

Predictors of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in people with HIV (PWH)

Thomas S BS; Martin S MD; Taetz S BS; Yeh M BS; Williams J BS; Wee S BA; Destache C Pharm D; Velagapudi M MBBS
 Creighton University School of Medicine,
 Omaha, NE 68178



INTRODUCTION:

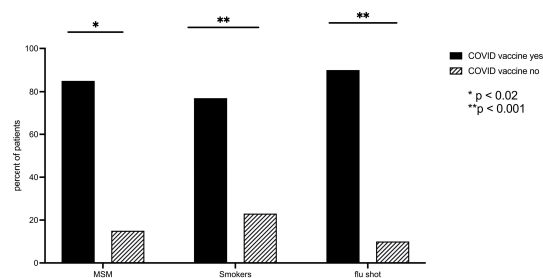
- COVID-19 vaccines were initially met with some collective apprehension among the public.
- In this study, we aimed to study the predictors associated with vaccine acceptance in PWH cared for at our institution in Omaha, Nebraska.

METHODS:

- A retrospective chart review of patients seen at infectious disease and family practice clinics at our institution was performed to examine this question.
- Data collected included demographic data, number of COVID-19 vaccine doses, refusal reason for COVID-19 vaccine, sexual orientation, flu shot received in the last five years, immunosuppression current smoking status, and concomitant diseases (cancer, diabetes, hypertension, and chronic liver disease).
- SPSS (ver 28; IBM, Inc.) was used for data analysis. Results are reported as percentages or mean (\pm SD).

RESULTS:

Figure 1. Variables associated with vaccine



- 253 PWH were reviewed (males 201 [79%]; females 49 [19%]; 3[1%] reported N/A, not applicable)
- Mean (\pm SD) age was 49.2 \pm 12.5 years.
- 13% of PWH with CD4<200, two years prior to the study period (2019 and 2020), received COVID vaccine compared to 55% of those with CD4>200 (p<0.001).
- 51% of PWH stated they were not interested in receiving COVID-19 booster.

CONCLUSION:

- **Among PWH - smokers, those with CD4<200, and those who received an influenza vaccine in the past 5 years were more likely to receive COVID-19 vaccine**

Study population	Race (%)
White	52
African-American	31
Hispanic	7
Asian	3
Did not reply	5

Study population	Percent (%)
Smokers	28
Cancer diagnosis	11
Diabetes	13
Hypertension	35