

Health Care Provider Report: May 2021

Determinants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among health care providers and citizens in Nevada



Nevada Department of
Health and Human Services
DIVISION OF PUBLIC AND
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH



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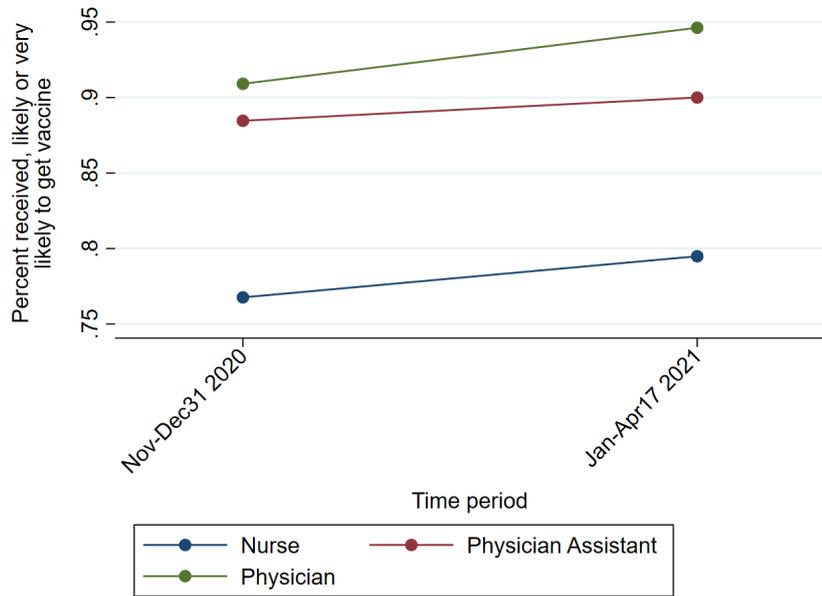
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Study has been determined to be exempt by UNR IRB
(IRB#: 1666862-1, 19 October 2020)

Provider Vaccination Acceptance

Physicians, nurses, and PAs all report they are more likely to receive the vaccine

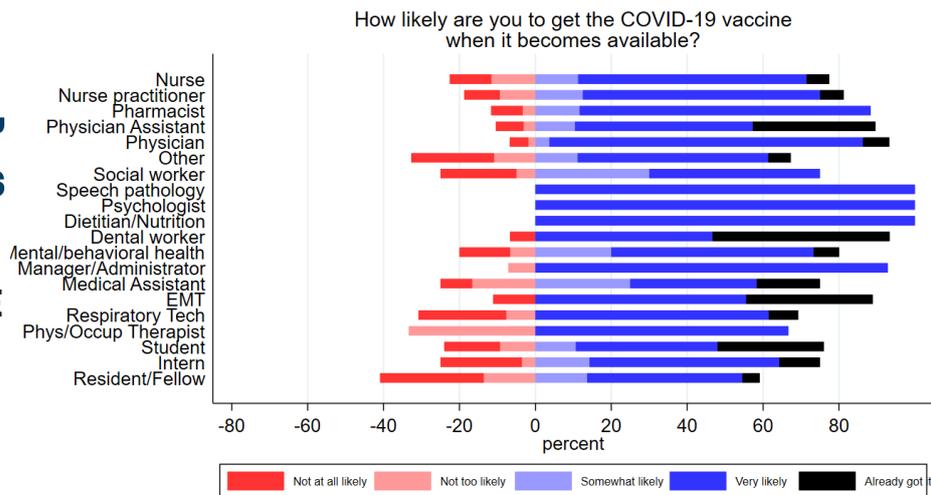
THAN THEY WERE AT THE END OF LAST YEAR

November to December responses were analyzed in comparison to January to April responses to assess change over time. Results show physicians 93% likely, PAs 90%, and nurses 77% likely.



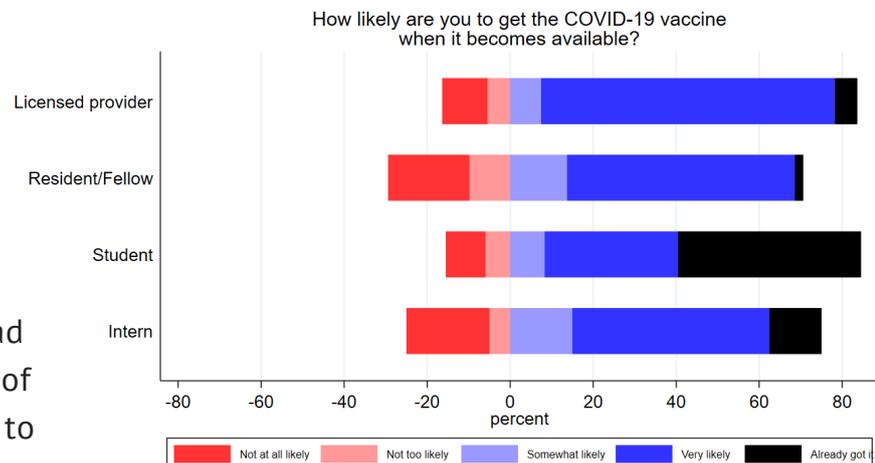
Physicians, speech pathologists, dental workers, psychologists, dietitians, nutritionists and administrators ARE MOST LIKELY TO RECEIVE VACCINE OR HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED THE VACCINE

while nurses, social workers, mental/behavioral health, medical assistants, respiratory tech, PT/OT, student, interns, residents are least likely.



Resident/fellow training status show LOWEST VACCINATION RATE

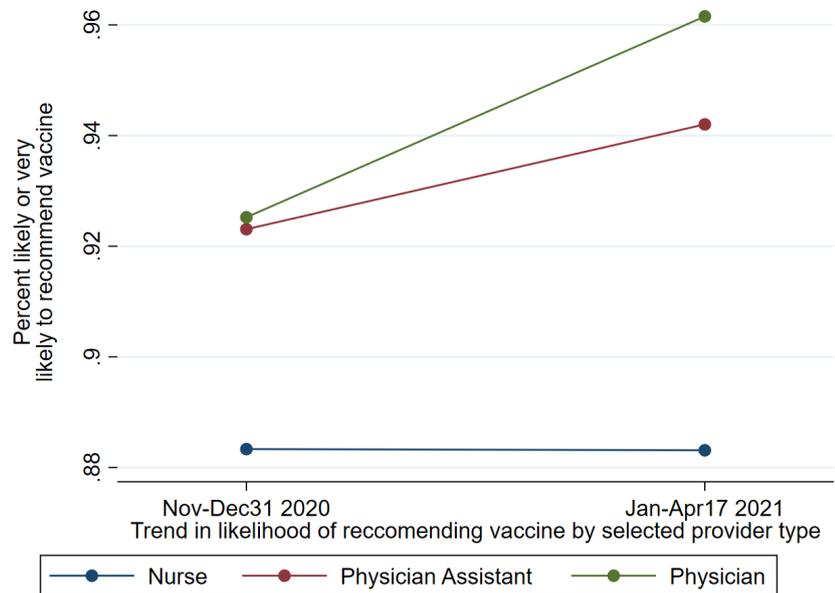
With 30% indicating they are unlikely to receive the vaccine. In contrast, students had the highest vaccine acceptance, with ~50% of students already vaccinated and 40% likely to receive the vaccine when available.



Recommendation of Vaccine to Patients

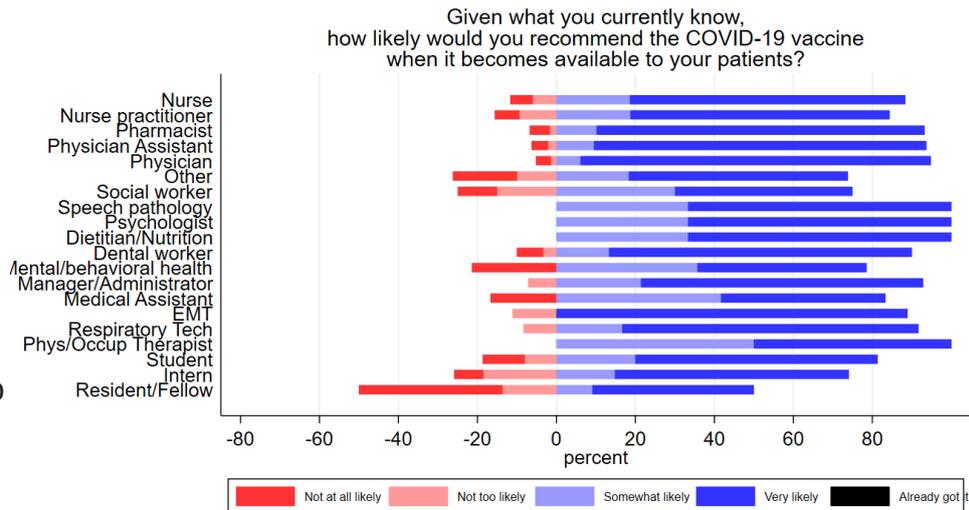
However, both physicians and PAs reported an increase in likelihood in recommending the vaccine to patients

While nurses likelihood to recommend remained the same.

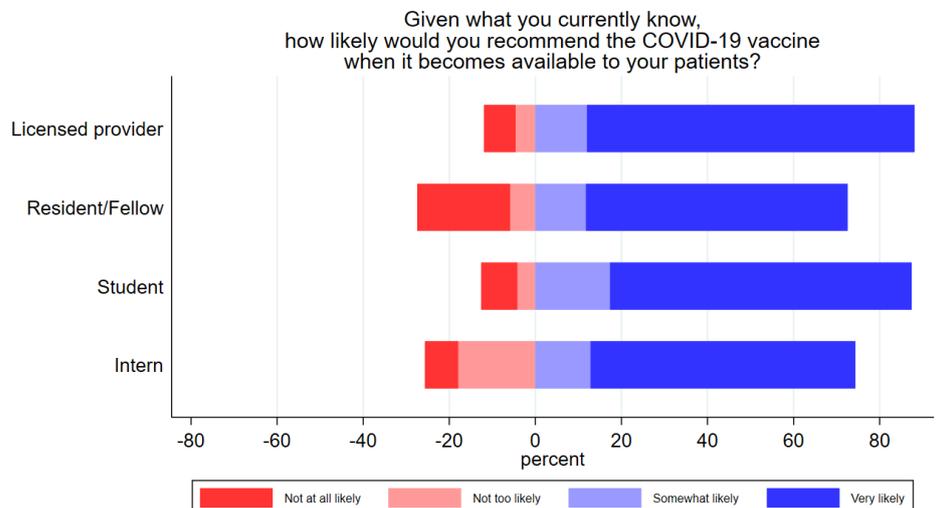


Overall, most provider types were just as or more likely to recommend the vaccine as they were to receive it

highlighting an interesting disparity between the likelihood to receive vs the likelihood to recommend.



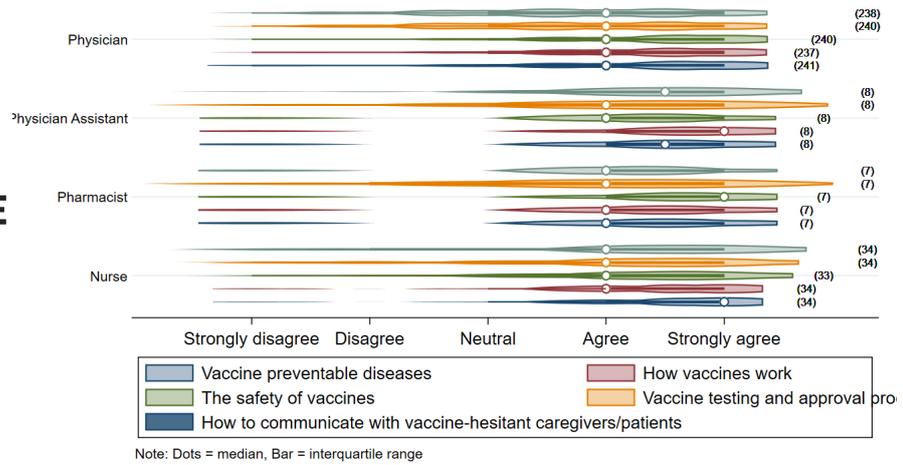
Similarly, most HCPs were likely to recommend the vaccine to patients regardless of their training level



Provider Vaccine Education

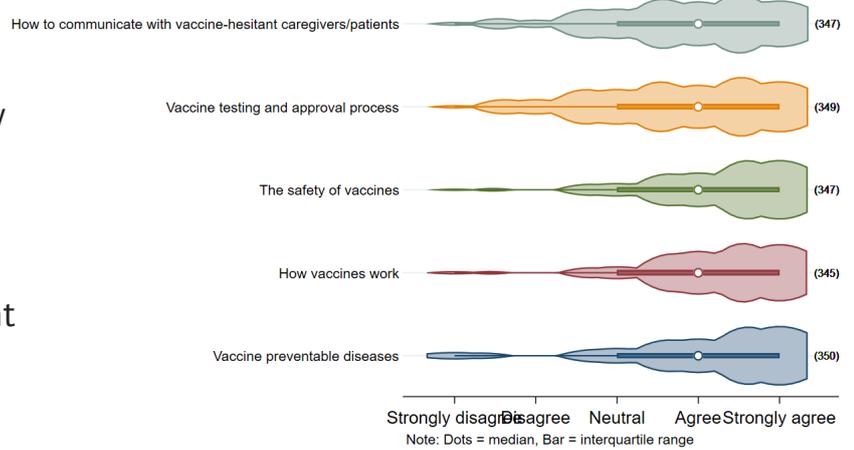
Generally, faculty of each provider type BELIEVED THE VACCINE CURRICULUM WAS ADEQUATE

with most faculty putting agree, or strongly agree that components of vaccine education were covered properly.



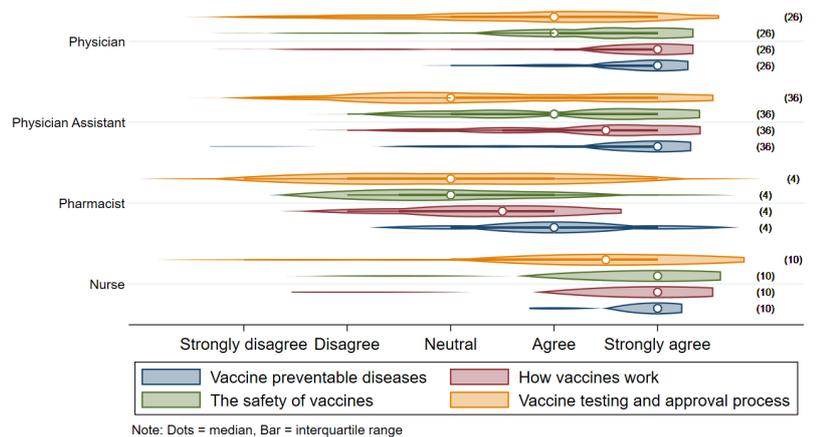
Overall, most faculty STRONGLY AGREED

that vaccine preventable disease, and how vaccines work were incorporated into student curriculum. Faculty felt less confident about curriculum topics such as how to communicate with vaccine-hesitant patients and vaccine testing and approval process.

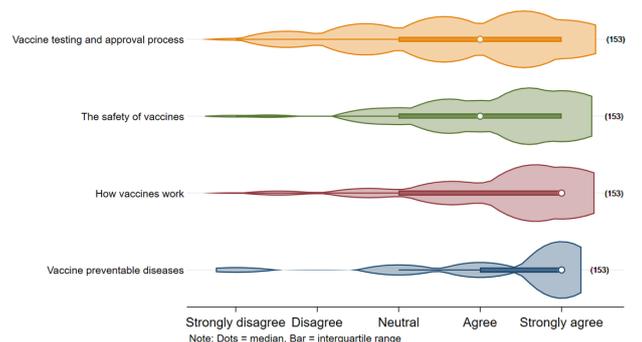


Students had more mixed responses WITH PHARMACY AND PA STUDENTS FEELING LEAST COMFORTABLE

with the adequacy of vaccine curriculum in their educational experience.



Student rankings were consistent with faculty rankings WITH REGARD TO SPECIFIC VACCINE CURRICULUM SUBJECTS



Final Recommendations & Supplemental Data

This report highlights the results of various healthcare providers by type and training status from November 2020 to April 2021, and highlights key changes over time.

Summary Findings

1. Overall, providers are more likely to get the vaccine though there are differences among provider types regarding their willingness to get the vaccine.
2. Among all provider types there was generally a high likelihood of recommending the vaccines to patients they encounter, though important differences among provider types with prescribing privileges.
3. Students are less confident in the adequacy of the vaccine curriculum than their faculty counterparts. As students appear less likely to receive the vaccine this may be an important area to address.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue to monitor vaccine uptake in HCPs, especially as we come to a better understanding of the frequency with which we will need to be vaccinated.
2. Identify key areas of vaccine education that can be improved upon for all health care professionals in order to increase both the level of uptake by providers as well as recommending to patients they encounter.