Pharmacist Post-test

Pharmacist Learning Objectives:

1. Describe vaccine hesitancy and barriers to vaccination
2. Recognize the how determinants of vaccine hesitancy contribute to behavioral outcomes
3. Recall anti-vaccine claims and rebuttals
4. Discuss situation-appropriate intervention strategies

**1. Which of the following MOST CLOSELY corresponds to the WHO definition of vaccine hesitancy?**

A. Simple vaccine refusal in any context including lack of available vaccination services

B. Acceptance of any vaccine if the ability to access vaccination is convenient

C. Delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccinations services

**2. Select the influence category, source of influence, and determinants that are paired correctly.**

A. Contextual influence—peer environment--costs

B. Vaccine-specific issues—specific vaccine—mode of administration

C. Group influences—political factors—reliability of vaccine supply

**3. A mother indicates she does not and will not vaccinate her children. You use motivational interviewing and learn that she believes natural immunity is safer than vaccine-induced immunity. What is an appropriate rebuttal if she consents to listen?**

A. Infection-induced immunity may elicit a superior immune response. However, the risks and complications associated with infection are significantly greater than those of vaccines.

B. A panel of experts from the Institute of Medicine reviewed more than 12,000 published reports and several high-quality studies; none indicate natural immunity is stronger.

C. The CDC’s system to track natural immunity vs. vaccine-induced immunity is called VAERS; you can examine the data in VAERS and see that your assumptions are wrong.

**4. Susan comes to the pharmacy and your technician reminds her she is due for her second HPV vaccination. Susan glances to the pharmacist’s workstation and quickly says, “Ummm, not today.” The technician gently says, “You’re here, and we’re not busy. Why don’t we get it done?” Susan replies, “No, not today. That guy gave me the last one and left a huge bruise. Not today.” What type of barrier is keeping Susan from her second shot?**

A. Vaccine accessibility

B. Distrust of provider

C. Gaps in knowledge

**5. Dave arrives at the pharmacy to pick up his “sugar meds” and you notice that he hasn’t received his flu shot yet. After providing him with a clinical recommendation for the vaccine, Dave replies, “Why do I need to? I work from home and have never gotten the flu before. What’s the point?!” Which barrier is preventing Dave from getting the flu shot?**

A. Distrust of vaccine

B. Misinformation

C. Perceived need for vaccine

**6. Manny is a regular customer who appears to be up to date on all of his vaccines except for the shingles vaccination. When you ask him why, he states that it’s for religious reasons, but says “I’d give it a try if there’s a shot without any pork in it.” Which intervention strategy would be most appropriate for Manny’s situation?**

A. Motivational interviewing about worldview

B. Debiasing techniques to address overkill

C. Offering Shingrix as an alternative