## Vaccination Programs: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants & Children (WIC) Settings

Summary Evidence Table - Updated Evidence (search period: 1980-2012)

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year):	Location: USA, Los Angeles		Children's UTD				Interv
Askar (2003)	County, CA	vaccination status follogy by referral to a health of	,	Control 193 (73%) out	Control 266 (88%) out	-4.0 pct pts	period was 2 years
<b>Study Period:</b> 1997-1999	WIC Programs Assessment/Off-site Referral + WIC database	provider for those lacki indicated vaccinations Setting: 20 of the large	og Overall	of 265	of 304  Intervention	95% CI [-8, 0.1]	2 700.5
Design Suitability	(Registry)	Public Health Foundation	n Effectiveness of	587 (79%) out	942 (90%) out		
(Design): Greatest		Enterprises- WIC cente		of 745	of 1053		
(Group randomized controlled trial)	Comparison: Assessment only	LA County Study population:	l in raising immunization				
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)		Children continuously enrolled in participat WIC centers from 6 t 24 months of age	ng			Postintervention Adj-OR .98 95% CI [.62- 1.56]	
		Majority Hispanic	Group 2			Adj-OR 1.02	
Outcome Measure: DTaP, OPV/IPV, MMR, Hib B, Hep B		Group N Pre N Post C 265 266				95% CI [.54- 1.94]	
(4:3:1:3:3)		1 255 297 2 242 324 3 248 321 <b>Total 1010 1357</b>	Group 3			Adj-OR .89 95% CI [.48- 1.68]	
<b>Author (Year):</b> Birkhead (1995)	<b>Location:</b> USA, New York City, New York	Setting: WIC sites	Group 1 vs 3			4% change (p < 0.01)	Interv period was
Study Period: 1991	WIC Programs  1. Assessment of	Study Population: <ul> <li>clients aged 12-59</li> <li>months</li> </ul>	Group 2 vs 3			4% change (p < 0.01) after	6 months
Design Suitability	immunization status,	<ul> <li>median age 14 mont</li> </ul>				6 months	
(Design): Greatest	education, referral to	• urban: 56% Hispanio					
(Group randomized trial)	provider + voucher restriction	39% black, low socioeconomic status				86% of children vaccinated at	
<b>Quality of Execution:</b> Fair	Assessment and referral     escort to pediatric clinic	N=836 children  Group N				start of study	
Outcome Measure: MMR	Comparison: 3. Assessment/Referral	1 178 2 377 3 281					

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Golden (1997)  Study Period: 1993- 1995  Greatest (Nonrandomized trial)  Quality of Execution: Fair  Outcome Measure: DTP/OPV/MMR (4:3:1 doses)	Location: USA, Los Angeles, California  1. Assessment of immunization status, education, and referral to provider + on-site free vaccine 2. Assessment and referral plus voucher restriction 3. Assessment and referral plus on-site free vaccinations plus voucher restriction 4. Assessment and referral Comparison: 5. Usual care	Setting: WIC sites  Study Population: -clients aged <16 months - 93% Hispanic, 6% black - low socioeconomic status - urban	DTP/OPV/MMR (4:3:1 doses, respectively) coverage at 16 months 1-4 combined vs 5			9% change (p < 0.01)  In general, no major differences between various intervention combinations	
Author (Year): Hoekstra (1998)  Study Period: 1996– 1997  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Other w/ concurrent comparison)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)  Outcome Measure: Age-appropiate vaccinations	Location: USA, Chicago, Illinois  WIC Programs Assessment/Referral + Monthly Voucher Pickup  Comparison: Assessment/Referral  Immunization activities Grp Sites Incent Monit AR A 4 Y Y Y B 10 Y N Y C 3 N Y Y D 2 N N Y	Setting: 19 WIC sites serving 30% of the birth cohort were selected for retrospective assessment and comparison were based on different immunization activities at study sites  Study population: Children: 24 months or younger N=16581 children  Group N Sites A 4014 4 B 9746 10 C 1912 3 D 909 2	Age appropiate vaccination rates: childhood series Group A vs C	<u>A</u> 2248 (56%) out of 4014 <u>C</u> 1090 (57%) out of 1912	<u>A</u> 3573 (89%) out of 4014 <u>C</u> 1109 (58%) out of 1912	+32 pct pts 95% CI= [30,34]	Interv period was 15 months

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Hutchins (1999)  Study Period: 1991- 1993  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Group randomized trial)  Quality of Execution: Fair  Outcome Measure: DTP/OPV/MMR (4:3:1 doses)	Location: USA, Chicago, Illinois  1. Assessment of immunization status and education + voucher restriction + referral to onsite clinic, off-site clinic, or on-site nurse; free vaccinations available to all study participants  Comparison:  2. usual standard of care for WIC and healthcare services	Setting: WIC sites  Study Population:  • clients aged <5 years  • 53%-98% black  • 1%-42% Hispanic  • urban  • low socioeconomic status  N= 27,596 children in study; 300 aged 13-35 months evaluated in each group)	DTP/OPV/MMR (4:3:1 doses, respectively) at 24 months Group 1 vs 2	Group 2 Baseline: 49% Year 2: 53%	Group 1 Baseline: 37% Year 2: 75%	+ 34 pct pts 95% CI= [33,35]	Interv period was 3.5 years
Author (Year): Kendal (2002)  Study Period: 1997-98  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Other w/ concurrent comparison)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4)	Location: USA, Detroit, Michigan  WIC programs + Enhanced access in Health Care Settings (co-located WIC with the managed care organization for these clients)  Comparison: WIC program in Health Department (WIC not co-located with managed care organization for these clients)	1997 birth cohort of African Americans in Detroit enrolled in both Medicaid and WIC N eligible: NR (est 5890) N eval: 4648 in all 5 study groups  1227 in best comparison Differences in organization of care provided a "natural" comparison Comparison provided here is the most appropriate reported (Group 1 vs Group 3)  N N assessment Inter 603 NR Comp 624 NR	Proportion Up-to-date at 1 year WIC recertification (Group 1 compared to Group 3)  Odds ratio based on logistic regression analysis	Comparison 46%	Intervention 61%	+15 pct points 95%CI= [10,21] Adj OR= 1.27 95%CI= [0.91, 1.75]	Interv period was 12-14 months

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Shefer (2002)  Study Period: 1995- 1997  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Other w/ concurrent comparison)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4)  Outcome Measure: Age appropriate vaccinations (DTP, polio, MMR, Hib B)	Location: USA, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  Grp 2: Assessment and Referral + Client Reminder/Recall (Outreach) + Database Grp 3: Assessment and Referral +Client Reminder/Recall (Outreach) + Monthly Voucher Pick-up +Database  Comparison: Grp 1: Assessment and Referral + Database	Seven of the 17 WIC sites in Milwaukee implemented a variety of interventions. Age appropriate vaccination were compared among these sites  Study population: • children less than 24 months of age  N sites Grp 3 Grp 2 Grp 1 2 3 2  N children 204 193 199  N=596 included in analyses	Age appropriate vaccination rate  Grp 2 vs Control  Grp 3 vs Control	Grp 1 147 (61%) out of 199 Grp 1 147 (61%) out of 199	Grp 2 131 (68%) out of 193 Grp 3 151 (74%) out of 204	95% CI [-2,16]	Interv period was 2 years
Author (Year): Waterman (1996)  Study Period: 1992- 1994  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Nonrandomized trial)  Quality of Execution: Fair  Outcome Measure: DTP/OPV/MMR (4:3:1 doses)	Location: USA, San Diego County, California  1. Free walk-in vaccination clinics + client reminders + provider education + multiple education and health promotion strategies + assessment, referral, and education of WIC clients  Comparison 2. Usual care	Study Population:  clients aged 2-4 years  87% Hispanic  low socioeconomic  status	Group 1 vs 2			12% change (statistical significance not provided)	

## Studies with Additional Evidence

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Bardenheier (2004)  Study Period: 1997- 1998  Design Suitability (Design): Least (Cross sectional)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)  Outcome Measure: DTaP, IPV/OPV, Hib B, Hep B	Location: USA, northern Manhattan, Detroit, San Diego, and rural Location: Colorado  Children who participate in WIC programs  Comparison: Children who were eligible but not on WIC	Survey for coverage rates and factors associated with underimmunization at 3m of age in 4 underserved areas.  Setting: Community Health Network communities: Study population:  • two-stage cluster design of households  • Children 12-35 months of age  • majority Hispanic and African American  Site Northern Manhattan 847 Detroit 843 San Diego 771 Rural Colorado 1091 Total 3552	San Diego Rural Colorado	69% 61.3% 65.5% 67.2%	83.3% 70.7% 82.9% 75.9%	+14.3 pct pts 95% CI [4, 25] +9.4 pct pts 95% CI [-2, 21] +17.4 pct pts 95% CI [7, 28] +8.7 pct pts 95% CI [-2, 20]	Interv period was 1 year

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Brenner (2001)  Study Period: 1995-1996  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Prospective cohort)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)  Outcome Measure:	Location: USA, District of Columbia WIC during pregnancy Comparison: No WIC during pregnancy	Setting: 3 hospitals in the District of Columbia  Study Population: Mother/infant dyads  • Mothers of singleton births recruited shortly after delivery  • Children 3, 5, 7 months  • Black (84%) N= 324	Participation in WIC during pregnancy: % upto-date at 3 and 7 months 3 months 7 months Baseline predictors at 3 months -participation in WIC during pregnancy	<u>No</u> 67% 33%	<u>Yes</u> 81% 46%	+13 pct pts 95% CI [2,24] Adj-OR 1.97 95% CI [1.13- 3.42] significantly associated w/ being UTD at 3 months	Interv period was 1 year
DTP, HibB and polio							
Author (Year): Cortese (2004) Study Period: 1997- 1999	Location: USA, Chicago, Illinois  WIC programs (active participants)	To determine if children who left Chicago WIC sites before age 12 months were less likely to receive immunization on time	UTD status by 25 months of age	<u>Inactive</u> 64 (52%) out of 123	Active 64 (83%) out of 77	+31 pct pts 95% CI [19,43] RR 1.6 95% CI [1.3, 2.0]	Interv period was 2 years
Design Suitability (Design): Moderate (Retrospective cohort)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)  Outcome Measure: DTP, MMR and Hib B	Comparison: WIC inactive participants	Setting: Four CDPH- administered WIC clinics  Study population: • Children: ≤ 2 yrs of age • Predominately African American  Group n(%) n analysis WIC active 528 (46) 77 WIC inactive 614 (54) 123 Total 1142				2.0]	

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Dietz (2000)	<b>Location:</b> USA, Georgia WIC Programs + Home	Evaluate the factors associated with the increase in childhood	Association Between Clinic- Specific Coverage			OR 1.43 95% CI [1.12, 1.82]	Interv period was 1 year
Study Period: 1994	Visits WIC program that restricted	vaccination coverage levels from 53% in 1988 to 89%	Levels and Clinic Vaccination				
Design Suitability (Design): Least	vouchers if child was undervaccinated	in 1994 in Georgia's public health clinics	Practices and Policies				
(Cross sectional)	<b>S</b>	Setting: all 227 public	WIC restricts				
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (2)	Comparison: WIC program in which vouchers were not restricted if child was	health clinics in Georgia Study Population: Clinic coverage levels for	vouchers if child is undervaccinated				
Outcome Measure: DTaP, polio, and MMR (4:3:1)	undervaccinated	children who were 21 to 23 months of age on the date of the assessment					
Author (Year): Ghosh (2007)	<b>Location:</b> USA, Denver, Colorado	<b>Setting:</b> 4 WIC clinics: Tri-County Health Department	UTD vaccination rates				Interv period was 2 years
Study Period: 2002- 2004	WIC Programs Assessment and Referral	Study Population: • Children 2 months to 5	Clinic A	68%	NR		,
Design Suitability	(A/R) off-site or collocated	years of age • Majority Hispanic and	Clinic B	74%	84%	+ 10 pct p ts	
( <b>Design</b> ): Least (Before-After)		non-Hispanic white	Clinic C	64%	79%	+15 pct pts	
Quality of Execution		N=1232	Clinic D	68%	80%	+12 pct pts	
(# of limitations): Fair		Clinic N A 271 B 387					
Outcome Measure: UTD		C 366 D 547					

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Hoekstra (1999)  Study Period: 1996  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Individual randomized controlled trial)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Good (1)	Location: USA, Chicago, Illinois  WIC Programs Client Reminder/Recall (CRR) + Monthly Voucher Pickup (MVP)  Comparison: Monthly Voucher Pickup	Evaluate whether CRR could add to the impact of MVP Setting: one selected WIC site  Study Population:  • Children < 12 months  • Hispanic (95%) N=565 randomly assigned  Group MVP + CRR 324 MVP 241 N=560 (99%) at analyses	Age-appropriate vaccination rate by 12 months of age MVP+CRR vs MVP	MVP+CRR 243(75%) out of 324 MVP 186(77%) out of 241	MVP+CRR 259(80%) out of 324 MVP 190(79%) out of 241	+3.0 pct pts 95% CI [-4,10]	Interv period was 6 months
Outcome Measure: Age-appropiate vaccinations							
Author (Year): Shefer (2001)  Study Period: 1999  Design Suitability (Design): Least (Cross sectional)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (2)	States in which a vaccination intervention took place at every visit in >50% of the WIC population in that state  Comparison: States in which <50% of the WIC population received the vaccination intervention twice a year	Study Population: Children aged 24 to 59 months of age -Majority White or Asian  N states Intervention 12  Comparison 13	UTD coverage rates at 24 months	Comparison 70%	Intervention 77%	+7 pct pt OR: 1.4 95% CI [1.2, 1.6]	
Outcome Measure: 4:3:1:3							

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Suarez (1997)	<b>Location:</b> USA, Texas WIC Programs	Survey used to examine how immunization status varied with enrollment in	Children's UTD status: 3-24 months of age			OR 1.81 95% CI= [1.54,	Interv period was 6 months
Study Period: 1994	Enrolled participants	the <b>WIC</b> , AFDC, food stamp, Medicaid programs	Odds ratio of UTD Immunizations:			2.13]	
Design Suitability (Design): Least (Cross-sectional)	<b>Comparison:</b> Nonenrolled	and w/private health	(WIC) Enrolled vs Nonenrolled				
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)		Study Population:  Children 3 through 24 months of age  Anglo, Hispanic and					
Outcome Measure: DTaP, OPV, MMR, Hib B, Hep B (4:3:1:3:3)		African American N= 4431					