

# Implementation and evaluation of a COVID-19 vaccine program in a rural setting

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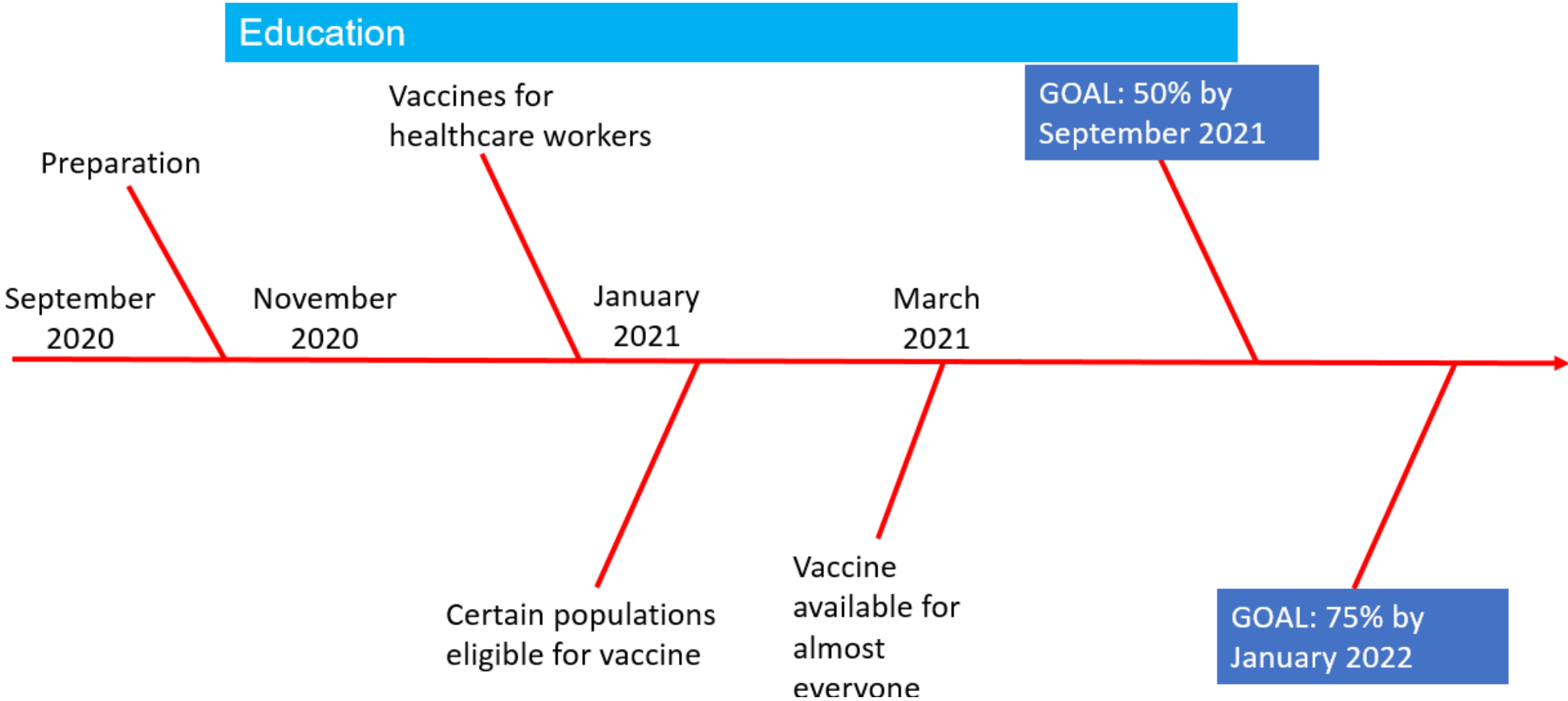
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# Background

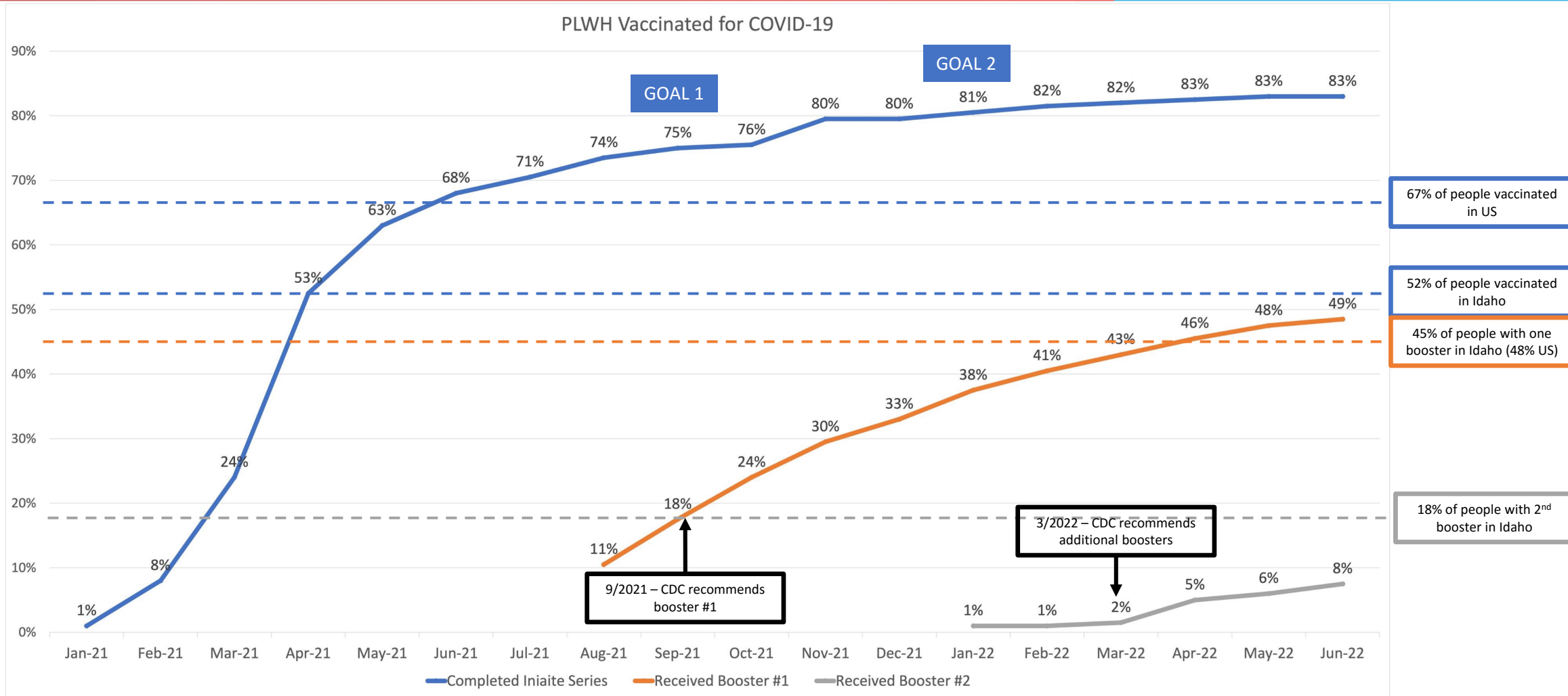
- The COVID-19 pandemic created unprecedented strain for PLWH
  - Fragmented systems of care, marginalized groups of individuals, isolation, mis-trust and other factors increased challenges for PLWH to access vaccines
- PLWH were often excluded from early vaccine trials often leading to ‘extrapolation’ or ‘shared decision making’ to receive the vaccine
- When vaccines became widely available in 2021, PLWH who live in rural environments experience additional challenges accessing vaccines
  - Many clinics were operating ONLY for telehealth, limited vaccine distribution to pharmacies/health departments, far distances to travel, and complex systems to schedule appointments complicated the ability to get vaccinated



# Methods



# Results – Aggregate Vaccination Rates



## Barriers and Challenges

- Despite high initial vaccine uptake, approximately 15% of patients still ‘vaccine hesitant’
- Rates for booster doses have plateaued over time and we need to investigate why
- Rurality, isolation, vaccine access, and negative/mis-information led to many challenges for patients and providers

## Lessons Learned

- Staff served as role models for patients calming initial fears
- Providing positive and accurate information supported patient decisions
- Addressing vaccine hesitancy by listening, validating, and providing options supported decisions
- Working with remote pharmacies and health departments supported scheduling patients for appointments

<https://www.aidsmap.com/about-hiv/covid-19-vaccines-people-hiv>