

# Targeted Vaccinations: Multiple Interventions Implemented in Combination

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## Task Force Finding

### Intervention Definition

Most of the available evidence on effectiveness identified in our reviews of interventions to increase targeted vaccine coverage came from studies that evaluated multiple interventions in combination. These studies evaluated a wide variety of intervention combinations.

### Task Force Finding (June 2002)

On the basis of strong evidence of effectiveness, the Task Force recommends the combination of one or more interventions to enhance access to vaccination services (expanded access in healthcare settings, reduced client out-of-pocket costs) with at least one provider- or system-based intervention (standing orders, provider reminder systems, provider assessment and feedback), and/or at least one intervention to increase client demand for vaccination (client reminders, client education).

These findings should be applicable to most clients and providers, in most settings where improvements in coverage are needed. No additional benefits or harms of these interventions implemented in combination were identified, although any such effects of singlecomponent interventions may remain relevant in combination. We found no qualifying evaluations of the economic impact of these interventions.

### Publications

Task Force for Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to improve targeted vaccination coverage among high-risk adults. *Am J Prev Med* 2005;28(5S);231-7.

Ndiaye SM, Hopkins DP, Smith SJ, et al. Methods for conducting systematic reviews of targeted vaccination strategies for The Guide to Community Preventive Services. *Am J Prev Med* 2005;28(5S);238-47.

Ndiaye SM, Hopkins DP, Shefer AM, et al. Interventions to improve influenza, pneumococcal polysaccharide, and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among high-risk adults: a systematic review. *Am J Prev Med* 2005;28(5S);248-79.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Vaccine preventable diseases. In: Zaza S, Briss PA, Harris KW, eds. *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health?* Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press;2005:223-303.

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### Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions on this page are those of the Community Preventive Services Task Force and do not necessarily represent those of CDC. Task Force evidence-based recommendations are not mandates for compliance or spending. Instead, they provide information and options for decision makers and stakeholders to consider when determining which programs, services, and policies best meet the needs, preferences, available resources, and constraints of their constituents.

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