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OBJECTIVES: The COVID-19 pandemic led to Korean government to enforce the social distancing policy as an effective prevention. Due to this policy, universities transitioned to online learning and most university students had to face subsequent changes in their daily life such as the delay or cancellation of mid-term or final exam. We aimed to investigate the perceived health-related multimodal logistics of COVID-19 social distancing and its affected factors and to visualize COVID-19 social distancing-related discussion in Korea. Methods: An online survey was performed in 2020 using an online platform (healthbit.com). Data of 1276 undergraduate students aged above 18 years were collected. Five affected factors include social network, exercise, access to health services, underlying diseases, and education. Perception on COVID-19 social distancing includes beneficial perception, depression/anxiety, stress, and quality of life. The multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the relationship between the perception on social distancing and five affected factors. Word cloud and sentiment analyses were performed to visualize the thoughts of social distancing.

RESULTS: Of the respondents, the mean age was 22 years and 59% were female. The negative impact on social network was significantly related to answering that COVID-19 social distancing was not beneficial, feeling depressed/anxious, increased level of stress, and decreased level of quality of life. Female and negative change in COVID-19 social distancing was not beneficial. Five affected factors include social network, exercise, access to health services, underlying diseases, and education. Perception on COVID-19 social distancing includes beneficial perception, depression/anxiety, stress, and quality of life. The multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the relationship between the perception on social distancing and five affected factors. Word cloud and sentiment analyses were performed to visualize the thoughts of social distancing.

Conclusions: Our results provide insights into the factors affecting negative perceptions on social distancing and COVID-19. This study suggested that policymakers and education institutions should consider making the policy to balance social distancing and appropriate social life while minimizing infection.
covesages of 97% and initial doses of pentavalent, pneumococcal, polio, MMR, and first and second doses of rotavirus reported coverages greater than 91%. Second and third or booster dosages of pentavalent, polio, pneumococcal and booster of DPT, polio, and MMR had coverages between 70-80%. Lowest timely vaccination coverage were yellow fever (2.3%) and influenza (42.8% for first and 26.5% for second dosage).

Conclusion: Most vaccine coverages were greater than 90%, probably the mobility restrictions due to the pandemic severely impacted the timing of vaccination. Other plausible reasons are the timely flow of vaccines (opportunity in administration and vaccine shortages).

EHPH7 ROUTINE VACCINATION COVERAGE IN EL CARMEN DE BOLIVAR, COLOMBIA: A SURVEY OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE, 2021
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Objective: We evaluated the coverages of the expanded program of immunization in children under 6 years old for 2021. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional survey from October to November of 2021, in poor municipality of Colombia (73,653 inhabitants, 5,796 <6 year) mainly affected by the armed conflict. A two-stage cluster sampling with a precision of 5.5% and a design effect of 2 was performed. We considered a non-response rate of 20%. In each household, we determined the age-appropriate routine vaccine coverage for children <6 year old based on vaccination card. Basic sociodemographic data from household surveys of caregivers of the children were gathered. Multivariate regression analysis was conducted to show timely-vaccine coverages key drivers. Results: Overall, coverages of most biologics at 18 months of age was >94%, based on vaccination cards of 5175 children (98.6% of all surveyed). Vaccination absolute coverages for yellow fever and second doses of influenza, routine antigen boosters (first of MMR [measles, mumps, rubella] and second boosters of polio and tetanus) ranges between 80-84%. Three biologics (BCG, hepatitis B, rotavirus) had age-appropriate timely vaccination coverages between 90-94%. Most vaccine timely coverage were between 74.1-89.7% (pneumococcal [first and third doses]; pentavalent, polio, and MMR [first and second doses]; DPT and polio boosters). The second dose of pneumococcal vaccine and the third of polio and pentavalent showed high coverages of 96.4-97.3%. Yellow fever vaccination coverages were yellow fever (3.4%) and influenza (46.8% for first and 26.8% for second dosage). Mother’s education and birth order were significantly associated with higher timely immunization odds. Conclusion: Our findings highlight the need for concerted and well-structured vaccination campaign in a post-conflict and pandemic scenario, especially for yellow fever and influenza vaccines. Low coverages for several vaccines were potentially explained for vaccine shortages.

EHPH9 ANTIPSYCHOTIC INITIATION AMONG OLDER ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE PATIENTS USING CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS AND/OR ANTIMUSCARINICS
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Objective: To evaluate the association between the utilization of biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) and the sociodemographic characteristics of the rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patient population. Methods: In this retrospective analysis of Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) data from 2010 to 2018, the study population included RA patients diagnosed using the International Classification of Disease. We used descriptive statistics to assess the sociodemographic characteristics of RA patients and bDMARDs users. Logistic regression was conducted to measure the association between bDMARDs utilization and the study population’s sociodemographic characteristics. Results: A total of 2522 patients were diagnosed with RA in 2010-2018, of which 72% of RA patients were female, 64% white, and 80% non-Hispanic. Most patients were aged 45-70 years (63.3%) with a mean ± SD age of 60.36 ± 14. Private and public health insurance covered 42% and 52% of the patient population, respectively, and 6% were uninsured. Most RA patients were married (43%) and not employed (70%). There was a significant difference in RA patients who used bDMARDs in the race, marital status, education, employment status, insurance coverage, and not a significant difference in sex and ethnicity in this study population. The logistic regression analysis results indicated that the odds of bDMARDs utilization were significantly higher in white patients (adjusted OR, 1.86; 95% CI, 1.11, 3.10). bDMARDs utilization was significantly more likely in patients who had private than those who had public insurance coverage (2.41; 95% CI, 1.39, 4.17). Moreover, odds of bDMARDs utilization were significantly higher in RA elderly patients (4% lower for every year increase in age of RA patients). Conclusions: bDMARDs play a crucial role in managing and treating rheumatoid arthritis, and it is essential for clinicians, healthcare providers, and policy-makers to understand the association of the sociodemographic characteristics of RA patients and the bDMARDs utilization to improve RA patients’ outcomes.

EHPH10 ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A WEB-BASED SURVEY
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Objectives: To assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health of the general public in India. Methods: A cross-sectional web-based study was conducted for a period of 20 days among general population of India. The study used PHQ-4 and IES-5 scales to measure depression/anxiety and distress respectively. The multiple binary logistic regression was significantly for exploring the relationship of the personal characteristics with the prevalence of psychiatric illness. Results: The study enrolled a total of 1257 individuals with representation from 29 states of India with a mean (SD) age of 29.3 (9.7). Based on the combined PHQ-4 score >1, 24% (n=314) had moderate-severe level of anxiety. Regarding distress, nearly three-quarters (n=942) had exhibited clinical concern for distress and more than a half (n=670) met the threshold for probable diagnosis of distress. The study found individuals who lived alone, lived in shared accommodation, or who did not have chronic illness were reported a higher prevalence of anxiety or depression, and accommodation type was associated with the distress level in comparison with their counterparts. Conclusions: Our findings may be used to assist a various healthcare professionals and Government advisors to strategize targeted interventions as required for fighting this pandemic in India and across the globe, as COVID-19 poses a higher risk for a possible pandemic psychological illness.

EHPH11 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BIOLOGIC DISEASE-MODIFYING ANTIRHEUMATIC DRUGS UTILIZATION IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS
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Objective: Pregnant women are at increased risk of COVID-19 related morbidity and mortality. The vaccination presents an important strategy to prevent negative outcomes in this population. However, data on COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy are sparse as pregnant women were not included in the COVID-19 vaccine trials. The objectives of this systematic review were to identify the safety, immunogenicity, and acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination among pregnant women. Methods: The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were used to direct the methodology of this study. Four databases (PubMed, Web of Science, CINAHL, and Google Scholar) were used to identify eligible studies. Inclusion criteria were peer-reviewed empirical research conducted in the US from January 2020 to October 2021, published in English, and addressing one of the following topics: (1) safety, (2) immunogenicity, and (3) acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination among pregnant women. Results: Twenty-two observational studies were identified. Of the 22 studies, 9 examined COVID-19 vaccine safety, 6 investigated immune response, and 7 assessed vaccine acceptance among pregnant women. COVID-19 vaccination did not cause adverse pregnancy or neonatal outcomes. Injection site pain and fatigue were the most common adverse events. One case study reported immune thrombocytopenia (ITP). After COVID-19 vaccination,