

Clinical Sciences - Poster Abstracts / Sciences cliniques - Abrégés affiches

Abstract #202

Uptake of Three COVID-19 Vaccine Doses among people living with HIV who completed a 2-dose primary series: Findings from the Ontario HIV Treatment Network (OHTN) Cohort Study

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Background: Since September 2021, people living with HIV who are moderately to severely immunocompromised have been recommended to receive a third dose of COVID-19 vaccine, with biannual booster doses recommended since fall 2022. We examined the uptake of ≥ 3 doses of COVID-19 vaccine among people living with HIV who completed a 2-dose primary series in Ontario.

Methods: We analyzed data from the OHTN Cohort Study, a longitudinal cohort of people receiving HIV care in Ontario. Self-reported COVID-19 vaccination was assessed through annual questionnaires (2021-2023). Clinical data were obtained from medical charts and linkage with Public Health Ontario Laboratories database. We used a modified Poisson regression to calculate prevalence ratios and 95% confidence intervals for receipt of ≥ 3 doses compared with 2 doses.

Results: A total of 2,443 out of 2,746 (89.0%) participants had received a 2-dose primary series (median age: 55 years; 80% men; 61% White; 62% born in Canada). Of the 2,443 2-dose recipients, 1,904 (77.9%) had received ≥ 3 doses. In unadjusted analysis, uptake of ≥ 3 doses increased linearly with age from 46.6% among participants aged <30 years to $>85\%$ among participants aged ≥ 60 years. In multivariable analyses, older age, higher education, diabetes, and being a former smoker were associated with higher uptake; whereas uptake was lower among women, heterosexual men and participants who identified as Black, received care in Eastern or Southwestern Ontario, or used recreational drugs, excluding cannabis and alcohol. Clinical HIV covariates were not significantly associated with uptake.

Discussion: Certain HIV priority populations, such as women and people who identify as Black or use recreational drugs, may experience greater barriers to receiving additional doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Given the ongoing burden of COVID-19 in Ontario and circulation of new variants, a targeted approach may help to improve uptake of updated COVID-19 vaccines in these groups.