A Proposal for Storytelling: How to Fight Emotion with Emotion in Our Talks with the Vaccine-Hesitant

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Why The Heck Am I Speaking on This?

- I run a busy practice in a demographic that tends to be very active online – the "Google parents" (a tough crowd)
- When I come across vaccine hesitancy, I have a 99.9% success rate in parents eventually getting all recommended vaccines
- I have one of the highest HPV vaccination rates in our physician network (a statistic I am very proud of)

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Which Interventions Work?

The most effective interventions employed multiple strategies. The interventions with the largest observed increases (>25%) in vaccine uptake (Outcome 1) were those that (not in order of importance): (1) directly targeted unvaccinated or under-vaccinated populations; (2) **aimed to increase vaccination knowledge and awareness**; (3) improved convenience and access to vaccination; (4) targeted specific populations (e.g. HCW); (5) mandated vaccinations or sanction against non-vaccination; and (6) engaged religious or other influential leaders to promote vaccination.

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Which Interventions Work?

"The greatest increases (>20%) in knowledge, awareness or attitudes were observed with education initiatives, particularly those embedding new knowledge into routine processes (e.g., hospital procedures), which were most successful at increasing knowledge and changing attitudes. For both outcomes, those that tablered interventions to specific populations and their specific concerns were most effective."

So Where Is the Most Work Needed?

The Fourth "C"Not so much a component as a

tool

- COMMUNICATION!
- <u>STORYTELLING</u> should become a larger component in our dayto-day interactions with vaccine-hesitant individuals



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Why Storytelling?

- Vaccination often invokes an emotional response from parents. Let's fight emotion with emotion.
- ► Fears grow with the prevalence of online misinformation
- Data and evidence, while important to discuss, often won't win over a worried parent
- Parents don't have the experiences we have had in ICUs, ERs, clinic rooms, and chronic care. Why not share those stories so people understand why we believe in vaccination?

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Storytelling on Social Media – The Dark Side

- Storytelling is not a new concept in the fight against misinformation
 Great article written in
- Great article written in 2013 by Ashley Shelby and Karen Ernst
- "Moms Who Vax" and "Voices for Vaccines" contributors

			PMCID: PMC390828
	Hum Naccin Immunother, 2013 Aug 1; 988: 1796-1801. Published online 2013 Jun 28. doi: 10.4101/hv.24828		PMCID: PMC39082 PMID: 238117
Story and science			
How providers and parents can utilize	storytelling to combat and -vaccine misinf	ormation	
Anties Shelts' and Karen Errot			
+ Author information + Article note	• Copyright and License information	Disclaimer	



Storytelling Works – On Both Sides

- The anti-vaccine movement has long understood the compelling nature of telling a story
- There are countless Facebook posts and groups, Instagram posts telling stories of both real and perceived "vaccine injury"
- These accounts are often told by parents ►
- Medical details on the injury or death are unavailable to the public
 Attention to detail and more patient information often reveals another cause of the medical issue but the harm has already been done.
- Reading stories online is a very common way parents begin to fear and doubt vaccines

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Storytelling on Social Media – The Dark Side

- "Because of the nature of social media, the validity of these stories and the credibility of the individuals sharing them typically go unchallenged, as in the aforementioned thread. This is because they confirm the biases of those participating in that forum.
- An outsider stumbling upon the discussion could, in the absence of citation, documentation, or even a request for such, assume greater credibility for the claims than exists" Shelby, Ernst 2013





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Storytelling in Day-To-Day Interactions

- ► Don't minimize a parent's fears
- Don't be afraid to be relatable
- Don't be afraid to be vulnerable
- It's okay to use non-medical terms your thoughts and ideas will still be valid without all the big words



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Recommendations - Educate Yourself

- Read up on the vaccines you feel you get the most pushback about
- Learn about the diseases they protect us against
- ▶ Read the stories. Tell those stories.
- If you know a personal story about a certain disease, tell it.
- It's okay to make up a scenario to illustrate a point

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Recommendations – Listen to Parents/Patients

- ► Ask them what they fear
- Ask them why they fear it
- ► Validate their concerns
- ▶ Engage them in a gentle way. Don't be pushy.
- Don't underestimate the "pain factor" and the invasive nature of vaccines

Recommendation – Use Your Experience As a Provider and a Parent

- "In twelve years, I've vaccinated a lot of kids. And I've never one seen a single severe side effect. That's a pretty great track record, right?"
- "This morning we've given this vaccine to 5 other children. They did awesome."
- "I gave my kids these same vaccines at 2 months. He took a long nap that afternoon, but did great. "

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For Parents Who Want to "Split Up" Vaccines

- Remind the parent again that you gave your own kid the same sets of vaccines
- Illustrate the glory of our freakin' awesome immune system:

"You know that paci that you just gave your baby? That thing is covered in about 2 to 3 trillion microbes. Don't you think his immune system can handle 6 or 8 antigens today?"



Example – The MMR Vaccine

- An infamous fraudulent paper erroneously linked the MMR vaccine to autism in 1998
- The battle since then has been uphill
- The paper has since been retracted but the damage was already done



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Example – The Flu Vaccine

- It's easy to assume the flu is a common and mild illness
- Data will often not get you anywhere with people who think the flu shot is "worthless"





Example – The HPV Vaccine

- This can be a hard vaccine to discuss with
- families for various reasons It isn't "new" It's a disease that mostly affects adults and convincing parents of young people to get it can be a challenge
- It's, like, one of the best vaccines ever.

KNOW THE RISKS: HPV	
HPV is a very common visa that consult outse cance: 80% of us will get an HPV intection in our interfere.	
With more than 100 million doses given in the U.S. We have a bit of evidence of the HPV vaccine benefits:	
And the second s	
Number don't lie – the HPV vaccine is one of our best weapons against cancers that can rob our children of their future.	
Don't let anyone tell you different: The vaccine is ALWAYS safer than the disease.	

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How Can Storytelling Compel the Conspiracy Theorist?

- ▶ The Bowser. The King Koopa of vaccine-hesitant. The conspiracy theorist feels there is a "bigger picture" – one of
- governmental or corporate control
- Often, this method of thinking can put up some pretty big walls. A gentle story of a patient I knew and lost has been the only method I have found to at least put a small crack in that wall.



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In Conclusion

- Storytelling can be an effective tool in the fight against misinformation
- Stories of vaccinepreventable illness will remind parents that there is nothing more "natural" than death and disease
- Don't be afraid to be real, and be relatable.

