SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS
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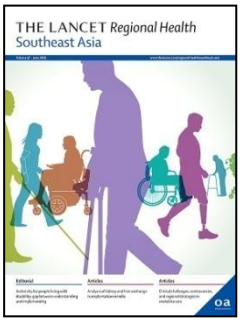
Journal Name: The Lancet Regional Health - Southeast Asia **IF: 6.2**

Title: Clarifying methodological discrepancies in HIV retention analysis

Author: Shukla S.

Details: 6 May 2025, Article number 100595

Abstract: A recent study by Chidrawar and colleagues,[1] published in *The Lancet Regional Health—Southeast Asia*, provides an important analysis of retention and loss-to-follow-up (LFU) among individuals "on" and "not on" antiretroviral therapy (ART) in India. The findings contribute valuable insights to HIV care strategies. However, certain methodological inconsistencies in the data reporting warrant clarification to ensure the accuracy of key findings.First, Table 2 reports an overestimated total for tuberculosis (TB) cases. The study states that 17,920 individuals had TB, with 17,159 retained and 761 lost-to-follow-up. However, applying the reported LFU rate of 25.2%, the total should be closer to 3020 TB cases, with approximately 2259 retained indicating a potential miscalculation. A similar discrepancy exists for those without TB, where retention is reported at 70.6% (2253 retained), but calculations suggest 24% retention. These inconsistencies affect retention estimates for TB and non-TB populations. Second, Fig. 3 retention probabilities appear underestimated. The study reports one-year retention for "not on ART" as 81% and five-year as 57%, while recalculations suggest 86.7% and 82%, respectively. Similarly, for "on ART," the study reports 94% (one-year) and 81% (five-year), whereas calculations indicate 98.4% and 97.2%. These differences could impact interpretations of retention effectiveness. Accurate data quality is critical for HIV programme success, as emphasised by WHO guidelines



URL: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2772368225000666?via%3Dihub

SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS
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Journal Name: BMC Public Health **IF: 3.5**

Title: Can we convince the unvaccinated to vaccinate: lessons from COVID-19 vaccination

Author: Dhawan D.; Kikut-Stein A.; Pinnamaneni R.; McCloud R.; Viswanath K.

Details: 07 May 2025, Article

Abstract: Vaccine hesitancy affects vaccine uptake. Despite initial reluctance to receive the COVID-19 vaccine in 2020, by 2021, many individuals chose to get vaccinated once vaccines became available, while others who had previously been willing to vaccinate changed their minds. In this study, we focused on people who did not follow-up on their intentions to (or not to) vaccinate and why. This longitudinal study draws on data from a two-wave nationally representative survey of Americans from July 2020 (T1) and July/August 2021 (T2) to examine the factors that contribute to the COVID-19 vaccination-related intention-behavior gap, using multivariable logistic regression.By T2, 52% of previously COVID-19 vaccine-hesitant individuals were vaccinated and 14% of previously pro-vaccine individuals remained unvaccinated. Among the vaccine-hesitant individuals, factors associated with vaccination included higher risk perception, general vaccine acceptance, being informed about the vaccines, endorsing less COVID-19 misinformation, confidence in scientists, and having health insurance. Among the pro-vaccine individuals, factors associated with being unvaccinated included lower risk perception, lower general vaccine acceptance, being less informed about the vaccines, partisan identification, lower confidence in scientists and not having health insurance. Conclusion: The study highlights the factors that explain intention-behavior gap in vaccination. We identified what explains individuals' intentions to vaccinate and their actual vaccination behavior one year later, as well as the potential to influence vaccine-hesitant individuals to vaccinate and pro-vaccine individuals from actualizing their vaccination intentions. Understanding these factors is essential in developing evidence-based strategic communications, which can help convince individuals to vaccinate and increase the uptake of COVID-19 as well as other adult vaccines.

URL: https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-025-22911-0