

# Health Belief Model in Hospitals: Determining the Effective Factors on Influenza Vaccination

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The need for extensive vaccination of health care workers (HCWs) is felt more than ever. The aim of this study was to investigate the determinants of influenza vaccination using HBM in HCWs of Jahrom hospitals. This cross-sectional study was performed by multicenter method on 614 HCWs in Jahrom, southern Iran, in 2020. Data collection tools included Demographic and researcher-made Influenza Vaccination in HCWs Based on HBM Questionnaires whose validity and reliability were measured and evaluated. Analyses have been performed using SPSS 21. Increasing age ( $P < 0.001$ ) and perceived barriers ( $P < 0.001$ ) have increased influenza vaccination, but perceived benefits ( $P = 0.002$ ), cues to action ( $P = 0.001$ ), and self-efficacy ( $P < 0.001$ ) have had a negative impact on influenza vaccination among HCWs. Perceived severity ( $P = 0.7$ ) was higher in people with a history of influenza vaccination, while such a difference was not observed in perceived susceptibility. Higher mean age, previous vaccination history, and perceived barriers are predictors of influenza vaccine participation behavior.

**Keywords:** Health Belief Model, Influenza, Vaccines Hospitals