



Agenda

Speaker and Panel



Impact factor **5.49**

Eurosurveillance

6 November 2013

ESCAIDE
Stockholm Waterfront Conference Centre

Kindly serve yourself of the sandwiches and drinks available for consumption during the event.

12:00 – 12:20 **Serving food**

12:20 – 12:30 **Welcome**

Ines Steffens, Editor-in-chief, *Eurosurveillance*
Pier Luigi Lopalco, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), moderator

12:30 – 13:00 **'Should we fire healthcare workers who decline vaccination?'**

Emmanouil Galanakis, University of Crete, Greece

13:00 – 13:30 **Expert panel discussion**

Moderator:
Pier Luigi Lopalco, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Panel members:
Anders Tegnell, Swedish Institute for Communicable Disease Control (SMI)
Marianne van der Sande, Dutch National Centre for Infectious Disease Control (RIVM/Cib)

Speaker



Emmanouil Galanakis

Emmanouil Galanakis is teaching Paediatrics, Infectious Diseases and Medical Ethics to undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Crete, Greece, and he is also a paediatrician at the Heraklion University General Hospital. Dr Galanakis studied Medicine and Philosophy and completed his training in Paediatrics and Infectious Diseases in Greece, United Kingdom and the United States. He is involved in multicentre projects and supervises students in their MD/PhD research. Current research activities include ethical issues related to vaccination and infectious diseases, local epidemiology of infectious diseases, colonisation by pathogens in early infancy, and host's response to infection.

Panel



Pier Luigi Lopalco

Pier Luigi Lopalco joined the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in 2005, where is currently leading the Scientific Assessment Section after being head of the Vaccine-Preventable Diseases programme for several years. From a background as medical doctor and public health specialist, he has taught Epidemiology and Hygiene at the University of Bari (Italy) until 2005. He has been supporting the production of scientific advice at ECDC particularly in the field of immunisation programmes. His research interests include: epidemiology and prevention of infectious diseases, evaluation of immunisation strategies, effectiveness of public health interventions. He has published more than 100 scientific articles, is author of an Italian textbook on epidemiological methods and has recently collaborated to the 6th edition of the book *Vaccines* edited by Plotkin, Orenstein and Offit.



Anders Tegnell

Anders Tegnell is the state epidemiologist in Sweden and the head of the department of Epidemiology and Prevention at the Swedish Institute for Communicable Disease Control (SMI). His responsibilities include antimicrobial resistance (AMR) issues and HIV prevention and the general surveillance and control of communicable diseases at national level. Before this, he was responsible for a department of the National Board of Health and Welfare dealing with knowledge management, developing guidelines and recommendations in all of the Board's areas of responsibility. In the past, Dr Tegnell has been responsible for the development of the Swedish preparedness plan for influenza pandemic, for the Swedish national vaccination programme and the work with AMR and healthcare associated infections with a focus on regulatory issues and supervision. He has published around 60 articles in scientific journals.



Marianne van der Sande

Marianne van der Sande heads the Department of Epidemiology and Surveillance of the Dutch National Centre for Infectious Disease Control (RIVM/Cib). Her research activities within the RIVM/Cib include studies on transmission dynamics of and effectiveness of vaccination programmes against influenza, hepatitis B, mumps, measles, and human papillomavirus. She coordinates RIVM/Cib activities in ADVANCE, a public-private partnership consortium to develop a framework for rapid evaluation of risks and benefits of vaccinations post-marketing, and is a steering committee member of CONSISE, a consortium for the standardisation of influenza seroepidemiology. She is also Associate Professor at the Julius Center of Utrecht University. She is a member of the ECDC Advisory Forum and of the German Standing Vaccination Committee at the Robert Koch Institute (STIKO). Previously, she worked for 15 years as a clinician and epidemiologist in sub-Saharan Africa, which also involved studies on vaccine-preventable diseases such as hepatitis B and measles.



About us

Eurosurveillance is a European peer-reviewed scientific journal devoted to the epidemiology, surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases, with a focus on such topics that are of relevance to Europe.

The entire content is open access, free of charge for both readers and authors. All articles are indexed in the PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, EMBASE, EBSCO, among other databases. The journal has been selected for coverage by Thomson Reuters and is indexed and abstracted in the Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch) and in the Journal Citation Reports/ Science Edition beginning with Volume 14(1) 2009. The journal's current impact factor, for the year 2012, is 5.49 (Journal Citation Reports, Thomson Reuters, 2013). This places *Eurosurveillance* at rank 6 among the 69 journals in the category Infectious Diseases. The Scopus-based SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) for 2012 ranks *Eurosurveillance* at 55 of 1,585 journals in the field of medicine. For 2012, Google Scholar places *Eurosurveillance* at rank 3 in the category *Epidemiology*.

Eurosurveillance was founded in 1995 and jointly funded until March 2007 by the European Commission, the Institut de Veille Sanitaire (InVS) in Paris, France and the Health Protection Agency (HPA) in London, United Kingdom. *Eurosurveillance* is a registered trademark of the European Union. Since March 2007, *Eurosurveillance* has been published by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in Stockholm, Sweden. The publisher grants editorial independence to the editorial team (<http://www.eurosurveillance.eu/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19564>). The views expressed in the journal are those of the authors and may not necessarily comply with ECDC policy. As a non-profit publication, the journal has no financial conflicts of interest.

The editorial team is based in Stockholm, and supported by a board of 18 Associate editors and currently 37 Editorial advisors. The Associate editors are internationally renowned and active experts in the fields of public health and clinical medicine with expertise in infectious diseases, laboratory research and diagnostics and mathematical modelling. Our editorial advisors serve as contacts in the 28 Member States as well as Norway and the EU candidate and potential candidate countries. They help us maintain close ties to our authors and reviewers.

'Should we fire healthcare workers who decline vaccination?'

Vaccination has traditionally been a field of controversy between autonomy of the individual and community benefit. This controversy has not allowed for the universal acceptance of almost any of the approved vaccines up to date; virtually, only smallpox has been eradicated worldwide, but it took two centuries of dedicated effort and fierce debate for this achievement.

Healthcare workers (HCWs) are at increased risk for contracting infections and for further transmitting them to colleagues and patients. Immune HCWs would reasonably be less vulnerable themselves, act as a barrier against the spread of disease and secure healthcare delivery during outbreaks. However, vaccine uptake rates have often been very low, occasionally resulting in implementation of requirements and mandatory policies by authorities. Mandatory policies have in turn raised considerable debate, as already observed for the seasonal and pandemic influenza vaccination, and similar controversies may emerge for other vaccine-preventable diseases and in future outbreaks or pandemic preparedness. This is not a simple issue of autonomy versus common good, as professional, clinical, institutional, and public health ethics are all deeply involved. The freedom of choice should be preserved, but on the other hand, professional virtue would require HCWs to be immune and public expectations demand that institutions and health authorities secure protection of the patients.

This seminar will bring forward ethical principles, values and virtues, as well as practical arguments for and against vaccination, and both sides will be defended.

Contact

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Third scientific seminar

Should we fire healthcare workers who decline vaccination?

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