

Assessment of Educational Effectiveness			
Area of Patient Assessment	Change in Knowledge from Pre-to-Post	Confidence	Intent to Act
Getting the COVID-19 vaccine	2% absolute improvement (80% to 82%)	73% confident in talking to their HCP about the COVID-19 vaccine	70% plan to ask HCP about the COVID-19 vaccine
Why, Who and When of COVID-19 vaccines	9% absolute improvement (76% vs 85%)	69% confident in talking to their HCP about the vaccine and where to get it	63% plan to talk to HCP about why getting the vaccine is important
What to Expect when you get the COVID-19 Vaccine	5% absolute improvement (80% to 85%)	71% confident in talking to their HCP about where I can get the COVID-19 vaccine	77% plan to talk to HCP about what to expect during and after the COVID-19 vaccine
Herd immunity and COVID-19	20% absolute improvement (76% vs 96%)	67% confident in talking to their HCP about building immunity to COVID-19	63% plan to talk to HCP about getting vaccinated to protect self and others

Conclusion. The metrics and outcomes gathered in this assessment are a strong indicator that online patient/caregiver activities on WebMD Education improved knowledge and confidence and prompted intent to act related to COVID-19 vaccines. These findings highlight the potential for well-designed online education to overcome vaccine related challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

574. High Acceptance and Rapid Implementation of COVID-19 Vaccine in a Public HIV Clinic in Northern California: An Initial Analysis of Social Determinants

Jennifer Lin, MD¹; Frank Oi-Shan Wong, DNP¹; Christopher Thibodeaux, MSW¹; Moon Choi-McInturff, MPH¹; Aracely Tamayo, MSW, MPH, PhD¹; Vivian Levy, MD¹; ¹San Mateo County Health System, San Mateo, CA

Session: P-25. COVID-19 Vaccines

Background. Safety net HIV providers face operational challenges during the COVID pandemic with services often transformed to telehealth. HIV infected persons are a priority population for SARS CoV-2 vaccination. Medical mistrust of COVID vaccines has been cited as a contributor to vaccine hesitancy. Data on efficient and successful vaccination efforts of HIV infected persons in safety net health systems is needed. In San Mateo County, Latino persons comprised 42% of all COVID cases, Whites 16%, and African Americans 2%.

Methods. SARS CoV2 vaccination with BNT162b2 (Pfizer-BioNTech), mRNA-1273 (Moderna) or Ad26.COV2.S (Janssen) vaccine were offered beginning February 2, 2021 through May 28, 2021 in a northern California public County HIV clinic. Clinic patients were contacted by bilingual English/Spanish speaking HIV clinic staff and appointments scheduled at County affiliated vaccination sites. Clinic staff followed up by phone with patients who did not initially accept vaccine. We calculate the percentage of patients who completed vaccine series and use multivariable logistic regression analysis to estimate the odds of series completion by patient race/ethnicity, gender and age.

Results. Virtually all, 95% (349/365) of HIV patients in our County HIV clinic were offered vaccine during a 17 week period. Among those, 86% (313/365) accepted and received at least one dose and 80% completed the series (292/365) at time of this analysis. Janssen vaccine was given to only 2% (7/313) patients. Series completion was highest among Latinos and Asians. Latinos had the highest odds of vaccine series completion (OR = 4.12; 95% CI 1.71 - 9.93).

COVID-19 Vaccine Series Completion in a California Public HIV Clinic by Race/Ethnicity, Age and Sexual Orientation, n=364

	OR	95% CI
Race/Ethnicity		
White	1	
Black	1.01	(0.39, 2.61)
Latino	4.12	(1.71, 9.93)
Other	3.92	(0.99, 15.52)
Age	1.02	(0.99, 1.05)
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	1	
Homosexual	1.54	(0.74, 3.21)
Bisexual	1.10	(0.37, 3.31)

Conclusion. HIV patients offered SARS CoV2 vaccine by County HIV clinic staff with established patient care relationships had high vaccine acceptance (80%), comparable to 68% series completion in the county overall and 56% in the health equity quartile county census tracts. Latino HIV infected persons were most likely to complete the COVID vaccine series. Ryan White funded HIV clinics are ideal hubs to coordinate HIV patient COVID vaccination efforts. Adding COVID vaccine completion to HIV clinic performance measures would likely be beneficial.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

575. Local Experience of Breakthrough SARS-CoV-2 Infections After Full Vaccination

Ahmed A. Khan, MD¹; Gayla Havener, RN²; Donald Graham, MD³; Brian Miller, MD²; Gail O'Neill, Director Public Health²; Vidya Sundareshan, MD, MPH, FACP, FIDSA¹; ¹Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Springfield, Illinois; ²Sangamon County Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois; ³Sangamon County Department of Public Health/Springfield Clinic, Springfield, Illinois

Session: P-25. COVID-19 Vaccines

Background. SARS-CoV-2 the etiology of COVID-19 has caused more than 33 million cases and almost 600,000 deaths in the United States alone. Vaccination is a vital tool in controlling the pandemic. With accelerated infection rates in various parts of the world, the incidence of variants has risen and threatens to set back the long sought after immunity, provided by available vaccines. The objective of this study was to evaluate the breakthrough infection rate after complete vaccination, in Sangamon County, with a rural and urban population of 195,000 in Central Illinois.

Methods. Data regarding breakthrough infections collected from the Sangamon County Department of Public Health, included the total number of infections, time after vaccination, age range of those infected and the type of vaccine used. Complete vaccination was defined as 14 days after the single dose of Johnson & Johnson/Janssen or the second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna Inc. vaccine.

Results.

Age	Infections	% of Breakthrough
70 and over	10	31.3
60-69	4	12.5
50-59	5	15.6
40-49	5	15.6
30-39	2	6.3
20-29	5	15.6
10-19	1	3.1
Total	32	100

Vaccine	Infections	% of Breakthrough
Pfizer-BioNTech	14	43.75
Moderna, Inc.	10	31.25
Johnson & Johnson/Janssen	8	25
Total	32	100

The number of fully vaccinated individuals at the time of writing of this study was 87,086 which corresponded to 44.58 % of the total population. The breakthrough infection percentage was calculated as 0.036%. The mean time after vaccination to infection was 49.13 days with a standard deviation of 23.28.

Conclusion. Breakthrough infections among fully vaccinated individuals in our county, have been quite rare, which points to the high efficacy of the vaccines. A complex number of factors likely contribute to this including virus-related factors i.e. variant forms and specific patient-related factors which are not a part of this study. The afore-mentioned high efficacy rate of the vaccines provides further justification, to continue to pursue a persistent vaccination strategy to mitigate the effects of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported disclosures

576. Determinants of COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy: A Cross-Sectional Study in 3 Communities in the United States and Lebanon

Mohamad Yasmin, MD¹; Mohamad Ali Tfaily, MD²; Rebecca P. Emery, MD³; Habiba Hassouna, MD⁴; Rita Obeid, PhD¹; Mudita Bhugra, MD⁵; Robert A. Bonomo, MD⁶; Zeina Kanafani, MD²; ¹Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; ²American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Beyrouth, Lebanon; ³Spectrum Health, Grand Rapids, Michigan; ⁴Spectrum Health/Michigan State University, Grand Rapids, Michigan; ⁵Spectrum Health / MSU College of Human Medicine, Grand Rapids, Michigan; ⁶Louis Stokes Cleveland VA Medical Center, Cleveland, OH