



Knowledge, Attitude, and Concerns of Pregnant and Lactating Women Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination

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Introduction

- Vaccine hesitancy is impeding COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among pregnant and lactating women
- Vaccine hesitancy's attributes are varied in different socio-cultural contexts
- These attributes lie in continuum between total acceptance to refusal

Objective

To assess knowledge, attitude, perceptions, and concerns of pregnant and lactating women regarding COVID-19 vaccination and its association with socio-demographic variables

Methods

340 participants recruited from in and out patient department

Excluded:27

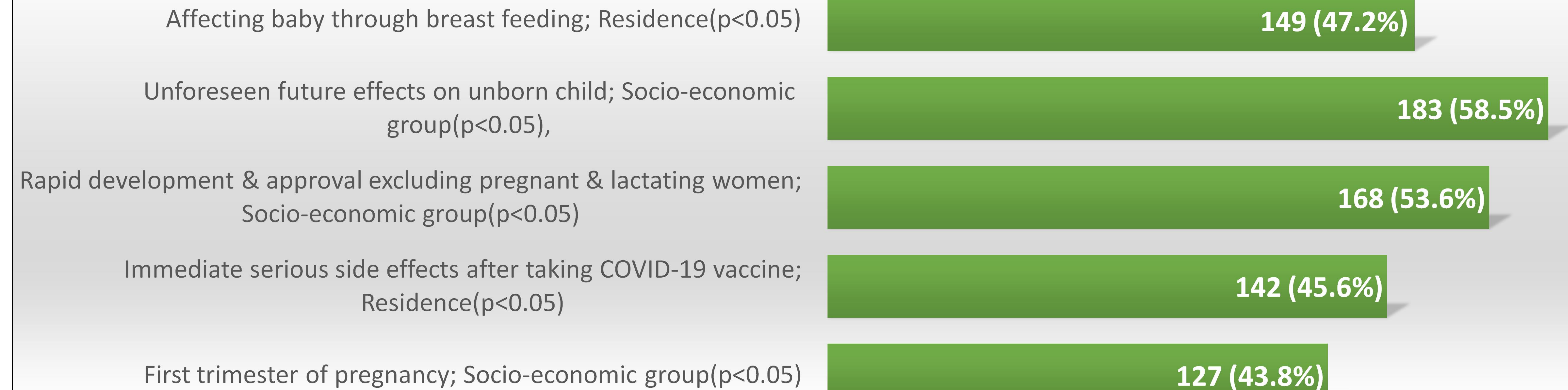
313 subjected to final analysis

Pregnant: 228

Lactating: 85

Barriers To Vaccine Acceptance Among Pregnant And Lactating Women & Its Association With Demographics

■ Frequency



Results

- Majority of participants were aware about COVID-19 vaccine
- Higher the education level and the socio-economic class, the more likely participants were to be influenced by reliable sources
- Women residing in rural areas were reluctant to take the vaccine
- Vaccine acceptance was majorly driven by perceived safety, protective effect, transferring immunity to the baby

Conclusion

- Safety concern regarding the COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy and lactation is a crucial factor leading to vaccine hesitancy
- Policymakers should advocate large-scale trials to publicize data on vaccine efficacy and safety for pregnant and lactating women
- Appropriate strategies and awareness campaigns should be devised to reduce vaccine hesitancy