involved the speed of development and testing, and concerns of vaccine safety and effectiveness. We also found differences in susceptibility to misinformation and vaccine hesitancy across political affiliation, which was higher in Republicans compared to Democrats. HCWs were generally very comfortable recommending the COVID-19 vaccine to patients and supported the idea of sharing the message they read. Although the risk comparison message was most trusted personally, the process message was rated as both the most helpful to patients and the most likely to be shared with them (see Figure 1). This suggests that what is most appealing on a personal level is not necessarily what a HCW would recommend to their patients.

Rating of personal opinions of the passages.

On a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 = Strongly disagree and 7 = Strongly Agree. This chart shows the average message ratings across the board when answering whether they thought the passages were understandable, helpful, correct, believable, and trustworthy. (Error bars are 95% CI) There was no significant difference across the messages. The Process message is seen as most helpful and is most likely to be shared with patient than the other messages.

580. Hesitancy in Uptake and Recommendation of COVID-19 Vaccines by US Healthcare Workers

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Conclusion. Vaccines matching single VOCs, like pB.1.351 and pWT, elicit responses against the matched antigen but have reduced cross-reactivity. Presenting a pan-SARS-CoV-2 approach, INO-4802 may offer substantial advantages in terms of cross-strain protection, reduced susceptibility to escape mutants and non-restricted geographical use.

Disclosures. Katherine Schultheis, MSc. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee) Charles C. Reed, PhD. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee, Shareholder) Viviane M. Andrade, PhD. Inovio Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Employee) Richa Kalia, MS. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee, Other Financial or Material Support, I have stock options with Inovio Pharmaceuticals as an employee.) Jared Tur, PhD. Inovio (Employee) Blake Schouest, PhD. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee) Dustin Elwood, PhD. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee) Arthur Doan, n/a. Inovio (Employee) Patrick Pezzoli, BS, Inovio (Employee) Dinah Amante, BS, Inovio (Employee) David Weiner, PhD. Inovio (Board Member, Grant/Research Support, Shareholder, I serve on the SAB in addition to the above activities) J Joseph Kim, PhD. Inovio (Employee) Laurent Humbert, PhD. Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee) Stephanie Ramos, PhD, Inovio Pharmaceuticals (Employee) Trevor R. F. Smith, PhD. Inovio (Employee, Shareholder) Kate Broderick, PhD. Inovio (Employee).

581. COVID-19 Vaccine Perceptions in Adults from Greater Nashville Tennessee

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Session: P-25. COVID-19 Vaccines

Background. In December 2020, SARS-CoV-2 vaccines were made available to healthcare workers and soon thereafter offered to the general public according to age and risk of severe illness. Despite widespread access, vaccination rates vary by region, with Tennessee ranking lower than the national average. Therefore, we aimed to survey adults in greater Nashville, TN regarding SARS-CoV-2 vaccine perceptions.

Methods. We conducted a cross-sectional study of an ongoing longitudinal cohort of individuals with confirmed and/or suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection and their household contacts with enrollment onset in March 2020. For this analysis, individuals were included if they were ≥ 18 years and available for a one-year follow-up visit. At the one-year visit individuals completed a survey about vaccine preferences, beliefs and