

## Comment on “Determinants of vaccination behavior among university students”

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Dear Editor, we would like to discuss on article entitled “Determinants of vaccination behavior among university students 20 months after the COVID-19 outbreak: Results of the COVID-19 German Student Well-being Study (C19 GSWS).”<sup>1</sup> The goal of Trümmler et al. was to look into factors that influence vaccination behavior in this community. From October 27 to November 14 of 2021, five German universities participated in the cross-sectional COVID-19 German Student Well-being Study using an online poll.<sup>1</sup> We advise that the various 5Cs should be taken into account in upcoming vaccination campaigns carried out in the setting of universities, as Trümmler et al. noted that the 5Cs are connected with vaccination status among university students.<sup>1,2</sup>

To raise immunization rates and persuade skeptics, public confidence in authorities, professionals, and scientists must rise. For instance, anti-vaccine sentiments have been connected to a lack of faith in the local healthcare system.<sup>3</sup> One’s faith in their capacity to implement public health measures in the case of a catastrophe determines the extent of preparation. Just like vaccination patterns, epidemic situations might change over time. Furthermore, vaccination rates can change over time. As epidemic conditions change and new information about vaccinations becomes available, vaccination usage patterns regularly change.<sup>2</sup>

The current acceptance rate of COVID-19 vaccinations is the main cause for concern. Distribution of vaccines continues to be a very difficult problem for public health organizations all around the world. One study found that people who oppose vaccinations frequently had less faith in the local healthcare system.<sup>3</sup> People may use public health remedies more or less frequently during a crisis depending on their level of faith in

them. Depending on how much they trust their local public health administration, people may resort to public health remedies more or less frequently during a crisis. The public’s trust in their local public health crisis response will have a significant impact on the effectiveness of public health initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>2</sup>

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### References

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