## Seasonal Influenza Vaccinations Using Interventions with On-Site, Reduced Cost, Actively Promoted Vaccinations - non-Healthcare Workers

## Summary Evidence Table - Economic Review

Study Monetary Conversions	Location Population Time Horizon	Intervention Comparison	Effect Size	Program Costs	Economic Benefits	Economic Summary Measure
Author (Year): Dille 1999  Design: Case-control  Economic Analysis: Cost-Benefit  Conversion: Base year is 1994. Reported in U.S dollars.	Location: Richland, Washington  Setting: Employer is Hanford Environmental Foundation, Contractor to Department of Energy and various firms working for DOE.  Population: Approximately 20,000 employees. Male – 60% Age – 40 to 49 Engineer or scientist – 49%  Study Period: October 1994 - May 1995. The 1994-95 flu season	Comprehensive 4 week multi- site vaccination program staffed by occupational nurses with standing orders, and with a campaign advertised through plant newsletters, e- mail, and posters.  Comparison: No comparison group.	Campaign increased coverage from 1,800 (11%) to 6,339 (35%).  ILI rate was 59 per 100 for vaccinated compared to 78 per 100 for the unvaccinated.  All effects self-reported from survey questionnaire.	Where, Time to vaccinate was \$921. Vaccination cost was \$1,000	Healthcare cost averted per 100 Workers  Doctor Visits Avoided \$530 Hospitalizations Avoided \$4,600 Antibiotics Avoided \$442 Total healthcare savings \$5,572  Productivity Gains per 100 Workers Work absences avoided \$4,126	Cost and Benefit Per 100 workers Healthcare savings and productivity gains \$9,698 Cost of vaccinations and program \$1,921 Net benefit \$78 per worker  (Base wage from average company wages for 1994-95. Physician visit costs from local claims data and hospital costs from State hospitals data.)  Notes Cost of campaign not included in program cost Self-reported absences, ILI, and utilization.