

Appendix 2 (as submitted by author). Characteristics of excluded studies reporting an influenza immunization campaign in long-term care homes

Study	Country	*Study Design	Intervention Campaign Components					Results	Other Study Details
			Education / Promotion	Improve Access	Legislation/ Regulation	Measure/ Feedback	Role Models		
McLeod 2001 (1)	Canada	CSS	×					Rates not reported	Staff meetings to talk about strategies
Neudorf 2003 (2)	Canada	ITS	×					1999: 25% immunized 2001: 57% immunized	ITS not enough observation points
Sullivan 2008 (3)	Canada	PO	×					67% preferred vaccine	Ottawa Influenza Decision Aid
†McArthur 1999 (4)	Canada	CSS		×				3.7% of sites reported >75% immunized	Promotion/encouragement of influenza vaccine associated with increased uptake
Looijamns-van den Akker 2007 (5)	Netherlands	BnA			×			Before 2004: 5-8% After 2004: 11%	Introduction of national guidelines on influenza immunization in 2004
†Hauri 2006 (6)	Germany	CSS	×	×				All sites with 50-69% uptake had an active campaign for HCPs	Surveyed directors of LTCHs for campaign practices
†Maltezou 2008 (7)	Greece	CSS	×	×				Mean 16.4% immunized	Training of infection control nurse;
‡Song 2006 (8)	Korea	ITS	×	×				2000: 23% immunized 2003-04:78% immunized	Observation points shown graphically
Tapiainen 2005 (9)	Switzerland	BnA	×	×				Pre: 19% immunized Post: 24% immunized	
Manuel 2002 (10)	Canada	CSS	×	×				Rates not reported	'The Big Shot Challenge'
†Russell 2001 (11)	Canada	CSS	×	×		×		Median 29.9% immunized	Monitoring compliance; Reminder systems; Written staff immunize policy
Festini 2007 (12)	Italy	PO	×	×			×	30.3% immunized	Peer vaccination
Bannerman 1992 (13)	Canada	BnA	×	×		×	×	Pre: 6-10% immunized Post: 34-41% immunized	Competition between wards; Dignitaries vaccinated
‡Nace 2007 (14)	USA	ITS	×		×	×	×	1996-97: 54% uptake 2005-06: 86% uptake	Unclear intervention point
†Sand 2007 (15)	USA	BnA	×	×	×		×	10 teams improved by at least 10%; 3 teams had ≥80% immunized	Rapid cycle quality improvement (RCQI); Interventions tailored to self-identified barriers and previous research
†Halliday 2003 (16)	Australia	CSS	×	×	×		×	28% immunized	Policy of staff vaccination
†Stevenson 2001 (17)	Canada	CSS						35% immunized	Higher uptake associated with having an infection control practitioner, and offering vaccine in winter and to casual staff

*Study designs: PO (Post-Only), ITS (Interrupted Time Series), BnA (1-group Before and After), CSS (Cross-Sectional Study)

†Interventions were not implemented by all participating organizations

‡Interventions were not implemented concurrently

Post-only, cross-sectional, before-and-after studies were excluded based on study design. Reasons for excluding specific interrupted time series studies are provided under the "other study details" column. Full references provided in Appendix 5