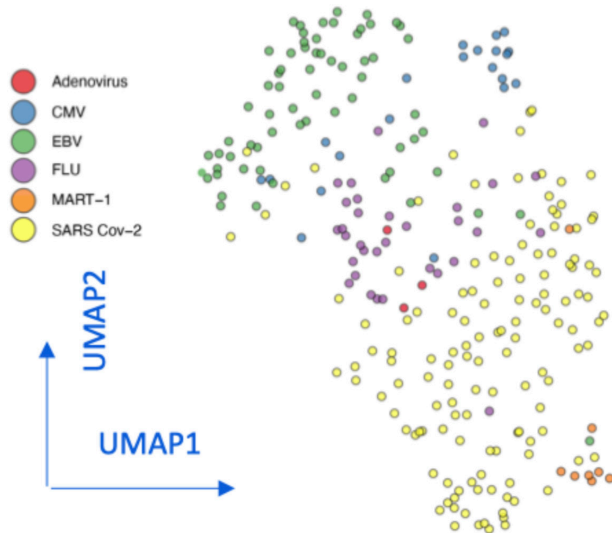
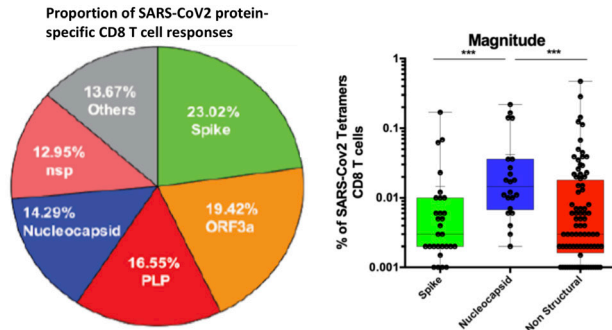


UMAP visualization revealed a phenotypic profile of SARS-CoV-2-specific CD8 T cells in COVID-19 convalescent donors that is distinct from other viral specificities, such as influenza, CMV, EBV and Adenovirus.



SARS-CoV-2 epitope screening revealed CD8+ T cell responses directed against both structural and non-structural viral proteins, with the highest magnitude response against nucleocapsid derived peptides



**Conclusion.** The kinetics modeling demonstrates a dynamic, evolving immune response characterized by a time-dependent decrease in overall inflammation, increase in neutralizing antibody titer, and progressive differentiation of a broad SARS-CoV-2 CD8 T cell response. It could be desirable to aim at recapitulating the hallmarks of this robust CD8 T cell response in the design of protective COVID-19 vaccines.

**Disclosures.** Hassen Kared, PhD, ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Alessandra Nardin, DvM, ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Hermi Sumatoh, BSc, Dip MTech,

ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Faris Kairi, BSc, ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Daniel Carbajo, PhD, ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Brian Abel, PhD, MBA, ImmunoScape (Shareholder) Evan Newell, PhD, ImmunoScape (Shareholder)

**LB-19. Association between contract staffing and reported outbreaks of SARS-CoV-2 in a cluster-randomized trial of 965 U.S. nursing homes.**

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**Background.** Nursing home residents account for 45% SARS-CoV-2 related deaths in the U.S. but only 0.6% of the population. Our research group conducted a large pragmatic cluster randomized influenza vaccine trial in 965 nursing homes (NCT03965195). Due to the pandemic and its impact after the influenza season, we prospectively collected reports of SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks and performed a prospective study on the association between contract staffing and reported outbreaks of SARS-CoV-2. We hypothesized those using more contract nursing care would have higher risk of an outbreak.

**Methods.** From February through April, we collected monthly facility-level, self-reported data on SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks. Facility characteristics were taken from public data from Centers for Medicaid and Medicare services. Predictors of SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks were identified using a LASSO variable selection procedure, with a generalized linear, Poisson family model. Facility characteristics evaluated include demographics (e.g. number of residents), influenza vaccination rates, quality measures (e.g. % with UTI), and functional status (e.g. % with tube feedings). Facilities with contract staffing hours in the upper 25% quantile of direct care (RN, LPN, CNA) were considered 'heavy use'.

**Results.** Of 965 randomized NHs, 663/965 (69%) reported data on SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks. On average, 13% of facilities had at least one outbreak, with 5/842 (0.5%) outbreaks in February, 91/835 (10.8%) in March and 217/686 (30%) in April. SARS-CoV-2 (+) facilities were larger (average total beds, 151 vs. 117), but were mostly similar by functional and cognitive status. Occupancy rate, total residents, Influenza vaccination rate, % with UTI, receiving respiratory treatments, tube feedings, and Medicaid payers were adjusted for in the analysis. The 'heavy use' of contract staffing included those with >223 hours per quarter. A multivariable regression found the relative risk SARS-CoV-2 outbreak was 1.56 (95% Confidence Interval: 1.22, 1.99) with heavy use of contract staffing.

**Conclusion.** The participating nursing homes in our vaccine trial with SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks were larger. Our study highlights that heavy use of contract staffing was associated with 56% increased risk of an outbreak.

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