

Leona Markose, Dr. Oyindamola Akinso

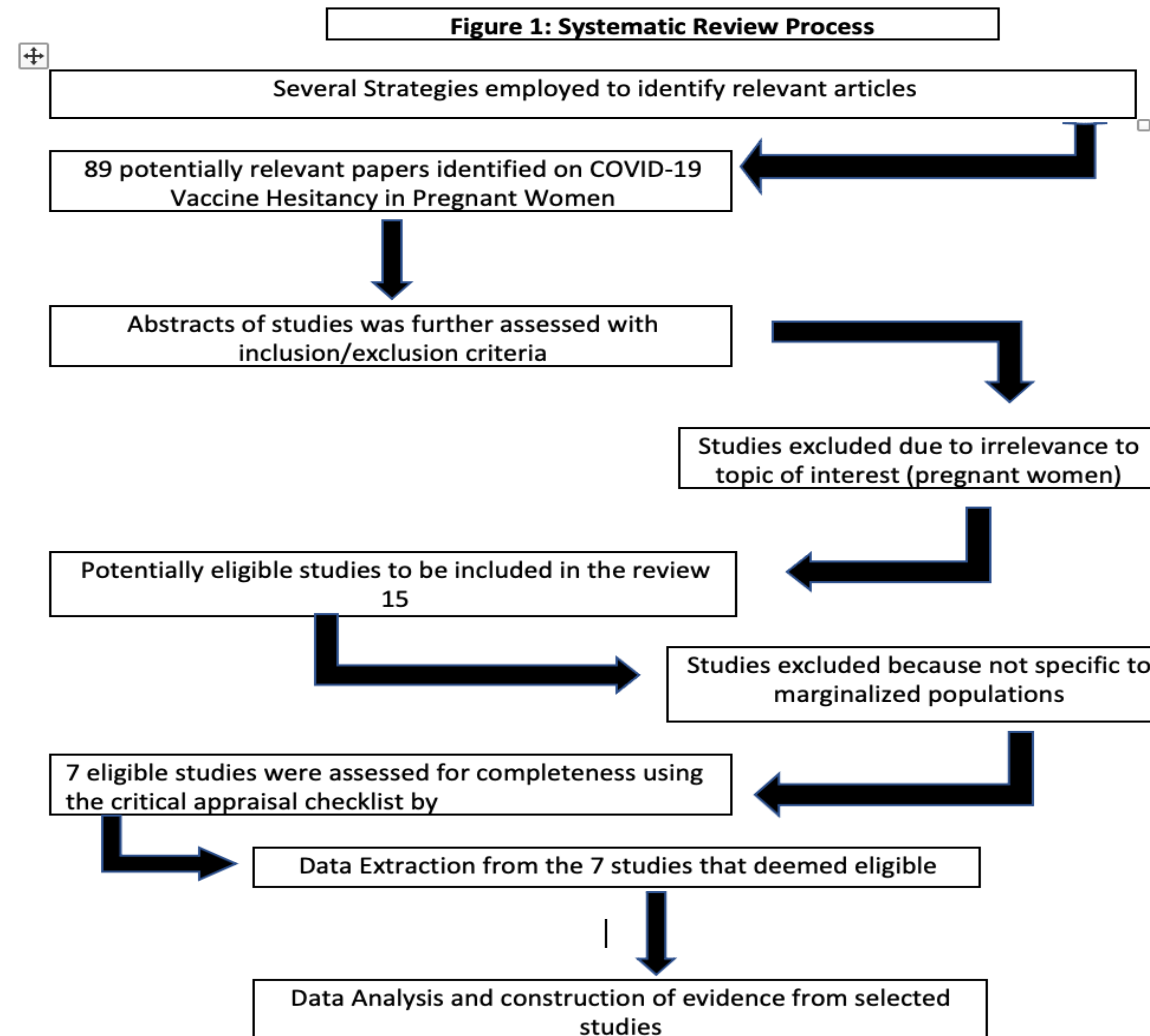
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are expecting mothers from marginalized populations more or less inclined to have vaccine hesitancy?
- Why are they more or less inclined to have vaccine hesitancy?
- Which research supported strategies may be employed that lead to lower rates of vaccine hesitancy in expecting mothers from marginalized populations?

INTRODUCTION

- Vaccine Hesitancy is defined as delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of services
- Pregnant Women display higher levels of vaccine hesitancy.
- Marginalized populations display higher levels of vaccine hesitancy
- Populations defined in this study that include marginalized communities include non-white Americans (Native Americans, Hispanic and Black Americans) and those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds
- Negative healthcare outcomes for marginalized populations occur at a disproportionate rate.
- According to the CDC, pregnant women fall into the category of individuals who may be at a higher risk of severe illness after contracting COVID-19 virus.

METHODOLOGY



RESULTS

- 7 studies were deemed eligible for this literature review Vaccine Hesitancy occurs at higher rates in pregnant women from marginalized backgrounds
- Marginalized backgrounds displaying disproportionately lower rates of vaccination include younger women, those with non-white ethnicity, and those with lower socioeconomic background
- Research supported strategies to combat this are still in exploration stages

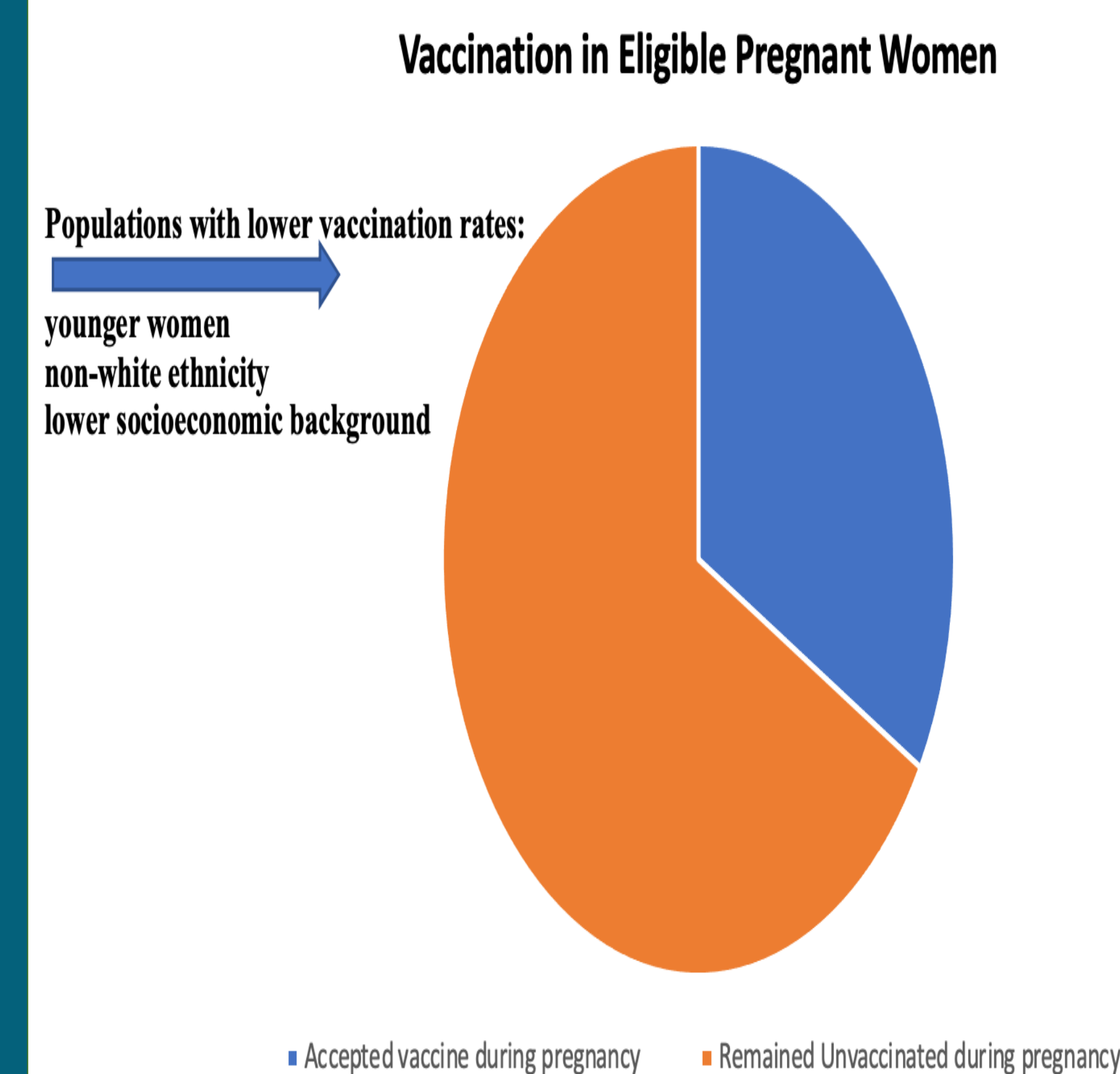


Figure 1: Data from COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy: coverage and safety

CONCLUSION

- Vaccine hesitancy occurs at disproportionately higher rates in pregnant women from marginalized populations.
- Reasoning for vaccine hesitancy in this population ranges and includes but is not limited to generational mistrust due to systemic discrepancies in treatment, cultural factors, miseducation/misinformation on vaccine safety in pregnant women and lack of information on vaccine safety in pregnant populations
- More research is needed on COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in pregnant women from marginalized populations in order to investigate and evaluate the reasons why vaccine hesitancy may be higher and to used evidence-based practices to combat this.

REFERENCES

- Battarbee, A. N., Stockwell, M. S., Varner, M., Newes-Adeyi, G., Daugherty, M., Gyamfi-Bannerman, C., Tita, A. T., Vorwaller, K., Vargas, C., Subramaniam, A., Reichle, L., Galang, R. R., Powers, E., Lucca-Susana, M., Parks, M., Chen, T. J., Razzaghi, H., & Dawood, F. S. (2022). Attitudes Toward COVID-19 Illness and COVID-19 Vaccination among Pregnant Women: A Cross-Sectional Multicenter Study during August-December 2020. *American journal of perinatology*, 39(1), 75–83. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0041-1735878>
- Blakeway, H., Prasad, S., Kalafat, E., Heath, P. T., Ladhani, S. N., Le Doare, K., Magee, L. A., O'Brien, P., Rezvani, A., von Dadelszen, P., & Khalil, A. (2022). COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy: coverage and safety. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, 226(2), 236.e1–236.e14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2021.08.007>
- Elgendy, M. O., & Abdelrahim, M. (2021). Public awareness about coronavirus vaccine, vaccine acceptance, and hesitancy. *Journal of medical virology*, 93(12), 6535–6543. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.27199>
- Goncu Ayhan, S., Oluklu, D., Atalay, A., Menekse Beser, D., Tanacan, A., Moraloglu Tekin, O., & Sahin, D. (2021). COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in pregnant women. *International journal of gynaecology and obstetrics: the official organ of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics*, 154(2), 291–296. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.13713>
- Januszek, S. M., Faryniak-Zuzak, A., Barnas, E., Loziński, T., Góra, T., Siwiec, N., Szczerba, P., Januszek, R., & Kluz, T. (2021). The Approach of Pregnant Women to Vaccination Based on a COVID-19 Systematic Review. *Medicina (Kaunas, Lithuania)*, 57(9), 977. <https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina57090977>
- Mohan, S., Reagu, S., Lindow, S., & Alabdulla, M. (2021). COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in perinatal women: a cross sectional survey. *Journal of perinatal medicine*, 49(6), 678–685. <https://doi.org/10.1515/jpm-2021-0069>
- Wang, R., Tao, L., Han, N., Liu, J., Yuan, C., Deng, L., Han, C., Sun, F., Chi, L., Liu, M., & Liu, J. (2021). Acceptance of seasonal influenza vaccination and associated factors among pregnant women in the context of COVID-19 pandemic in China: a multi-center cross-sectional study based on health belief model. *BMC pregnancy and childbirth*, 21(1), 745. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-04224-3>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the Department of Public Health at NSU and my mentor, Dr. Oyindamola, for supporting this project.