

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36489/nursing.2021v24i272p5092-5097>

Vaccination campaign in the SarsCov2 Pandemic: Experience report

ABSTRACT | Objective: To highlight the relevance of the participation of nursing students in immunization campaigns in the midst of the SarsCov2 pandemic. Method: This is an experience report, a descriptive study of the performance of nursing students in the period of May, June and July 2020, in strategic points of a city in the North of Minas Gerais in the campaigns of immunization against influenza, viral triple and viral duo. Result: Acting in the vaccination campaign in a pandemic enabled the understanding of conditions and barriers to be faced. Conclusion: Adequate attire made it possible for the work to take place safely and continuously as planned annually, remembering that rubella, measles, mumps and influenza are still present even at the time of the SarsCov2 pandemic.

Keywords: Mass vaccination; Pandemics; Betacoronavirus; Primary health care.

RESUMEN | Objetivo: Resaltar la relevancia de la participación de estudiantes de enfermería en campañas de inmunización en medio de la pandemia SarsCov2. Método: Se trata de un relato de experiencia, un estudio descriptivo del desempeño de estudiantes de enfermería en el período de mayo, junio y julio de 2020, en puntos estratégicos de una ciudad del norte de Minas Gerais en las campañas de inmunización contra influenza, triple viral. y dúo viral. Resultado: Actuar en la campaña de vacunación en caso de pandemia permitió comprender las condiciones y las barreras a enfrentar. Conclusión: La vestimenta adecuada hizo posible que el trabajo se realizara de manera segura y continua según lo planeado anualmente, recordando que la rubéola, el sarampión, las paperas y la influenza todavía están presentes incluso en el momento de la pandemia SarsCov2.

Palabras claves: Vacunación masiva; Pandemias; Betacoronavirus; Primeros auxilios.

RESUMO | Objetivo: Evidenciar a relevância da participação de acadêmicos de enfermagem nas campanhas de imunização em meio à pandemia de SarsCov2. Método: Trata-se de um relato de experiência, estudo descritivo da atuação dos acadêmicos de enfermagem no período de maio, junho e julho de 2020, em pontos estratégicos de uma cidade do Norte de Minas Gerais nas campanhas de imunização contra influenza, triplice viral e dupla viral. Resultado: Atuar na campanha de vacinação em uma pandemia possibilitou o entendimento de condições e barreiras a serem enfrentadas. Conclusão: A paramentação adequada possibilitou que o trabalho acontecesse de forma segura e contínua como previsto anualmente, lembrando que a rubéola, sarampo, caxumba e influenza ainda continuam presentes mesmo em momento de pandemia de SarsCov2.

Palavras-chaves: Vacinação em massa; Pandemias; Betacoronavirus; Atenção primária à saúde.

Joyce Lemos de Souza Botelho

Student of Nursing Faculty Santo Agostinho - Montes Claros – MG.
ORCID: 0000-0002-2284-9844

Marta Duque de Oliveira

Student of Nursing Faculty Santo Agostinho - Montes Claros – MG.
ORCID: 0000-0002-6567-890X

Nathan Alves de Souza

Student of Nursing Faculty Santo Agostinho - Montes Claros – MG.
ORCID: 0000-0003-2771-2924

Ingred Gimenes Cassimiro de Freitas

Internship Supervisor of the Nursing course at Faculdades Santo Agostinho - Montes Claros - MG Nurse, Master's student in Primary Care.
ORCID: 0000-0001-8325-0985

Rosana Franciele Botelho Ruas

Professor of the Nursing Course Faculdades Santo Agostinho - Montes Claros - MG Nurse, Master in Nursing EE/UFMG and Doctoral Student in Health Sciences - PP-GCS/Unimontes.
ORCID: 0000-0002-6649-3966

Ana Izabel de Oliveira Neta

Nurse - Graduation in Nursing from the State University of Minas Gerais (UEMG) (1998-2002). Specialization in Collective Health with Emphasis on Family Health by the Faculdades Unidas do Norte de Minas (FUNORTE) (2004-2005). Specialization in Microregional Health Management by UEMG (2010-2012). She is currently a full professor of Higher Education at Faculdades Santo Agostinho de Montes Claros (FASA-Moc). Preceptor of clinical teaching (internship) at the Nursing Department of FASA-Moc. Health Consultant and distance tutor of the Specialization Course in Family Health Strategy - Mais Médicos do Brasil/UFMG.
ORCID: 0000-0003-3777-1290

INTRODUCTION

According to MARGOT, 2019 immunization acts as a mechanism that helps the body defend itself against certain diseases caused by both viruses and bacteria. Brazil has been successful in eradicating some diseases such as measles, rubella, whooping cough and polio from the immunization program ², which is currently worked through the national immunization calendar, in order to optimize the number of people vaccinated in order to expand age groups and groups considered at risk. ³

In 2019 a new Corona Virus, from the SarsCov2 ⁴ family, was detected, whose main cause of mortality is acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) ⁸, it may present flu-like symptoms such as a mild cold, being developed on average 5 to 6 days after infection. ⁹

Received on: 08/12/2020
Approved on: 11/06/2020

The unexpected pandemic caused radical changes in health services, the "lockdown" and "social isolation" in order to mitigate transmission, caused the population to extinguish the demand for vaccine rooms.⁶ Currently, an effective vaccine for the performance of adaptive immunity and/or treatment of SarsCov2 disease has not yet been developed, there is evidence that the immune system is directly related to diseases in clinical conditions of this disease.⁷ According to the Brazilian Immunization Society (Sociedade Brasileira de Imunização - Sbiim) 2020, this situation can lead to setbacks and an increase in cases of immunopreventable diseases and higher death rates, in addition to those referenced and confirmed by SarsCov2.

The idea of the importance of vaccination in the pandemic emerged from the perception of the distance between the population and the vaccination rooms, with the objective of the study to highlight the relevance of the participation of nursing students in several days of the immunization campaign in partnership with the health department of the municipality of a city in the north of Minas Gerais in the midst of the SarsCov2 pandemic.

METHOD

The study in question is an experience report, which took place in the period of May, June and July 2020, with a three-month limit for the immunization of the target groups, these adults being between 20 and 49 years old. experienced by about 30 nursing students, from a college in Montes Claros., in several strategic points of a city in the north of Minas Gerais, working in the campaigns of immunization against influenza, viral triple (measles, mumps and rubella) and viral double (measles and rubella). Ex-

“
The idea of the importance of vaccination in the pandemic emerged from the perception of the distance between the population and the vaccination rooms, with the objective of the study to highlight the relevance of the participation of nursing students in several days of the immunization campaign in partnership with the health department of the municipality of a city in the north of Minas Gerais in the midst of the SarsCov2 pandemic.
”

clusion criteria were elderly, children and pregnant women. The analysis can be worked from tables that were filled in during the action and for each dose administration. He was carefully supervised by the responsible nurse from the collection of batch information to the application of the vaccine.

RESULTS

The lived experience was extremely valuable for academics, it enabled new learning about immunization and its importance amid sporadic events like a pandemic. At the time of the campaign, it was necessary to use prevention knowledge to SarsCov2, requested that each person respect the recommended distance in the waiting line, and as one of the strategies to reduce crowding, a "Drive-thru" was also carried out. During data collection, age group, vaccination history and allergies to previous doses were analyzed for safety in the administration of the vaccine, with contraindications: fever, vaccinated against yellow fever less than 15 days, allergy to milk and egg, history anaphylactic reaction, immunodepression of any kind and being pregnant. While filling in the data, it was possible to establish an opportunity to analyze the symptoms presented at that time and analyze the vaccination card in order to advise on updating the same if there is a need in the basic health unit. Where the campaign took place, dilutions were made according to the manufacturer's instructions and need for use, doses were stored at a temperature between 2°C and 8°C in a portable thermal box, always inspecting the temperature. In the course of data collection and administration of vaccines, students made the appropriate use of their personal protective equipment (PFF2 mask, glasses, gloves and lab coat), cleaning with dry cotton in the deltoid region was initiated, star-

ting with the forceps movement and insertion of the needle at 90 degrees subcutaneously without performing plunger aspiration. After vaccination, doubts related to the pain and discomfort caused by the vaccine, questions about the signs and symptoms related to COVID-19 were cleared up.

CONCLUSION

Acting in vaccination campaigns in the midst of a pandemic was an event that added a lot of learning for academics, making it possible to improve on

“
...thus reducing
clusters of
suspected cases in
emergency units.”

the conditions and barriers that must be faced to obtain the recommended rates of immunization that the municipality must achieve during the campaign in the midst of the pandemic. Showing the population that the health team is prepared and attired to continue their routine work is essential. Remind the population that care for one disease does not neglect care for others, that rubella, measles, mumps and influenza are still present even at the time of the COVID pandemic19, and that it is necessary to reinforce vaccine doses for a given range age, in order to reduce the chances of developing more comorbidities in patients, including adults aged 20 to 49 years, who due to labor conditions are more exposed to SarsCov2. The importance of influenza immunization is emphasized as it presents symptoms similar to COVID19, thus reducing clusters of suspected cases in emergency units. The experience also added, guidance for the population and learning for students related to immunization, biosafety rules, active search strategies, practice in subcutaneous administration, ensuring a unique professional experience, in such a peculiar moment, contributing to the population's health. 🐣

Chart 1: main problems identified and interventions to reach the target audience and quality in immunization.

Problemas	Intervenções
Alta transmissibilidade do SarsCov2	Uso correto de EPIs Troca de luva a cada procedimento
Distanciamento social	Distância preconizada nas filas Sistema "drive-trhu"
Não recomendado aglomeração em locais fechados	Pontos estratégicos ao ar livre
Manter temperatura ideal das vacinas	Feito mapa de controle de temperatura Uso de caixa reserva
Logísticas com ponto estratégicos	Parcerias que disponibilizaram locais estratégicos

Source: Own elaboration. Minas Gerais - Brazil 2020.

References

- Margot L. Savoy , Lewis Katz. Considerações gerais sobre a imunização. Manual MSD versão saúde da família. Kenilworth, NJ, EUA. 2019, última alteração Agosto de 2019. Disponível em <<https://www.msmanuals.com/pt/casa/infec%C3%A7%C3%B5es/imuniza%C3%A7%C3%A3o/considera%C3%A7%C3%B5es-gerais-sobre-a-imuniza%C3%A7%C3%A3o>>. Acesso em 06 de agosto de 2020.
- Brasil. Ministério da saúde. Vacinação: quais são as vacinas, para que servem, por que vacinar, mitos. Brasília DF, 2020. Disponível em: <<https://www.saude.gov.br/saude-de-a-z/vacinacao>>. Acesso em 07 de agosto de 2020.
- Brasil. Secretário de estado de saúde. Vacinação. Disponível em <<https://www.saude.mg.gov.br/vacinacao>>. Acesso em 07 de agosto de 2020.
- Lana, Raquel Martins et al. Emergência do novo coronavírus (SARS-CoV-2) e o papel de uma vigilância nacional em saúde oportuna e efetiva. Cadernos de Saúde Pública [online]. v. 36, n. 3.. Disponível em: <<https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-311X00019620>>. Acesso em 05 Agosto 2020
- Brasil. Pandemia da COVID19. O que muda na rotina das Imunizações. 1 ed. [online] junho de 2020. Disponível em <<https://sbim.org.br/images/files/cartilha-campanha-sbim-sbp-unicef-200611b-web.pdf>>. Acesso em 06 de agosto de 2020.
- Dias, Josy Lira. Nascimento, Maria Izabel Nogueira. A campanha da influenza 2020 em meio a pandemia do coronavírus no estado do Amazonas: Um relato de experiência. Rev. eletrônica acervo saúde [online]. Vol. Esp. n. 46. Junho de 2020. Disponível em <<https://doi.org/10.25248/reas.e4053.2020>>. Acesso em 06 de agosto de 2020.
- Silva de Sordi LH, Sales Oliveira Magalhães I, Abreu Casselhas D, Chaves Andrade M. O Papel da Imunidade Inata na COVID-19 . Rev Cienc Saude [Internet]. 2º de julho de 2020 [citado 12º de agosto de 2020];10(3):5-. Disponível em: <http://186.225.220.186:7474/ojs/index.php/rcsfmit_zero/article/view/997> Acesso em 12de agosto de 2020.
- Mehta, Puja et al. "COVID-19: considere síndromes de tempestade de citocinas e imunossupressão." [Online] Londres, Inglaterra vol. 395,10229 (2020): 1033-1034. Disponível em: <[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30628-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30628-0)> Acesso em 12 de agosto de 2020.
- Lima, Claudio Márcio Amaral de Oliveira. Informações sobre o novo coronavírus (COVID-19). Radiol Bras [Internet]. Abril de 2020 [citado em 12 de agosto de 2020]; 53 (2):V-VI. Disponível em: <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0100-3984.2020.53.2e1>>. Acesso em 12 de agosto de 2020.