npj | vaccines

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https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-025-01197-8

A field test of empathetic refutational and motivational interviewing to address vaccine hesitancy among patients

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Angelo Fasce¹²⊠, Mirela Mustaṭå', Alexandra Deliu', Dawn Holford', Linda Karlsson', Virginia Gould⁴, Gheorghe Gindrovel Dumitra¹², Dana Farcasanu', Iulia Vişinescu', Plerre Verger² & Stephan Lewandowsky⁵⁰

抄読会 2025/07/15 湯尻顕伍

研究背景

- •ワクチン躊躇は公衆衛生への脅威
- •医師と患者とのコミュニケーションが重要
- •効果的な介入手法の検証が必要

研究目的

医師・患者間でのコミュニケーション手法の効果検証:

- 1. 共感的反論的面接(ERI)
- 2. 動機づけ面接(MI)
- 3. 対照群(従来通りの対応)

<u>共感的反論的面接</u> (empathetic-refutational interviewing:ERI)

1. 懸念の引き出し

2. 肯定 ただし、根底にある

3. 個別の反論 不信感などは否定しない

4. 事実情報の提供

<u>動機づけ面接</u> <u>(motivational interviewing:MI)</u>

1. 関係構築

2. 理解:患者にとって何が一番重要?

3. 情報提供

4. 自立性の尊重

研究参加者

・医師:ルーマニアの一般開業医30名

患者:ワクチン躊躇のある患者334名

•対象ワクチン: HPV、インフルエンザワクチン

研究デザイン

3グループに分類

1. ERI群: 共感的反証的面接訓練

2. MI群:動機づけ面接訓練

3. 対照群:訓練なし

	ERI			МІ				
	Pre-test M (SD)	Post-test M (SD)	t	Hedges' g	Pre-test M (SD)	Post-test M (SD)	t	Hedges' g
Confidence in vaccines	4.08 (0.33)	4 (0)	-0.709	-0.215	3.95 (0.37)	4.1 (0.32)	1.406	0.426
Proactive efficacy	4.5 (0.24)	4.85 (0.24)	4.583***	1.388	4.35 (0.24)	4.6 (0.32)	2.236	0.677
Trust in authorities	4.8 (0.42)	5 (0)	1.50	0.454	5 (0)	5 (0)	-	-
Openness to patients	4.3 (0.95)	4.7 (0.48)	1.809	0.548	3.6 (1.74)	4.1 (1.20)	1.342	0.406
Perceived constraints	2.50 (1.43)	2 (1.41)	-1.103	-0.334	2.7 (1.7)	2.5 (1.27)	-0.688	-0.208
Reluctant trust	3.11 (1.15)	3.67 (1.66)	-1.644	0.522	3.7 (1.34)	2.9 (1.85)	-1.309	-0.397
Knowledge about the technique	8.7 (2.26)	13.1 (1.29)	6.41***	1.941	4.1 (1.1)	7.1 (1.60)	5.031***	1.524
Behaviors related to the technique	-	-	-	-	3.88 (0.66)	4.64 (0.51)	3.389**	1.026
Difficulties in addressing arguments	2.33 (0.6)	1.45 (0.38)	-3.639**	-1.102	2.53 (0.69)	2.29 (0.92)	-0.89	-0.27

Note. Significant differences in bold. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

table1

主要評価項目

•ワクチンに対する態度

•接種意欲

table2

	ERI M (SD)	MI M (SD)	t	Hedges' g
Confidence in vaccines	4.00 (0)	4.10 (0.32)	1.000	0.428
Proactive efficacy	4.85 (0.22)	4.60 (0.32)	-1.987	-0.851
Difficulties in addressing arguments	1.45 (0.38)	2.29 (0.92)	2.647*	1.134
Perceived competence in the technique	9.47 (0.4)	7.90 (1.7)	-2.626*	-1.211

Note. Significant differences in bold. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

Fig. 1: Change in attitudes toward vaccines and willingness to get vaccinated by

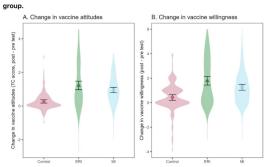


table3

Outcome	Fixed effects	b	SE	t	p
Post-test vaccine attitudes	Intercept	-0.28	0.17	1.65	0.111
	Group: ERI	0.38	0.24	1.59	0.123
	Group: MI	0.36	0.24	1.55	0132
	Pre-test vaccine attitudes	0.80	0.04	19.28	<0.001
Post-test vaccination willingness	Intercept	-0.31	0.15	2.15	0.040
	Group: ERI	0.50	0.21	2.40	0.023
	Group: MI	0.38	0.20	1.88	0.070
	Pre-test vaccination willingness	0.64	0.05	13.25	<0.001

Note. Pre- and post-test variables were z-scored. Intercept represents the control group mean. Significant effects in bold

 $\label{fig:problem} \textbf{Fig. 2: Effects of communication approaches on post-consultation outcomes.}$

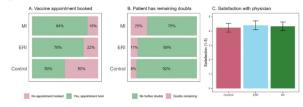


table4						
Outcome	Fixed effects	ь	SE	t	p	
Satisfaction	Group: ERI	0.30	0.31	0.97	0.339	
	Group: MI	0.17	0.30	0.56	0.579	
	Vaccine attitudes	0.35	0.06	5.95	<0.001	
Outcome Fixed effects		ь	SE	z	P	
Doubts	Group: ERI	0.25	1.08	0.23	0.817	
	Group: MI	1.31	0.92	1.42	0.157	
	Vaccine attitudes	0.17	0.32	0.53	0.597	
Appointments	Group: ERI	2.25	1.21	1.85	0.064	
	Group: MI	2.66	1.24	2.15	0.031	
	Vaccine attitudes	1.19	0.26	4.63	<0.001	

主要結果(1) 患者態度の改善

ERI/MI群ともに対照群より有意に改善

主要結果(2)医師への効果

ERI群:

反ワクチン論への対応困難感が低下 コミュニケーション技法への自信向上

MI群:

患者の予約取得率が最も高い

研究の限界

研究対象ワクチンが限定的

群間の初期差

長期的効果は不明

まとめ

ERIとMIはともにワクチン躊躇に有効

医師と患者双方の満足度が高い