Impact of Bilingual COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign on Patients Living with HIV

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Background and Methods



- Hesitancy towards
 COVID-19 vaccine
 has significant
 personal and public
 health implications
- Vaccine hesitancy disproportionately effects racial and ethnic minorities
- Focused outreach to hesitant communities might be able to improve vaccine uptake

Patient Selection

- Identified 520 HIV patients at our outpatient clinic
- Screened each patient for prior COVID-19 vaccination by chart review

Intervention

- Called unvaccinated patients and recommended COVID-19 vaccine using their preferred language
- Instructions to obtain the vaccine were provided

Follow-Up

- Repeat call one month later to determine success of the intervention
- Success was defined as interceding vaccine or scheduled vaccine appointment

Included Patients By language



520 Charts Reviewed

217 Unvaccinated Patients Identified

157 Patients
Called in English

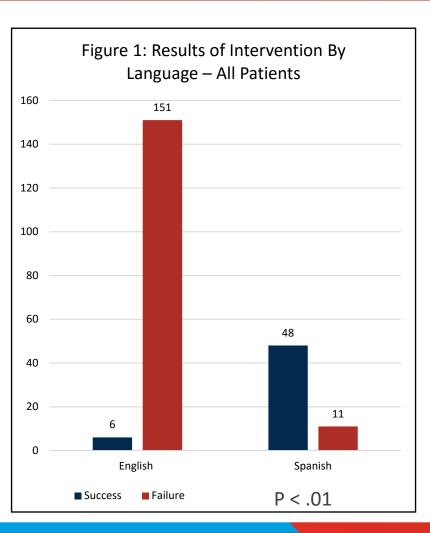
59 Patients Called in Spanish

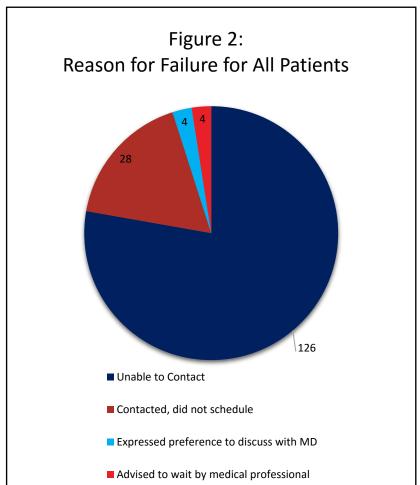
Table 1: Patient Demographics & Comorbidities

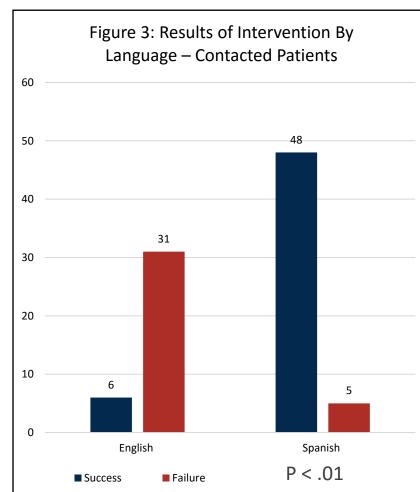
Demographics	English Speaking Patients (N 157)	English Speaking Patients Percent (%)	Spanish Speaking Patients (N 59)	Spanish Speaking Patients Percent (%)	P value
Age	41	-	41.6	-	-
Ethnicity	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian	4	2.55	1	1.69	-
Asian	0	0	1	1.69	_
Black or African American	127	80.89	1	1.69	-
Declined to Answer	0	0	19	32.20	-
Hispanic or Latino	1	0.64	5	8.47	_
Middle Eastern	0	0	1	1.69	-
Not Specified	1	0.64	1	1.69	-
White or Caucasian	24	15.29	30	50.85	-
Comorbidities	-	-	-	-	-
DM	8	5.10	6	10.17	p=.18
HTN	40	25.48	14	23.73	p=.79
Heart Disease	12	7.64	2	3.39	p=.26
Lung Disease	2	1.27	0	0.00	p=.38
CKD	11	7.01	2	3.39	p=.32
Hepatitis B	4	2.55	2	3.39	p=.74
Hepatitis C	3	1.91	2	3.39	p=.52
Cirrhosis	2	1.27	0	0.00	p=.76
Obesity	50	31.85	23	38.98	p=.32
HIV Care	-	-	-	-	-
On ART	150	95.54	59	100.00	p=.10
Viral Load <200	134	85.35	59	100.00	p=.002
Average CD4	589	-	613	-	-
Engaged in Care >5 years	75	47.77	25	42.37	p=.48
Vaccine History	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Flu	79	50.32	49	83.05	p=.00001
Prevnar	123	78.34	57	96.61	p=.001
Pneumovax	108	68.79	49	83.05	p=.04

Results









Limitations





Spanish-speaking patients were contacted by a translator with whom they had a pre-existing relationship from clinic visits



Prior vaccination records were only as documented in the medical record, so if patients had transferred care and were vaccinated elsewhere this is not reflected



Unable to contact quite a few patients – unclear if this is a pitfall of not having the best contact number, calls being blocked, or another factor



Intervention limited to English and Spanish at this time

Impact & Future Directions



- Given the impact of this campaign on Spanishspeaking patients, we question if languagespecific health outreach programs would be effective in other public health initiatives in this population
- We question whether language-specific outreach programs would be effective in the general Spanish-speaking population, not limited to HIV patients?
- While overcoming the language barrier may be effective in non-English speaking populations, other reasons driving vaccine hesitancy in the English-speaking population need to be further investigated and addressed by other methods



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