

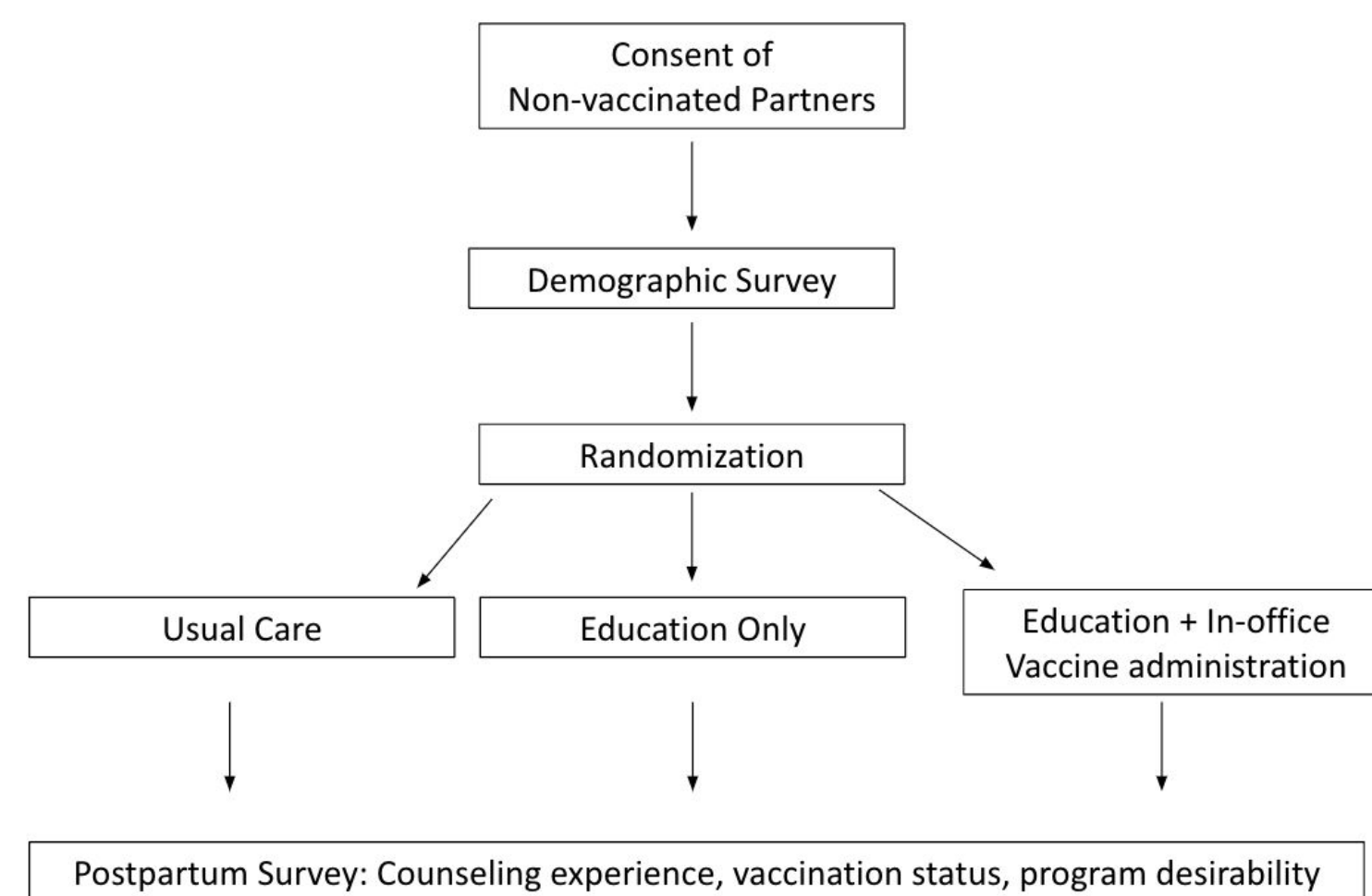
Assessing Interventions to Increase Tdap Acceptance for non-birthing Partners in Pregnancy (ITAPP)

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Introduction

- Vaccination remains the gold-standard for preventing disease transmission and decreasing mortality and morbidity from vaccine preventable diseases across the general population.
- Compared to relying on the passive transmission of maternal antibodies alone, research has shown that neonatal morbidity and mortality can be reduced by “cocooning” the infant – that is, vaccinating all caregivers of the newborn -- limiting exposure to vaccine preventable illness.^{1,2}
- Currently, vaccination uptake in reproductively-aged individuals remains critically low, especially among males. Part of this (largely) gender-based discrepancy in vaccine uptake is attributable to differential engagement with the healthcare system.
- Prenatal care is a unique avenue when both birthing and non-birthing reproductively aged adults engage with the healthcare system at an increased frequency.
- Our proposed ITAPP study looks to be the first randomized control trial to assess the impact of education and vaccine administration during prenatal care on vaccine uptake for non-birthing partners.

Methods



Preliminary Data

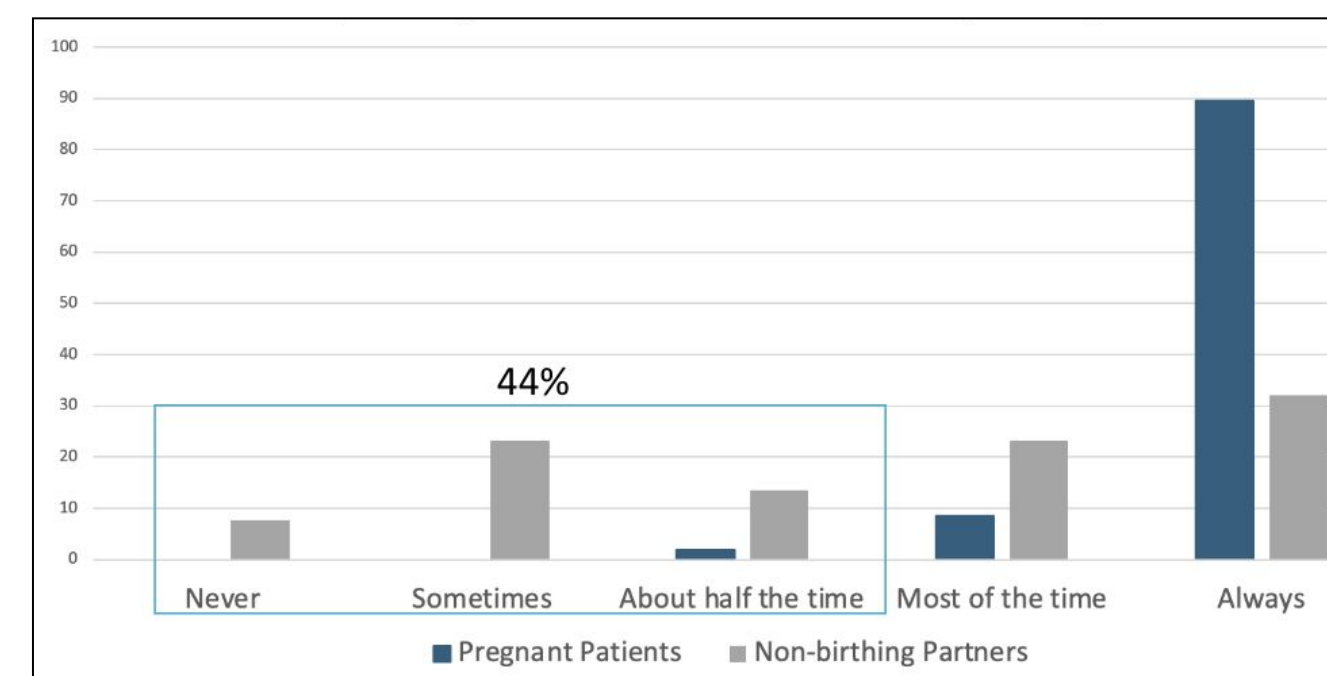


Figure 1. OB providers' vaccination counseling practices for pregnant patients and non-birthing partners

Vaccinated	Vaccination Counseling Received Prevalence Ratio (95% CI)
Tdap	1.28 (1.13-1.44)
Influenza	1.80 (1.40-2.31)
COVID-19	1.17 (1.06-1.28)

Figure 3. Likelihood that non-birthing partners who were vaccinated received prenatal counseling

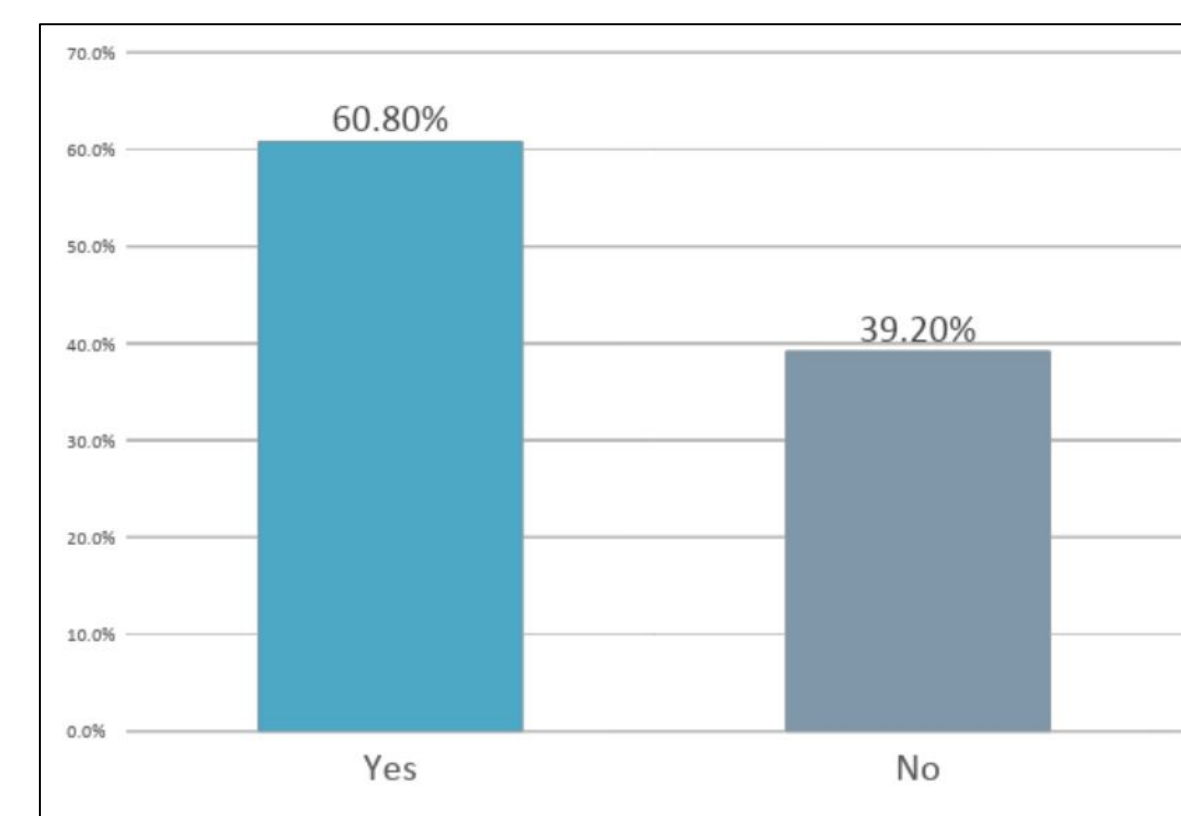


Figure 5. Rates of prenatal care vaccine counseling among non-birthing partners

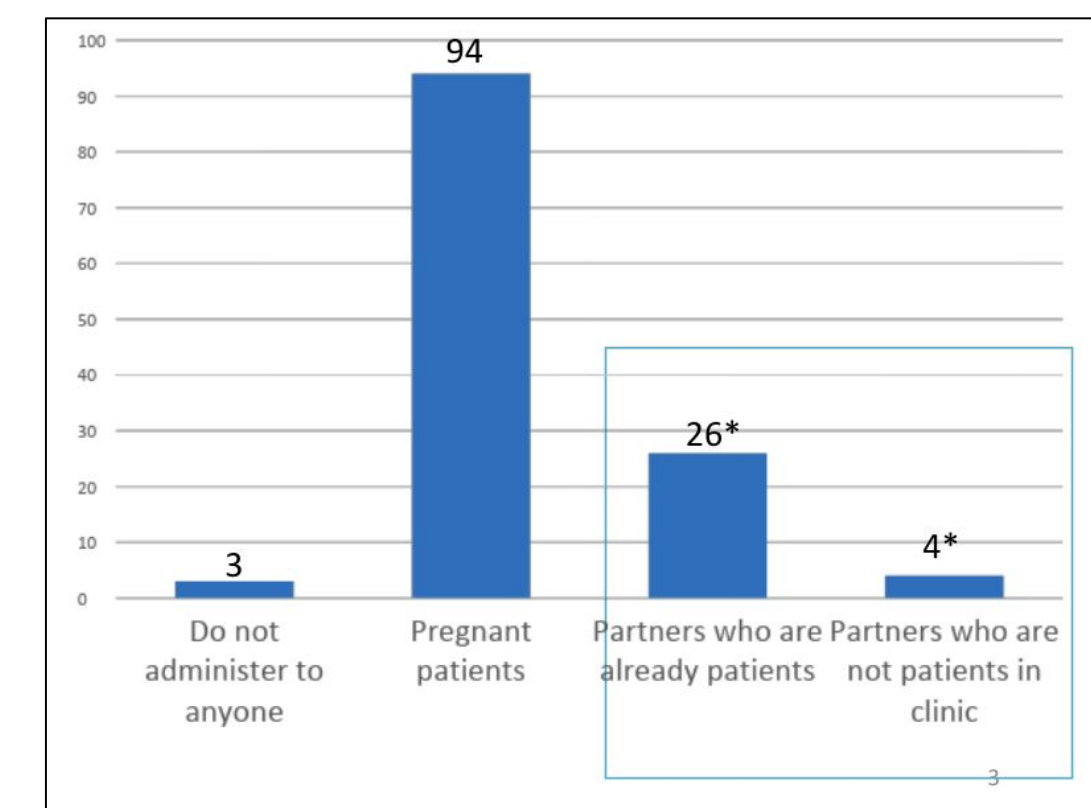


Figure 2. OB providers' vaccination administration practices for pregnant patients and non-birthing partners. *Those who did vaccinate partners were majority family medicine providers and not OBGYNs.

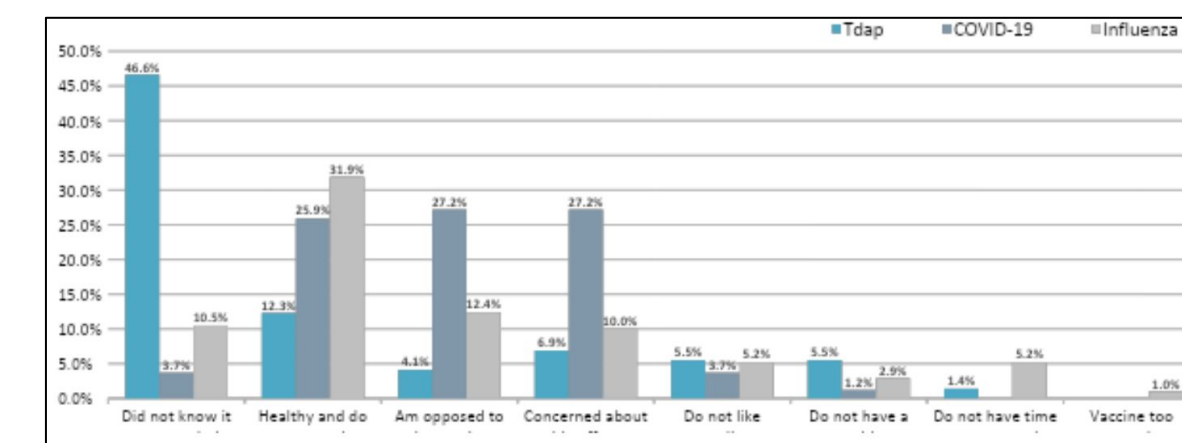


Figure 4. Barriers to vaccinations among respondents

Recruitment Statistics

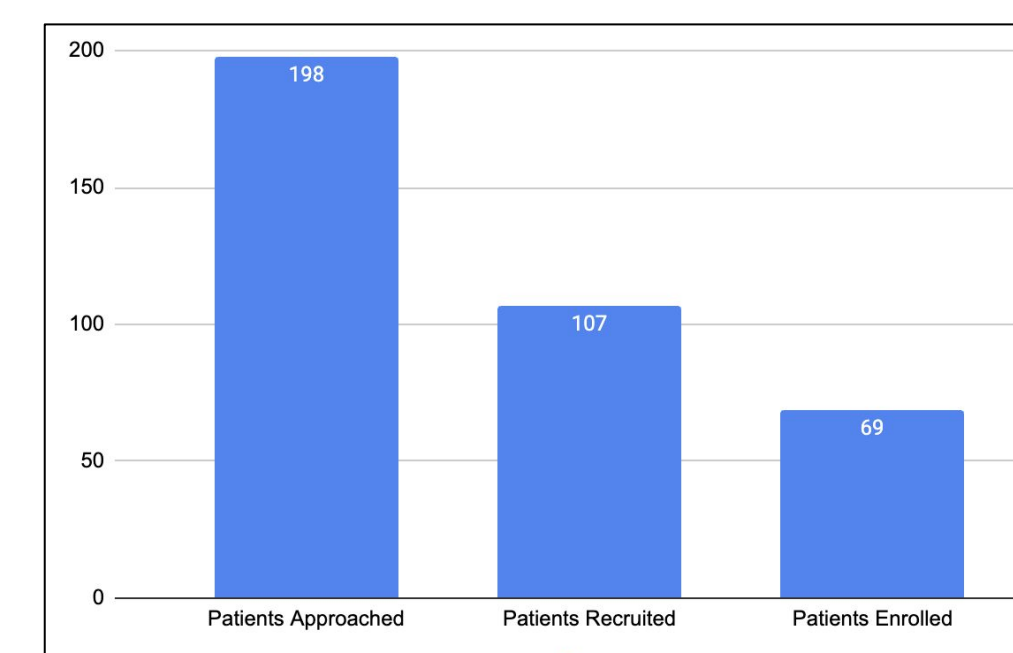


Figure 6. Recruitment statistics to date

Conclusions

- 54% of pregnant patients approached consented to enrollment
- 65% of partners of enrolled pregnant patients consented to enrollment
- To date, 22 pregnant patients enrolled have delivered
- More data is needed to abstract trends in non-birthing partners' vaccination uptake based on prenatal counseling and vaccine administration practices

Future Directions

- Ongoing recruitment (target goal: 150)
- Ongoing post-partum data collection
- Development of educational resources and programs to increase vaccine uptake for non-birthing partners

References

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