AB1086
VACCINE HESITANCY AGAINST COVID-19 VACCINES IN PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE RHEUMATIC DISEASES AND EFFECT OF SPECIALIST COUNSELLING ON VACCINE HESITANT PATIENTS WILLINGNESS TO TAKE VACCINE
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Disclosure of Interests: None declared

AB1087
COVID-19 IN PATIENTS WITH ANCA ASSOCIATED VASCULITIS
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Disclosure of Interests: None declared

AB1088
COVID-19 VACCINATION OF SPONDYLOARTHRITIS PATIENTS RECEIVING BIOLOGICAL THERAPY: REAL-LIFE DATA
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Concerns about the involvement of policy in vaccine development. Vaccines to avoid according to participants were: AstraZeneca (62%), Synvac (26%), Sputnik (8%), and Pfizer (4%).

Conclusion: The intention to be vaccinated against COVID-19 reached 81% among Tunisian HCWs. Acceptance of the vaccine, even among medically informed individuals, is based on a personal perception of the risks and benefits of vaccine safety. Hence the need for campaigns targeting both the general population and the HCW.

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

Objectives: To study the effect of specialist counselling on vaccine-hesitant patients willingness to take vaccine.

Methods: Adult patients diagnosed with SpA who were followed up under biological therapy in our country. In this study, post-vaccine real-life data of patients with spondyloarthritides (Spa) followed up with biological therapy were analyzed.

Results: A total of 287 patients (58.2% male; mean age: 47) were included in the study. 202 (%70.4) of patients were being followed up with the diagnosis of AS, 40 (%13.9) of them with PsA, 32 (%11.1) of them with nr-axSpA, 11 (%3.8) of them with enteropathic arthritis, and 2 (%0.7) of them with uSpA. The