(99th percentile) were addressed and predicted healthcare costs were obtained through bootstrapping (500 replications).

Results: During the 2018–19 influenza season, the PSM sample comprised 561,243 recipients of aTIV and 561,243 recipients of TIV-HD. Following GEE adjustment, predicted mean annualized all-cause and influenza-related costs per patient were statistically significant for both aTIV and TIV-HD. Both aTIV and TIV-HD were comparable in terms of predicted mean annualized costs for influenza-related hospitalizations ($US20.28 vs. $US18.35) and influenza-related office visits ($US1.29 vs. $US1.34).

Conclusion: In adjusted analyses, total all-cause and influenza-related healthcare costs were comparable among elderly subjects vaccinated with either aTIV or TIV-HD.

Disclosures: Maarten Postma, Dr., IQVIA (Consultant) Stephen I. Petlon, MD, Merck vaccine (Consultant, Grant/Research Support) Pfizer (Consultant, Grant/ Research Support) Sanofi Pasteur (Consultant, Other Financial or Material Support) DSMB Seqirus Vaccine Ltd. (Consultant) Victoria Divino, PhD, Seqirus Vaccines Ltd. (Consultant) Joaquin F. Mould-Quevedo, PhD, Seqirus Vaccines Ltd. (Employee, Shareholder) Drishit Shah, PhD, Seqirus Vaccines Ltd. (Consultant) Mitchell Dekoven, PhD, Seqirus Vaccines Ltd. (Employee, Shareholder)

30. Impact of Pharmacist Assertiveness Training in Recommending Pneumococcal Vaccination among High-Risk Adults

Justin Gatwood, PhD, MPH; Chelsea Renfro, PharmD; Chi-Yang Chiu, PhD; Shiyar Kapan, n/a; Tracy Hagemann, PharmD; Kenneth Hohmeier, PharmD.

University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tennessee; University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, Tennessee

Session: P-2. Adult Vaccines

Background: Community pharmacies have become vital access points to provide a range of vaccines to adults, including pneumococcal; however, despite growth in vaccines given at these sites, the most recent rates of adults being immunized against pneumococcal disease remain below goals set by Health People 2020. A lack of patient awareness is a leading reason for low vaccination rates, suggesting that a need exists to improve provider communication in recommending pneumococcal vaccination in high-risk adults.

Methods: A multi-phase, pharmacy-based intervention was launched in west and middle Tennessee locations of a nationwide community pharmacy chain focusing on improving evidence-based, presumptive recommendations related to pneumococcal vaccination. All locations were randomized to one of three arms based on training intensity: 1) no training; 2) online training only; and 3) online and live simulation training. The program focused on providing assertive recommendations and managing potential hesitancy guided by multiple health communication theories and community-based hesitancy data provided to each pharmacy by the study team. Primary endpoints included changes in pneumococcal vaccinations (counts over 6-month periods [July–December in 2018 and 2019) and provider vaccine-related self-efficacy and were evaluated by generalized linear models.

Results: A total of 100 pharmacies were enrolled and 50 pharmacists completed their assigned training element. Completing the full training program (i.e., online and live) led to improvements in pharmacist self-efficacy related to being influential in vaccine-related decisions and not being helpless in managing resistance (both p < 0.05). Overall counts of all pneumococcal vaccines were lower (-11.3%) across all stores in the period following training; however, a small increase (2.1%, p=0.084) was observed in the stores that underwent the full training, versus decreases of 22.0% and 9.4% in control and online-only training comparisons, respectively.

Conclusion: Results suggest that provider vaccine self-efficacy can be improved through an evidence-based communication training program but substantial improvement in specific vaccinations may need to leverage a more holistic focus on all recommended adult vaccines.

Disclosures: Justin Gatwood, PhD, MPH, AstraZeneca (Grant/Research Support) GlaxoSmithKline (Grant/Research Support) Merck & Co. (Grant/Research Support) Tracy Hagemann, PharmD, GSK (Grant/Research Support) Merck (Grant/Research Support)

31. Influenza Vaccination During Pregnancy: A Descriptive Cross-sectional Survey of the Knowledge, Beliefs, and Attitudes of Mexican Gynecologists and Family Physicians.

Erika Z. Lopatynsky-Reyes, MD, MAS1; Sue Ann Costa-Clemens, MD, PhD2; Enrique Chacon-Cruz, MD1; Michael Greenberg, MD, MPH1; University of Siena, Italy, San Diego, California; 1Sanofi Pasteur, Swiftwater, Pennsylvania

Session: P-2. Adult Vaccines

Background: Influenza in pregnancy is associated with elevated morbidity and mortality. Influenza vaccines are both safe and effective in pregnancy, supporting routine use in this population. Even though influenza vaccination in Mexico is recommended for pregnant women, there are no publications of influenza vaccine coverage in Mexico.

This is the first Latin American survey done only in physicians aiming to assess the knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes that Mexican Obstetrics-Gynecologists (OBG) and Family Physicians (FP) have towards influenza and influenza immunization during pregnancy.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted, both paper-based and online. The questionnaire was composed of 35 questions, which addressed general knowledge of influenza, recommendations for vaccination during pregnancy, and beliefs and attitudes concerning the acceptability of the vaccine in pregnant women.

Results: A total of 206 completed surveys were available, 98 (47.6%) from OBG, 108 (52.4%) from FP. Regarding current practicing medical institutions, 76 (37%), 69 (34%), 31 (14.5%), 30 (14.5%) reported working for the Mexican Institute of Social Security, Private Sector, Secretariat of Health, or a combination of all respectively, representing an estimated 2,472 daily pregnancy consultations.

Conclusion: Survey data (26.2%) reported not having a notion that influenza is more severe among pregnant women. More than half (51.5%) ignored the potential side effects of influenza infection on the fetus. The majority (56.8%) did not know when vaccination during pregnancy should occur.

Pregnancy as a risk factor for developing influenza complications was known only in 48.1%. Also, 46.1% believed that vaccination only confers protection to the mother, but not to the fetus. Nevertheless, 96.1% considered that immunization against influenza during pregnancy is a safe and effective preventive intervention.

A results' summary is shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

SUMMARY OF SURVEY’S RESULTS (% DONE IN 206 MEXICAN OBG’S AND FP’S

%