

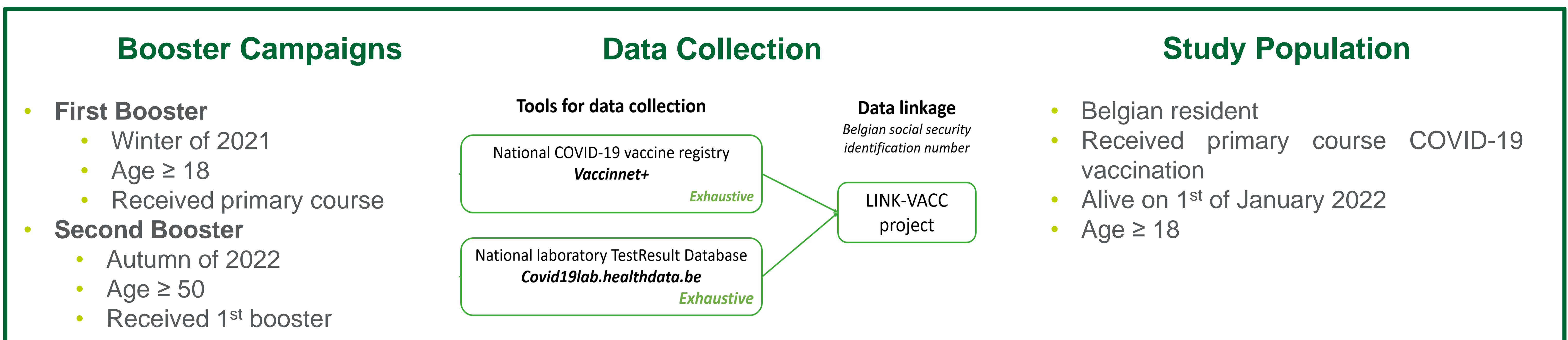
FACTORS UNDERLYING COVID-19 BOOSTER VACCINE UPTAKE

AMONG FULLY VACCINATED ADULTS IN BELGIUM

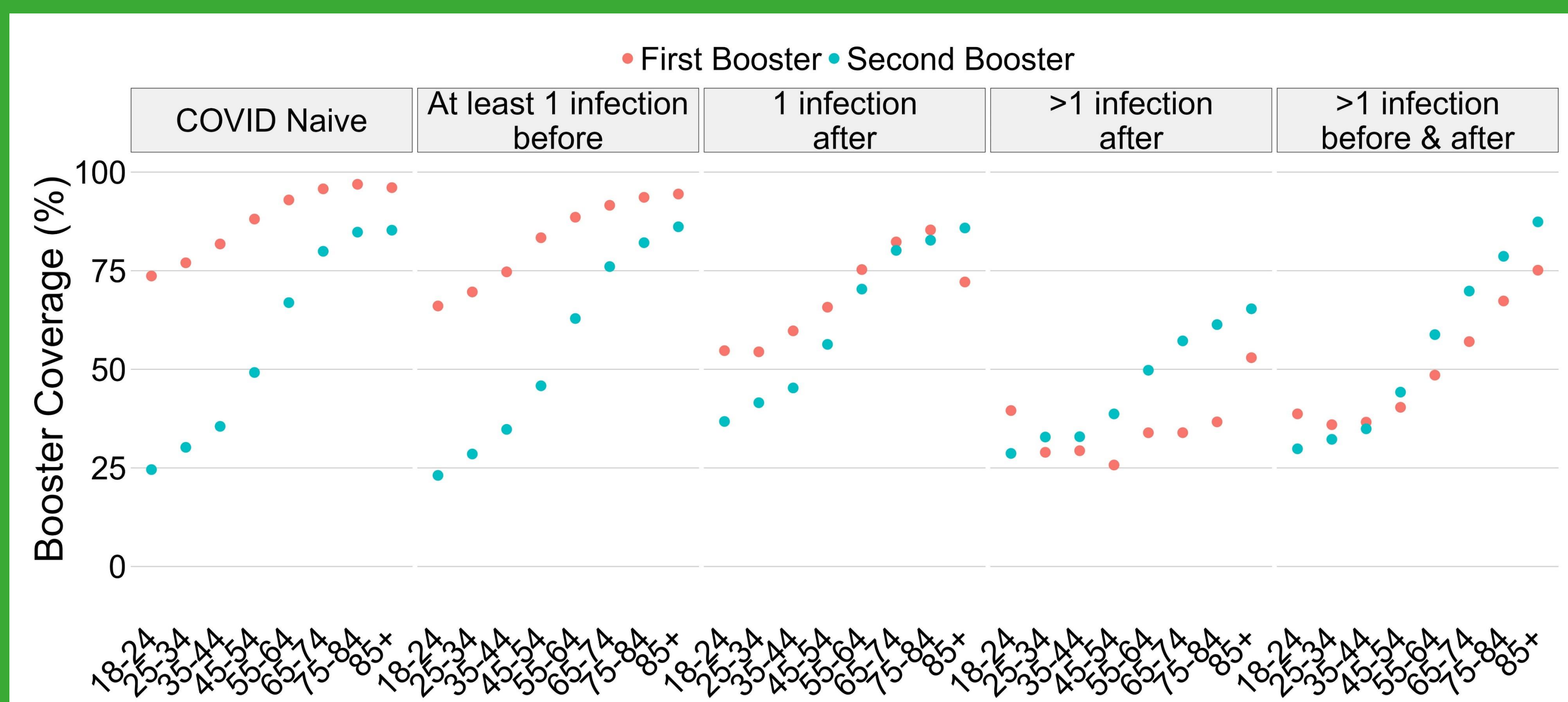
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Main conclusion:

Age, region of residence and confirmed COVID-19 infection history influence booster uptake in Belgium



BOOSTER UPTAKE ACROSS AGE GROUP AND CONFIRMED COVID-19 INFECTION HISTORY

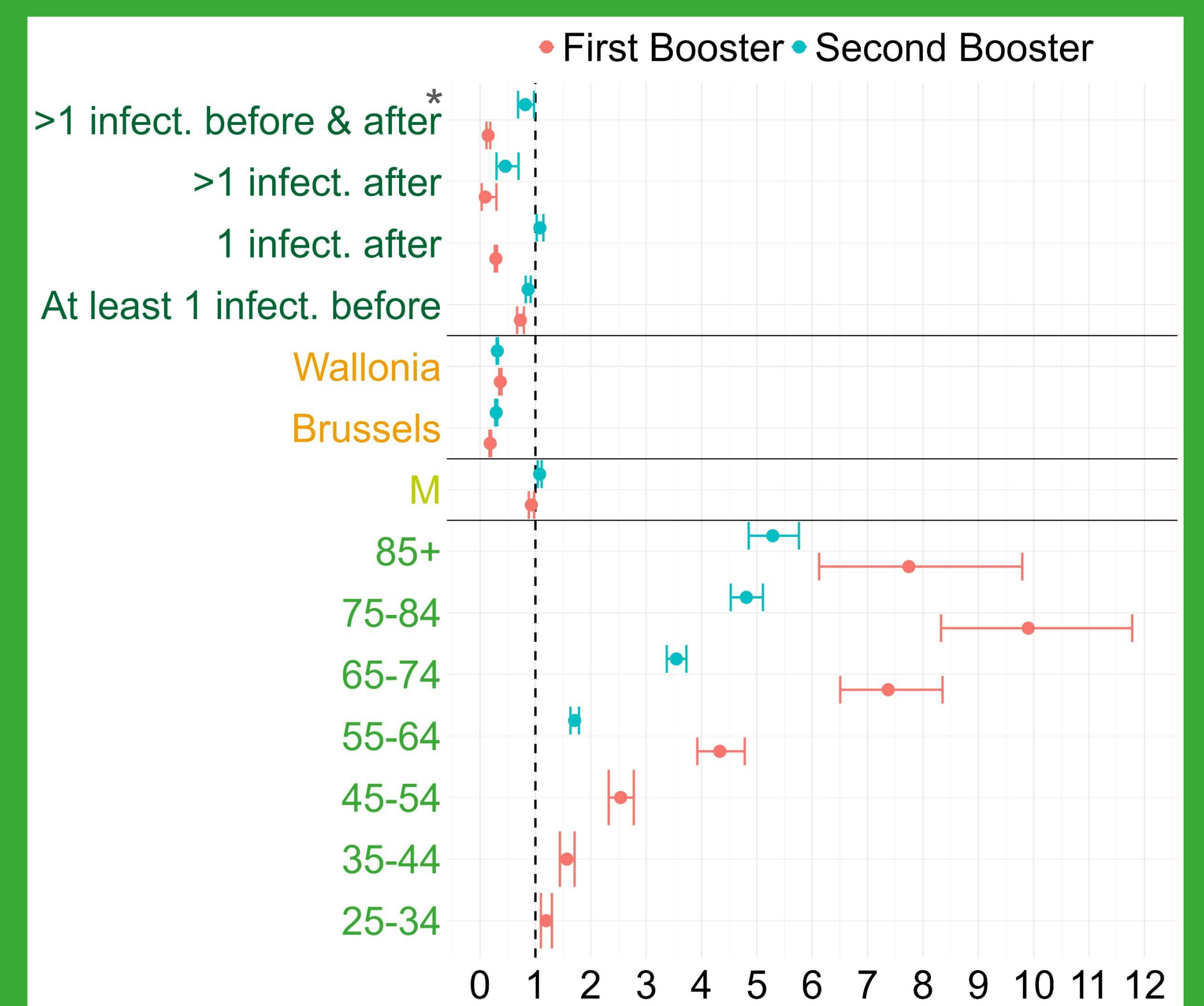


“before” and “after” are relative to the preceding vaccination event, i.e. the primary course for the first booster and the first booster for the second booster. The number of persons in the preceding vaccination event is used as denominator in the coverage.

Statistical Analysis

A quasibinomial logistic regression model was applied with having received a booster as outcome and age group, sex, region of residence and confirmed COVID-19 infection history as variables. Odds ratio was calculated for each variable, which was used to determine the influence on the booster uptake.

ODDS RATIO



Reference levels: Flanders (Region of residence), Female (Sex), COVID-naïve (Infection history), 18 - 24 (1st) 44 - 54 (2nd) (Age group)

* “>1 infection before and after” implies multiple infections before and after preceding vaccination event

Conclusions

- ✓ Age is positively associated with booster uptake
- ✓ Region of residence is associated with booster uptake
- ✓ COVID-naïve individuals were more likely to get the first booster compared to those with one or more registered infections



Total coverage

Mean coverage ± SD ¹

First booster (age ≥ 18)

72.65%

57.54% ± 21.71%

Second booster (age ≥ 50)

60.65%

27.29% ± 22.45%

¹Data was obtained through ECDC: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/data-covid-19-vaccination-eu-eea>