



P-121 - ADHERENCE TO VACCINATION GUIDELINES IN TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS ADULT PATIENTS TREATED WITH CONTINUOUS SUBCUTANEOUS INSULIN INFUSION COMPARED WITH MULTIPLE DAILY INSULIN INJECTIONS

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Resumen

Objectives: To assess the adherence to vaccination guidelines in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) patients treated with continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII) compared with multiple daily insulin injections (MDI).

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted to assess the adherence to guidelines vaccination (influenza, pneumococcal and hepatitis B virus-HBV) of 111 patients on CSII or MDI treatment (1:2). Data were gathered from electronic medical record and personal interview.

Results: Complete vaccination adherence was followed only by 3.6% of study population (ISCI 2.7% vs MDI 4.1%, $p > 0.05$). Null vaccine adherence was reported by 30.6% of the patients (CSII 27% vs MDI 32.4%, $p > 0.05$). Only one vaccine was received by most of MDI-treated patients (43.2%), nevertheless most of CSII patients were vaccinated against two different agents (48.6%). CSII-treated patients showed greater frequency for Pneumococcal vaccination compared with MDI-treated patients (51.4 vs 17.6, $p < 0.001$). Influenzae and HBV vaccination adherence were similar between both groups (Influenzae, CSII 62.2% vs MDI 60.8%, $p > 0.05$; HBV, CSII 13.5% vs MDI 17.6%, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: Patients with T1DM on intensive regimen followed a poor adherence to vaccination recommendations. CSII-treated patients only showed a greater Pneumococcal vaccine adherence. Prioritizing advice and administration of vaccinations during all points of patient contact should increase immunization coverage recommended vaccines in patients with T1DM.