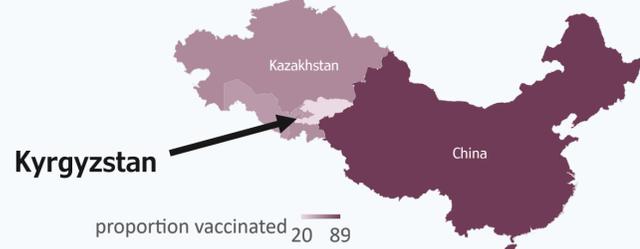


BACKGROUND



Vaccination rates in Kyrgyzstan are low.

- Mar '21 vaccines became available
- Aug '21 ~ 6% pop. had 1st dose
- Jul '22 ~ 30% pop. fully vaccinated

Study purpose: Assess vaccine confidence among adults and identify factors associated with high vaccine confidence.

METHODS

Cross-sectional knowledge, attitudes and practices study.

Person: Consenting adults ≥18 y.o.

Place: Bishkek and Naryn, Kyrgyzstan

Time: August 2021

Sampling: Convenient sample of every 3rd person in 16 public locations (malls and public social security offices) to participate

Data source: Face-to-face personal interviews.

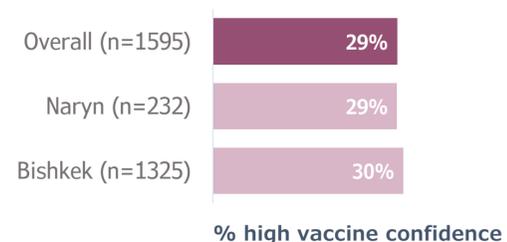
Definition of high vaccine confidence

Meeting all 3 criteria:

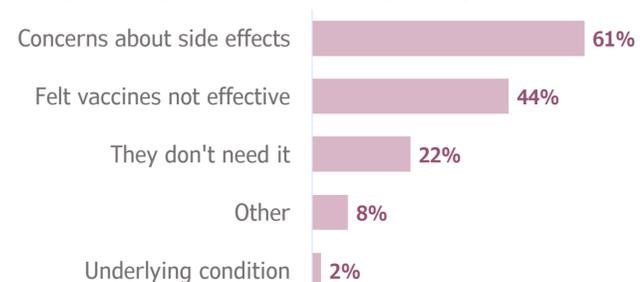
1. Believe that the COVID-19 vaccine is important to protect themselves
2. Believe that the COVID-19 vaccine is important to protect their community
3. Have already been vaccinated or planned to get vaccinated

RESULTS

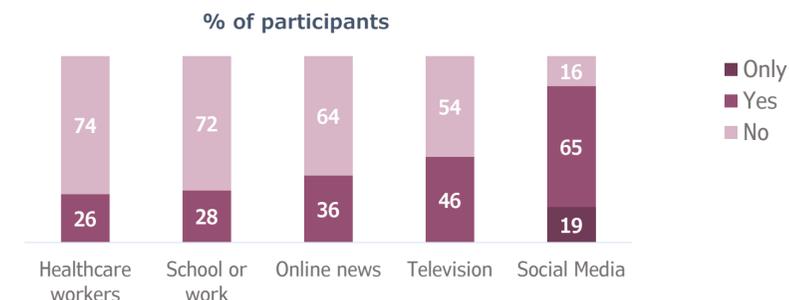
Vaccine confidence was low in both cities



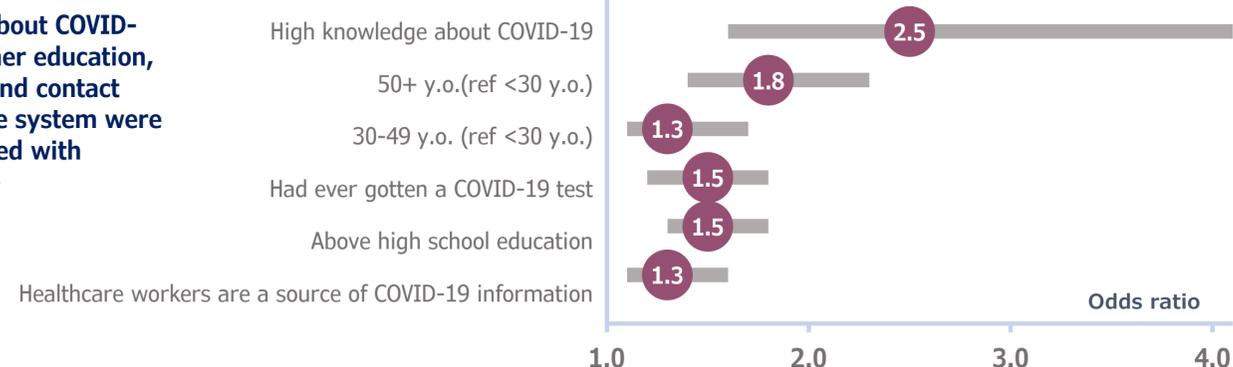
Reasons for not vaccinating among participants who did not plan on getting vaccinated (n=997)



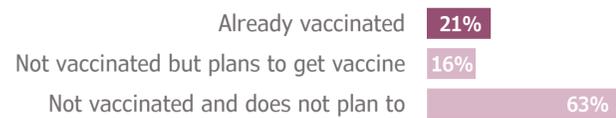
Social media was the most common source of COVID-19 information reported by participants



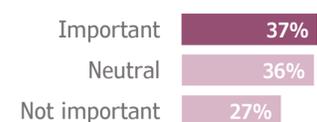
Good knowledge about COVID-19, older age, higher education, previous testing, and contact with the healthcare system were positively associated with vaccine confidence



COVID-19 vaccine status



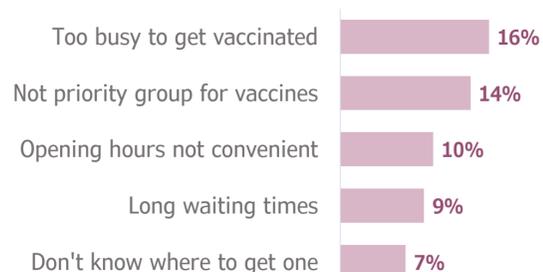
Vaccine protects oneself



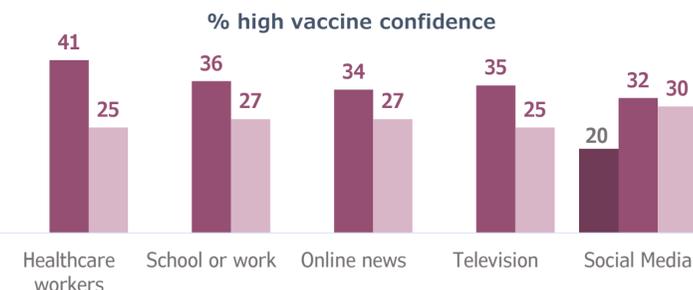
Vaccine protects community



Reasons for not yet vaccinating among participants who planned on doing so (n=261)

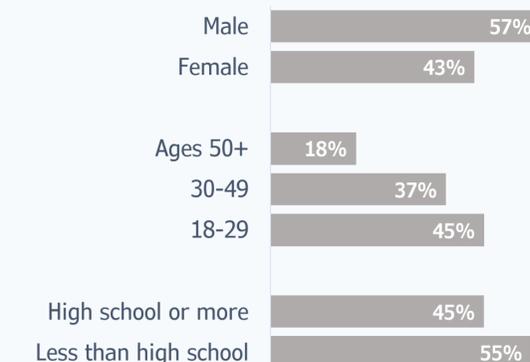


Confidence was highest when healthcare workers were main source of information



RESULTS

Participant demographics (n=1594)



DISCUSSION

- A successful vaccination campaign requires high vaccine uptake.
- Knowing people's attitudes towards vaccines and their readiness to be vaccinated helps inform messaging.

LIMITATIONS

- Not representative of the entire population
- Limited question set specific to vaccination
- Social desirability bias

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Efforts should especially focus on younger people and people with lower levels of education.
- Healthcare providers can work with populations to address safety concerns and promote vaccine effectiveness.
- Correct messages from reliable sources that address concerns with safety and dispel myths can be provided on social media and online news.

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