening: Reviews will be screened for relevant primary publications and included into analysis in order to synthesize evidence.

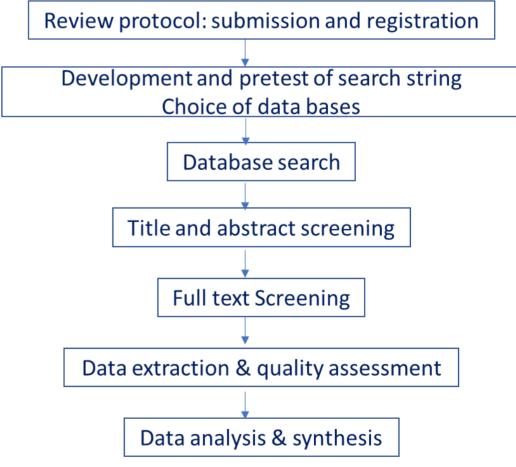


Figure: Review process

Process

- **Team**: 15 persons from multiple public health authorities, universities, national public health institute, students
- Common starting point: introductory seminar on methods and types of scientific reviews and synthesis of evidence
- Aim: synthesis of evidence, but also mutual learning within the process
- Shared tasks: development of research question, inclusion criteria, screening and publication analysis involves all team members



Gefördert durch:

