Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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Table: 1596P Comparison of determinants for COVID-19 vaccination

| Determinants for vaccination | Yes n (%) | No / Unsure n (%) | p-value (χ²) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| Concern re side effects      | 35 (27)   | 11 (73)          | 0.02         |
| Pandemic is not serious      | 17 (5)    | 8 (53)           | <0.01        |
| Cancer relapse in serious infection | 88 (69) | 3 (20)           | 0.04         |
| Vaccine could deteriorate my cancer | 9 (7)    | 3 (20)          | 0.13         |
| Vaccine ineffective due to cancer | 13 (10) | 3 (20)          | 0.32         |

Conclusions: Our study demonstrates a very high acceptance rate of COVID-19 vaccination among Irish cancer patients such that many would be willing to pay & attend hospital to receive it. The barriers to uptake provide an opportunity to improve education. An unexpected consequence, may be a beneficial increased uptake of the influenza vaccine.

Legal entity responsible for the study: S. Cuffe.

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Table: 1596P Characteristics by IgG result determined >6m after COVID-19 diagnosis

| IgG- (n=18) | IgG+ (n=4) |
|------------|-----------|
| Median age (years) | 49.0 [46.8-49.5] | 66.0 [59.0-69.8] |
| Neoplasms breast | 2 (50.0%) | 1 (25.0%) |
| Urogenital digestive | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (25.0%) |
| Lung others | 1 (25.0%) | 3 (75.0%) |
| Active cancer | 3 (75.0%) | 5 (100%) |
| Active chemotherapy (in last 12 months) | 3 (75.0%) | 3 (75.0%) |
| O2 support during COVID-19 | 0 (0.0%) | 12 (66.7%) |
| Hospitalization | 1 (25.0%) | 12 (66.7%) |

Conclusions: High seroprevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG was observed at several timepoints after COVID-19 diagnosis in solid tumor p. With IgG+ >6m were older, and more likely to have required hospitalization and oxygen during prior COVID-19 in comparison to IgG- >6m, suggesting that infection severity may promote durable immunity. Frequency of active cancer and active chemotherapy at COVID-19 diagnosis were higher among p with IgG+ >6m, suggesting deeper immunosuppression.

Legal entity responsible for the study: The authors.

Funding: Has not received any funding.

Disclosure: T. Felip: Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Lilly; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Eisa; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Sponsor, Funding: Pfizer, M. Romero Marin; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: MSD; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: MSK; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Other: MSD; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: AZ; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: GSK Teceo; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: Merck. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

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Table: 1597P Vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients with solid tumors: Experience from Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia (IORS)

| Characteristics | 1O. Djurmez1, M. Calamac, M. Dimitrijevic, K. Serovic, I. Minic, J. Oblakovic-Babic, Z. Tomašević, I. Bozovic-Spasojević |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Background:     | Currently over 160 million people worldwide had been infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus. Cancer patients are more sensitive to infections. Patients with active cancer treatment should be considered for priority access to COVID-19 vaccination. |
| Methods:        | We evaluated between February and May 2021. 114 patients with solid tumours who were actively treated in the IORS and have received vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 virus. Demographic data, diagnosis, current therapy and comorbidities were collected from patients’ records. Data about vaccination: first and second dose, type of the vaccine and side effects were collected by questionnaire approved by the Ethics Committee. |
| Results:        | 114 patients received the vaccine, 89 (78%) female, 25 (22%) male. Patients’ mean age was 61.3 ± 13.5 years, youngest was 37.8, the oldest was 83.9 years old. 105 of them received both doses of the vaccine. 36 pts (31.6%) had one and 30 (26.3%) had both doses. 38 patients (30.9%) had early disease, 56 (49.1%) had metastatic disease. 42 patients (36.8%) were treated with immunosuppressive therapy. Out of 114 vaccinated patients, 7 (6.1%) had previously COVID-19 infection. One patient had COVID-19 infection 5 days after receiving second dose of vaccine. 81 patients (71.1%) received vaccine made by Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (14 patients, 12.3%), BioNTech vaccine (14 patients, 12.3%), AstraZeneca vaccine (9 patients, 7.9%). 85 of them (74.6%) didn’t have any side effects after receiving the vaccine. 13 patients (11.4%) had 2 or more side effects. The most common side effect was pain at the injection site of the vaccine. None of the patients had severe allergic reactions. |
| Conclusions:    | In our study 114 patients with solid tumours and active oncology treatment had been vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2 virus without severe side effects. Our study support current guidelines which promote vaccination in oncology patients as priority. |

Legal entity responsible for the study: T. Felip; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Lilly; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Eisa; Financial Interests, Personal, Other: Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Sponsor, Funding: Pfizer, M. Romero Marin; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: MSD; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: MSK; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Other: MSD; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: AZ; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: GSK Teceo; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional: Principal Investigator: Merck. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

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Table: 1598P Acceptance of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination among patients with cancer undergoing immunosuppressive therapy: Portuguese study

| Characteristics | 1M.L.P. de Sousa, C. Caramujo, N. Julio, J. Correia Magalhães, R. Basto, T. Fraga, I. Ferreira Gomes, I. Pazos, G. Sousa |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Background:     | Until April 2021, WHO declared more than 140 million cases and 3 million deaths due to COVID-19. To effectively control the pandemic, a significant part of the population has to acquire immunity, which is best achieved through vaccination. None of the clinical trials evaluating the effectiveness and safety of the vaccines included cancer patients. This study aimed to evaluate the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine by cancer patients undergoing immunosuppressive therapy in a Portuguese cancer centre. |

Legal entity responsible for the study: M.L.P. de Sousa; C. Caramujo; N. Julio; J. Correia Magalhães; R. Basto; T. Fraga; I. Ferreira Gomes; I. Pazos; G. Sousa

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