



# Endocrinología, Diabetes y Nutrición



## 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

J. Moreno-Fernández<sup>a</sup>, E.M. Ortega-Rodrigo<sup>b</sup>, J.A. García-Seco<sup>a</sup>, F. García-Seco<sup>c</sup> and A.M. Seco<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Hospital General Universitario de Ciudad Real, Ciudad Real. <sup>b</sup>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real. <sup>c</sup>Universidad de Córdoba, Córdoba.

### 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.