

Module 2 Quiz: The MumBubVax Approach

Module two explains the influence of health care professionals on expectant parents' vaccination decisions. Once you've watched Module 2 and reviewed the MumBubVax website, test your knowledge about the MumBubVax communication approach.

QUESTION 1

Complete the sentences below by selecting the correct option.

- I. _____ women in Australia accept vaccination during pregnancy.
- A Very few
B Most
C Few
- II. Vaccine discussions in pregnancy can influence and increase acceptance of _____
- A Childhood vaccines
B Maternal vaccines
C Both maternal and childhood vaccines
- III. You can demonstrate your confidence that vaccination is safe and important for protecting the pregnant woman and her baby by _____
- A Giving her a pamphlet to take home
B Inviting questions
C Telling her its important

QUESTION 2

The MumBubVax communication approach has six key steps. Tick all six steps from the list below.

- A Cite relevant statistics
B Focus on vaccine safety
C Focus on disease severity
D Address every concern
E Continue the conversation
F Facilitate vaccination
G Use persuasive communication techniques
H Speak about your experiences
I Share knowledge
J Elicit concerns
K Recommend vaccination

QUESTION 3

By framing vaccination as a routine and recommended part of antenatal care, you position vaccination as the norm. Select ALL the correct responses from the options below for each of the following MumBubVax steps.

I. To frame and make a clear vaccine recommendation, you may choose to say:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | "We offer influenza and pertussis vaccines" |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Some people get influenza and pertussis vaccines in pregnancy" |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | "It's recommended that all pregnant women receive influenza and pertussis vaccines..." |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | "The hospital recommends pregnant women receive influenza and pertussis vaccines" |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | "I recommend that you get an influenza and a pertussis vaccine" |
| F | <input type="checkbox"/> | "You need to have influenza and pertussis vaccines while you're pregnant" |
| G | <input type="checkbox"/> | "The guidelines recommend that pregnant women receive influenza and pertussis vaccines" |

II. To elicit concerns, you may say:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Did you need to talk about anything else?" |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | "What are some questions you'd like to ask?" |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Do you have any questions?" |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Where do you think you will get your baby vaccinated?" |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | "What questions do you have?" |

QUESTION 4

Draw a line between the MumBubVax communication approach on the right and its correct explanation on the left.

1. Some parents are more afraid of highly publicised but rare adverse events associated with vaccines than they are of the serious complications of vaccine preventable diseases.

2. Making vaccination as convenient as possible is the best way to improve uptake, whether this is by providing vaccination on site or giving women clear information about where they can get the vaccine.

3. Introduce discussion of childhood vaccines and refer women to the MumBubVax website for more information. Ask permission to revisit vaccine discussions at later appointments if they are undecided.

4. Respond to the concerns or questions that are most important to the woman. It helps to memorise 1-2 key facts about vaccine safety and effectiveness.

5. Assume that the woman or her partner have questions or concerns. The most important concern may not be the first one they raise.

6. Establishing vaccines as a routine part of antenatal care helps to position vaccination as the norm.

Facilitate
vaccination

Discuss
disease
severity

Share
knowledge

Continue the
conversation

Recommend
vaccination

Elicit
concerns

Module 3 Quiz: Addressing Myths and Misinformation

Once you've watched Module 3 and reviewed the MumBubVax website, test your knowledge about addressing myths and misinformation effectively.

QUESTION 1

Complete the sentences below by selecting the correct option.

I. It's important to _____ the myth before addressing it.

- A Confirm
- B Avoid restating

II. The purpose of providing an alternative explanation to a myth is to _____

- A Reinforce your point
- B Fill a knowledge gap

III. When offering an alternative explanation, try to provide _____

- A As many facts as you can
- B Between 3 – 5 facts
- C 1 – 2 key facts

QUESTION 2

Select all five MumBubVax strategies to address a myth from the list below.

- A Focus on the disease
- B Focus on vaccine safety
- C Avoid restating the myth
- D Acknowledge the woman's concern
- E Speak about your experiences
- F Provide 1-2 key facts that offer an alternative explanation
- G Ensure you present all the facts in your response
- H Discredit untrusted sources of information
- I Recommend vaccination
- J Repeat what the women says to ensure you heard correctly

QUESTION 3

SCENARIO Sarah says she thinks the influenza vaccine can give you the flu. Last year her work colleague was really unwell after getting the flu vaccine and was off sick for a few days. Sarah has decided that the vaccine must give some people the flu and after lots of morning sickness would rather not get the vaccine while she's pregnant.

Build your response to address Sarah's misperception by selecting sentences from the list below. Remember to follow the guidelines for addressing myths and misinformation outlined in this module. There are several correct options in each section, you need only select one response.

I. Acknowledge Sarah's concern, and avoid restating the myth:

- A It sounds like you have done a lot of research.
- B Many people do feel like the vaccine makes them sick.
- C I understand you don't want to put yourself at any risk of getting sick.
- D It's very common to believe the influenza vaccine can give you influenza.
- E I understand you don't want to put you and your baby at any risk of getting sick.

II. Then build on your response by providing key facts:

- A I'm not sure where you got this information but it's not true.
- B Getting influenza from the vaccine is pretty unlikely.
- C The vaccine contains only inactivated (or killed) antigens so it can't give you the 'flu'.
- D The influenza vaccine is not what we call a 'live' virus, it only contains inactive antigens so it can't pass the disease to you or your baby.

III. Offer an alternative explanation for what Sarah believes:

- A You couldn't have gotten the flu from the vaccine.
- B It's normal to feel sick after getting the influenza vaccine.
Some people feel a little unwell after they get the influenza vaccine. They might have a
- C headache or aches for a day. That's not influenza, it's just the body learning to recognise and respond to the influenza viruses.
- D Sometimes people feel unwell after the vaccine, this is not true influenza it's just the body learning to recognise and respond to the influenza viruses.

IV. Focus on the disease the vaccine prevents:

- A A serious influenza infection while you're pregnant can cause premature delivery.
- B It's very unlikely that you'll have side effects from the influenza vaccine.
- C Pregnant women who get influenza are more than twice as likely to be hospitalised as other adults.

QUESTION 3 continued

V. End your discussion with a recommendation to vaccinate:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | It's recommended that you get an influenza vaccine. It's available here on site. |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | I recommend you get an influenza vaccine. It's the best way I know to protect both you and your baby. |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vaccinating your family members to create a 'cocoon' around you is the best way to protect you and your baby from influenza. |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | The hospital recommends you get an influenza vaccine. It's the best way to protect both you and your baby. |

QUESTION 4

The techniques we have presented for addressing myths and misinformation are all supported by theory and evidence.

Select the strategy from the list on the right and draw a line to match it with its explanation.

1. When you counter a myth, you leave a gap in their understanding. People are more likely to believe an incorrect explanation than an incomplete explanation.

2. New information can trigger resistance. Connecting your recommendation with the values the woman has expressed can reduce or neutralise this effect.

3. Bringing the focus of the discussion back to the disease itself helps to debunk vaccine myths

4. Reinforcing a myth in a person's mind makes it more memorable, even if you debunk it

5. Discrediting the source of her information can create the impression you think she's not capable of making decisions.

Offer an alternative explanation

Avoid restating the myth

Focus on the disease

Acknowledge the women's concern

Recommend vaccination

MODULE 4 QUIZ: INFLUENZA

This module explains the process of sharing your knowledge about the severity of influenza disease and the effectiveness and safety of the influenza vaccine for pregnant women and infants. Once you have watched Module 4 and reviewed the MumBubVax website, please test your knowledge about influenza with this quiz.

QUESTION 1

SCENARIO: Priya says she doesn't think the flu is a serious disease, and she would rather not run the risk of the vaccine making her sick while she's pregnant

Select two key messages you would choose to share with Priya to respond to her concern:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pregnant women who get influenza are twice as likely to be hospitalised as other adults. |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pregnant women who get influenza are not often hospitalised. |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | It is not possible for a mother or her baby to catch influenza from the vaccine because it doesn't have live influenza virus in it. |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | It's OK to be concerned but generally influenza while you are pregnant is quite minor and nothing to worry about. |

QUESTION 2

Match the incorrect belief about influenza on the right with the correct fact on the left, which you can offer in a discussion.

1. Influenza in pregnant women can cause dehydration, pneumonia or bronchitis, sepsis, and inflammation of the brain or heart.

2. If you have severe influenza while you're pregnant, this can cause premature labour and birth.

3. The heart, lungs and immune system function differently when you're pregnant. These changes make pregnant women more susceptible to infections like influenza, even in usually healthy women.

4. Pregnant women who get influenza are twice as likely to be hospitalised as other adults.

5. The effects of influenza vaccines on pregnant women have been studied for decades.

Influenza only causes fever and aches.

If a pregnant woman gets influenza, it can't affect her baby.

Being healthy protects against getting serious influenza during pregnancy.

Influenza is only serious for the elderly.

The influenza vaccine hasn't been tested on pregnant women.

QUESTION 3

By framing vaccination as a routine and recommended part of antenatal care, you position vaccination as the norm. After you've recommended vaccination and elicited the woman's concerns and questions, you can share your knowledge.

I. To share your knowledge about the severity of influenza disease for pregnant women and infants you should **NOT** say:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Influenza while you're pregnant rarely causes premature labour and birth." |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Influenza can be much more severe in babies and young children." |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Pregnant women who get influenza are more than twice as likely as other adults to develop a serious complication and be admitted to hospital." |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Influenza can be much more severe in pregnant women and can cause a number of complications." |

II. To share your knowledge about the safety of influenza vaccination in pregnancy you should **NOT** say:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | "It is sometimes possible for a mother or her baby to catch influenza from the vaccine." |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Influenza vaccines have been given to millions of pregnant women." |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Many different, independent groups of scientists have been studying what happens to women who get vaccinated in pregnancy." |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | "It is safe for women to have both influenza and pertussis vaccines at the same time." |

III. To share your knowledge about the effectiveness of influenza vaccination in pregnancy you should **NOT** say:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Babies are naturally protected from influenza until they are about two months old." |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | "If you look at it this way not getting vaccinated at all is 0% effective." |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Women who had an influenza vaccination during pregnancy are 49 per cent less likely to be hospitalised with flu-related complications." |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | "Almost 60% of babies whose mothers are vaccinated in pregnancy will be protected from influenza until around 6 months old." |

MODULE 5 QUIZ: PERTUSSIS

This module explains the process of sharing your knowledge about the severity of pertussis disease for pregnant women and infants as well as the safety and effectiveness of pertussis vaccination in pregnancy.

QUESTION 1

As we discussed in other modules, by framing vaccination as a routine and recommended part of antenatal care, you position vaccination as the norm.

For each section select the option that is **NOT** appropriate below to help you provide key facts about pertussis.

I. To share your knowledge about the severity of pertussis disease for pregnant women and infants you should **NOT** say:

- A Pertussis is most severe and life threatening for babies less than three months old.
- B Most babies and young children recover from pertussis with one or two doses of antibiotics.
- C Babies who get pertussis produce a thick mucus in their airways. The mucus causes long coughing fits that are so severe that they can cause seizures and brain damage.
- D Babies usually catch pertussis from people inside the home, such as family members or siblings.

II. To share your knowledge about the safety of pertussis vaccination in pregnancy you should **NOT** say:

- A It is safe for women to have both influenza and pertussis vaccines at the same time.
- B It is sometimes possible for a mother or her baby to catch pertussis from the vaccine.
- C Many large research studies have found that babies whose mothers got the vaccines in pregnancy were no more likely to be born premature.
- D Many large research studies have found that babies whose mothers got the vaccines in pregnancy were no more likely to be born with low birth weight.

III. To share your knowledge about the safety of pertussis vaccination in pregnancy you should **NOT** say:

- A The pertussis vaccine in pregnancy is extremely effective in preventing pertussis in young babies.
- B Nine out of ten babies under three months of age are protected against pertussis if their mothers had the pertussis vaccine during pregnancy.
- C It is recommended that women are vaccinated against pertussis each time they are pregnant.
- D The most effective way to protect your baby against pertussis during the first few months of their life is to be vaccinated against pertussis just after the birth.

QUESTION 2

Complete the sentences outlined below by selecting the correct option.

I. About _____ in ten young babies who get pertussis will have to go to hospital for treatment.

- A Two
- B Five
- C Nine

II. Pertussis is still common in Australia. Epidemics or outbreaks occur every _____.

- A Ten to fifteen years
- B Three to four years
- C Five to eight years

III. Pertussis is most serious among babies younger than _____ months old.

- A Eighteen
- B Six
- C Twelve

IV. Babies less than _____ months old are at the highest risk of death from pertussis infection.

- A Nine
- B Three
- C Twelve

QUESTION 3

SCENARIO: Jack and Leyla say they don't want any chemicals injected into Leyla while she's pregnant because they're worried about side effects harming the baby. Jack says he'll get the vaccine, and Leyla will get it after birth, and they'll just keep the baby at home alone until it's old enough to be vaccinated.

Select the two key messages you would choose to share with Jack and Leyla:

- A Vaccinating close contacts of your baby, or the 'cocooning' strategy, is the best way we know to protect babies from pertussis.
- B If you like you can delay Leyla's vaccine until after the birth as modern pertussis vaccines work quickly to provide protection.
- C Some side effects do occur when the whooping cough vaccine is given in pregnancy but they are usually mild reactions like a sore arm, headache or mild fever. Serious adverse events are very rare.
- D Many large research studies have found that babies whose mothers got a pertussis-containing vaccine in pregnancy were no more likely to be born prematurely, have defects, or even low birth weight.

MODULE 6 QUIZ: HEPATITIS B FOR NEWBORNS

This module explains the process of sharing your knowledge about the severity of hepatitis B disease for infants as well as the safety and effectiveness of vaccination. Once you've watched Module 6 and reviewed the MumBubVax website, please test your knowledge about hepatitis B with this quiz.

QUESTION 1

Many parents ask why there is a need to vaccinate against hepatitis B so young. Select all the ways hepatitis B can spread from the list below.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Through contact with the open sores or cuts of an infected adult or child. |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | During the birth process if the mother carries the virus. |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Only from people showing signs of illness such as yellowing of the skin (called 'jaundice'). |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | Via objects that have come into contact with the bodily fluids of someone who carries the virus. |

QUESTION 2

SCENARIO: Maria says she's already been tested for hepatitis B and doesn't see the value in giving her brand new baby an injection. She has a large extended family who will be visiting and helping her out after the birth.

Select two key messages that you may choose to give Maria to encourage her to give her baby the hepatitis B vaccine at birth

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Although the vaccine is very new its safe even for young babies. |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vaccinating babies as soon as they are born helps prevent them from getting hepatitis B but it's OK if to wait until their first vaccinations too. |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | If one of your friends or relatives is a carrier, there is a small but serious risk that they could pass it to your baby. |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | It can be spread through contact with open sores or cuts, by sharing cutlery, cups, toothbrushes, or even when children bite one another. |

QUESTION 3

Out of the options below, select the one that is **NOT** appropriate when providing key facts about hepatitis B for newborns.

I. To share your knowledge about the severity of hepatitis B disease, you should **NOT** say:

- A "Most people don't know they've caught hepatitis B because it is really mild at first."
- B "Catching hepatitis B at birth leads to chronic infection in about 10 per cent of babies."
- C "Most babies with a hepatitis B infection don't show any symptoms."
- D "Hepatitis B is a virus that can cause life-threatening, incurable liver disease if it is not treated early."

II. To share your knowledge about the safety of hepatitis B vaccination, you should **NOT** say:

- A "Vaccinated babies are more likely to develop health problems than unvaccinated babies."
- B "Research tells us that giving the hepatitis B vaccine at birth does not affect a mother and baby's ability to breastfeed."
- C "There is no evidence associating the birth hepatitis B vaccine with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, autism, fever, or infection."
- D "The hepatitis B vaccine has been given to new babies for decades now and vaccinated babies are no more likely to develop health problems than unvaccinated babies."

MODULE 7 QUIZ: VACCINE SAFETY AND UPTAKE

This module discussed forthcoming maternal vaccines, childhood vaccines, and vaccine safety as well as some of the practical strategies you can use to make vaccination a routine part of your practice. Once you have watched Module 7 and reviewed the MumBubVax website, please test your knowledge about 'Vaccine Safety and Uptake' with this quiz.

QUESTION 1

Vaccine safety is important. From the list below, select the key organisations involved in establishing and maintaining vaccine safety in Australia.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Council (PBAC) |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) |
| F | <input type="checkbox"/> | AusVax Safety |
| G | <input type="checkbox"/> | All of these organisations |

QUESTION 2

Please select the key steps you'd use to recommend vaccination.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Answer all her questions in order |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Discuss disease severity |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tell her what you know |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | Continue the conversation |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | Explore why her concerns might be wrong |
| F | <input type="checkbox"/> | Recommend vaccination |
| G | <input type="checkbox"/> | Talk about vaccine safety |
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Facilitate vaccination |
| I | <input type="checkbox"/> | Elicit a woman's concerns |
| J | <input type="checkbox"/> | Share your knowledge |

QUESTION 3

Practical strategies can support vaccination uptake in your setting. Select the strategy or strategies that could help you incorporate vaccination into your personal practice.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | Deliver the vaccine the same day you recommend it, if possible |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | All of these strategies |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Discuss vaccines at set times in pregnancy |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identify key phrases to use in conversations about maternal vaccination |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | Familiarise yourself with the MumBubVax website |

QUESTION 4

Complete the sentences below by selecting the correct option.

I. Currently in Australia, there are _____ vaccines recommended to women during pregnancy

- A Four
- B Three
- C Two

II. But soon there may be _____ vaccines recommended.

- A Four
- B Five
- C Three

III. The new maternal vaccines in the pipeline are _____.

- A RSV
- B All of these
- C Group B Strep
- D RSV and Group B Strep only
- E Group A Strep

IV. The MumBubVax website will be updated with information about _____.

- A The MumBubVax approach
- B New maternal vaccines
- C All of these
- D Schedule changes

QUESTION 5

Practical strategies can support vaccination uptake in your setting. From the list below, select the strategy or strategies that could help you incorporate vaccination into your clinic.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocate for your clinic to send text message reminders to prompt maternal vaccination |
| B <input type="checkbox"/> | Become or nominate a vaccine champion at your clinic |
| C <input type="checkbox"/> | All of these strategies |
| D <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocate for the use of antenatal care checklists that include vaccination |
| E <input type="checkbox"/> | Hold a group training session with the MumBubVax materials at your clinic |