Introduction
Influenza poses a significant burden to our healthcare system. It has been observed that the uptake rate of seasonal influenza vaccination among healthcare workers (HCWs) remained low both locally and internationally, albeit vigorous promotions. Primary care clinics are often the first contact point of patients presenting with influenza-like illness. There is limited evidence and lies a research gap of investigating the situation of vaccination in HCWs particularly in primary care clinics in Hong Kong.

Objectives
(1) To determine the uptake of seasonal influenza vaccination among HCWs in 2014/15 (2) To find out the major reasons for accepting or refusing vaccination (3) To investigate if there is/are any factors associated with vaccination

Methodology
This is a cross-sectional questionnaire study involving all HCWs working in KWC GOPCs (excluding hospital-based clinics). Invitation letters and questionnaires were sent to clinics. Self-administered questionnaire in Chinese was used. Participation of the survey was entirely voluntary. SPSS was used for statistical analysis.

Result
There were 530 staffs in KWC GOPCs and 85.6% responded. 11 questionnaires were excluded due to contradictory responses. Mean age of our staff was 39.7 years while mean years of service was 10.2. The overall vaccination rate was 39.7%, doctors had the highest vaccination rate (75%) while pharmacy staffs had the lowest (23.6%). The most common reason for having flu vaccine was for self-protection (65.5%). The most
common reason for not having flu vaccine was the fear of systemic side effects (30.0%). Surprisingly around 27.7% of unvaccinated HCWs believed vaccine is ineffective to protect themselves or others. A logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of age, gender, staff groups, year of service and uptake of vaccine last year on the likelihood of HCWs to have vaccination this year. Age, gender and year of service did not have significant correlation with the uptake of vaccination. Doctors were significantly more likely to be vaccinated when compared with other groups. Uptake of flu vaccine last year significantly associated with the uptake of flu vaccine this year (p<0.0005, OR 69.3 [95% CI 30.0-160.4]). The vaccination of HCWs in primary care remained low despite continuous promotions. It is crucial for broader vaccination coverage for protection of HCWs and patients. There is a need to revise the promotion strategies. Further qualitative research on the characteristics those unvaccinated HCWs would be helpful.