*Original Research Article*

*EFFECTIVENESS OF COVID-19 VACCINATION IN GERIATRIC POPULATION: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL VACCINE ADHERENCE OUTCOMES IN A UNIVERSITY OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN TOCANTINS*

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ABSTRACT

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| **Aims:** The first confirmed case of SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil was registered in February 2020 in the State of São Paulo, and quickly spread throughout all 27 federative units in the country. Given the rapid global spread and high virus infectivity, with significant economic, humanitarian, and social impacts, it has become imperative to develop an efficient strategy to contain the spread of the disease. In this context, mass vaccination planning proved to be desirable and promising, aiming to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and reduce hospitalizations resulting from the disease. **Study design:** Descriptive quantitative cross-sectional epidemiological research with convenience sampling of patients treated at the geriatrics outpatient clinic of the University of Tocantins. **Place and Duration of Study:** Information was collected from 128 volunteer patients between August 2022 and July 2023. **Methodology:** Information was collected from 128 volunteer patients between August 2022 and July 2023. **Results:** Analyzing the distribution of cases and deaths by age group in Brazil, there was a higher incidence among adults, with 69.3% of deaths in people over 60 years of age, and 64% of these had at least one risk factor. **Conclusion:** Cases of pneumonia associated with COVID-19 were more likely to occur in older, male patients and with comorbidities, compared to milder cases. Following the guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO), priority groups were established, including healthcare professionals due to high work exposure and elderly people due to their immunological vulnerability and prevalence of comorbidities.  |

*Keywords: Covid vaccine effectiveness, Geriatric population, sociodemographic factors, vaccine adherence, clinical outcomes.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The first confirmed occurrence of SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil was in February 2020, in the State of São Paulo, and it quickly spread to all 27 federative units of the country (Candido et al., 2020; Coelho et al., 2020). By December 2023, the cumulative number of cases reached 38,201,864, with 708,638 reported deaths (Coronavirus Panel).

Given the rapid global spread and high virus infectivity, along with its significant economic, humanitarian, and social impact, an efficient strategy was required to curb the disease's progression (Lana et al., 2020). In this context, mass vaccination planning was considered both desirable and promising, aiming to reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), as well as to decrease hospitalizations resulting from it.

Likewise, when analyzing the distribution of disease cases and deaths by age group in Brazil and worldwide, a higher incidence of the disease was observed in the adult population. However, mortality rates were higher among the elderly. In Brazil, 69.3% of deaths occurred in people over 60 years old, and among them, 64% had at least one risk factor (Andrade et al., 2020; Petrilli et al., 2019; Ortiz-Prado et al., 2021; Harrison et al., 2020).

Regarding risk factors for disease severity, cases that progressed to pneumonia were more likely to occur in older male patients with comorbidities than in milder cases (Galvão & Roncalli, 2020).

Thus, the National Immunization Program (PNI), a key branch of Brazil's Unified Health System (SUS), was responsible for the National Plan for COVID-19 Vaccination (Brazil, 2021). The plan followed the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, distinguishing priority groups, including healthcare professionals, due to their high occupational exposure, and the elderly, due to immunological factors associated with age and a higher prevalence of comorbidities (WHO, 2021).

Based on the previous information, the objective of the present study was to analyze the sociodemographic factors of a geriatric population attended at a university outpatient clinic and evaluate factors related to adherence to and the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination.

2. material and methods

The study consisted of a descriptive quantitative cross-sectional epidemiological research with convenience sampling of patients treated at the geriatrics outpatient clinic of the University of Tocantins.

Information was collected from 128 volunteer patients between August 2022 and July 2023.

The inclusion criteria were all patients over 60 years of age, regardless of sex, color, and ethnicity treated at the institution's geriatrics outpatient clinic. As exclusion criteria, patients under the age of 60 and who did not show interest in participating in the study were considered.

The data were collected through structured interviews conducted with patients in the geriatric outpatient clinic, using a standardized questionnaire to ensure uniform responses. Information on vaccination was obtained from participants' reports, including the number of doses received and possible adverse reactions.

To analyze the clinical results, COVID-19 cases were compared before and after immunization, assessing symptoms, need for medical care, and hospitalizations. In addition, the presence of post-infection sequelae was investigated, with emphasis on neurological symptoms, such as memory loss.

The data were organized and analyzed statistically, allowing the identification of patterns related to vaccination adherence and its impacts on the health of the elderly. The methodology adopted allowed a comprehensive view of the effectiveness of vaccination and the influence of sociodemographic factors on adherence and response to immunization against COVID-19.

The study was approved by the ethics and research committee in accordance with opinion number 5,439,034, which confirms the suitability of the study.

3. results and discussion

The sociodemographic analysis of the studied population showed that 67% of participants were female and 33% were male. The highest percentage among the female public highlights women's concern with self-care, in contrast to men. This scenario reveals the interference of cultural factors in reducing the demand for medical care by the male public, also cited by the Ministry of Health, with beliefs that they are less vulnerable, have better body composition, and play the role of family provider (Garcia et al., 2019). Furthermore, it is noted that the inclusion of men in health care occurs in specific situations such as chronic diseases and emergencies, which differs from female care, which has more actions aimed at the primary prevention of various diseases (Silva, 2016).

The age distribution of the sample was concentrated between 60 and 94 years old, with an average of 72 years old, with a standard deviation of 8.07. The distribution between the categories of family income and level of education was quite homogeneous, at up to 2 minimum wages and incomplete primary education, respectively. These social characteristics reflect the reality of the population that uses the public health service. The health policy implemented through the SUS, like all public policies, demonstrates the existence of great social inequality among users of the system about health plans, with a predominance of women (2:1), elderly people, black and brown people with low education and low concentration of family income per capita, without health insurance, being similar in all regions of the country. Corroborating that the strong socioeconomic problem and education are two factors of great importance and a strong probability of using SUS services and also of difficulty in access due to transportation and location of health units (Lima e Silva, 2023; Ribeiro, 2006; Guibu, 2017). In addition, there is a predominance of elderly women with low education, associated with a propensity for physical and mental disabilities, which generates a greater demand for the health system among this population (Silva et al., 2023).

Regarding the chronic disease factor, people were prevalent with hypertension, representing 66% of the total sample, and only 15% of the sample without any comorbidity. Associated with high blood pressure or other comorbidity, there was a prevalence of diabetes (29%), hypothyroidism (14%), heart problems (11%) and dyslipidemia (6%). Furthermore, it was analyzed during the research that this group has striking characteristics that justify the presence of some diseases, such as being overweight, a sedentary lifestyle, and an unbalanced diet. Despite hypertension appearing as frequent comorbidity, the data showed no interference of the disease in the prognosis of COVID-19 infection.

At the beginning of the vaccine's availability, a prioritization vaccination schedule was adopted, including people aged 60 years or over, people living in long-term care institutions, health workers, immunocompromised people, pregnant women, and women who have recently given birth, Indigenous populations, riverside dwellers, and quilombolas, people with permanent disabilities, population deprived of liberty and adolescents complying with socio-educational measures (Brazil, 2023). In addition to these groups, priority was given to people with comorbidities such as asthma, diabetes mellitus, Down syndrome, heart, hematological, hepatic, pulmonary, neurological, renal diseases, and obesity. These variables were selected by hospital teams observing the highest risk of hospitalization and death from COVID. In younger patients, the increased risk in the presence of obesity, diabetes mellitus, and kidney disease was also analyzed (Houvèssou, 2022).

It is known that obesity increases the risk of respiratory failure, due to mechanical and inflammatory processes, with higher concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Regarding underlying kidney diseases, results of immunological changes were associated with uremia, which hindered leukocyte function, thus increasing virulence capacity. In Diabetes Mellitus, increased expression of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 in the lungs associated with inflammation, caused activation of endothelial cells and insulin resistance that worsened the inflammatory response of the disease, leading to dysfunction of the alveolar-capillary barrier (Houvèssou, 2022).

Due to the presence of comorbidities in the researched population, the prevalence of polypharmacy in prescriptions for this population was analyzed. Thus, it was observed that 70% of the population in this study was using three medications or more. The medications present a group of heterogeneous combinations with the frequent presence of antihypertensives (losartan), anti-glycemic agents (glibenclamide or insulin), thyroid hormones (Puran), antiaggregants (AAS), and antilipemic drugs (simvastatin). Therefore, patients with comorbidities and those who use a large number of medications may be more vulnerable, especially if they have pre-existing cardiovascular disease (Pietrantonio, 2023).

Regarding vaccination adherence in the researched group, seven patients did not take any dose of the vaccine and did not express a desire to be vaccinated, citing personal reasons or due to the influence of political speeches. Of this portion surveyed, aged between 64 and 87 years, two had COVID-19, with mild manifestations with symptoms such as asthenia, headache, cough, and sore throat, without seeking medical attention or sequelae. Such resistance can be conceptualized as “vaccine hesitancy”, which means the process of refusal or delay in accepting vaccines, despite their availability in health systems. Some studies indicate that the variables of trust, complacency, and population convenience interfered in different historical contexts of vaccination campaigns and influenced the acceptance of the anti-COVID vaccine. This social barrier was increased with the erroneous appropriation of epidemiology terms by the television media, such as “herd immunity”, as well as the dissemination of false or incorrect information on sociais networks, which generated noise in communication and compromised understanding. about vaccination, especially among the elderly (Oliveira et al., 2021; Souto, 2021).

Regarding those vaccinated, 121 of those interviewed were immunized with some dose of the anti-COVID vaccine with distribution to the number of doses shown in Graph 1.

**Graph 1.** Relationship between the number of vaccinated individuals and the number of vaccine doses received.

 Source: copyright data

Some of the elderly people did not have their vaccination card at the time of the interview, however, the majority were able to report the manufacturer of the vaccine they received, however, they were unable to specify the date of their application, which made it impossible to quantify the time between doses. Thus, the vaccines received followed the distribution: 43.8% received the Coronavac vaccine, 26.4% AstraZeneca, 11.6% Pfizer, 0.8% Janssen, and 17.4% of people were unable to inform.

Among the adverse reactions after the administration of the immunizers, 30.3% of all those vaccinated reported having felt fever and flu-like symptoms, the latter considered in the research to be runny nose, cough, sore throat, and asthenia, in the average interval between 24 and 72 hours. Other symptoms with a lower percentage in this order of predominance were reported: myalgia, general malaise, headache, diarrhea, vomiting, and chills.

 In the meantime, meta-analyses pointed out that the common adverse reactions caused by the administration of immunization agents were local and systemic, highlighting pain at the injection site, fever, fatigue, headache, myalgia, chills, and diarrhea, differing according to the vaccine administered. Among the most reported local reactions were pain, edema, redness, erythema, and swollen lymph nodes, in addition to muscular reactions such as myalgia and arthralgia. In systemic adverse reactions, the prevalence of fever, headache, chills, fatigue, gastrointestinal symptoms, palpitations, dyspnea, vertigo, and sleep disturbances was noted. Less common reactions are also noted, such as oral reactions, thrombosis, anaphylaxis, neurological reactions, hypotension, and hypertension (Correa, 2022). It can be observed that the most common local and systemic symptoms were mentioned among our interviewees, confirming a pattern among adverse reactions. However, in our study, the less common systemic reactions were not observed.

It was possible to quantify the number of elderly people who had COVID-19 infection before and after the vaccination schedule. Of the 121 individuals who took the vaccine, 25 had a previous viral infection and of these, one was asymptomatic (laboratory confirmation) and 24 were symptomatic, reporting flu-like symptoms, followed by headache and dyspnea. The number of elderly people who were infected after the vaccination schedule was 41 and of these, four were asymptomatic (laboratory confirmation) and 37 were symptomatic, in which the prevalence of flu-like symptoms, myalgia, headache, dyspnea, and fever was observed, as shown in graph 2 Although the increase in infected people post-vaccine is greater, the percentage of asymptomatic people pre- and post-vaccine increased from 4% to 9.7%, highlighting the role. of the vaccine in containing the disease and its vaccine effectiveness.

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**Graph 2.** Comparison between the symptoms reported by elderly people with COVID-19 infection before and after receiving the vaccine.

\*The following were considered flu-like symptoms: runny nose, cough, sore throat and asthenia.

Source: Data collected.

Concerning medical assistance, it was evident that 12 interviewees used medical assistance during virus infection before immunization, they received a median of 4 days of assistance. From this sample space, 9 patients used low and medium complexity services, that is, they requested care in basic health units or emergency care. In these places, nasal swab testing services were offered to identify the infection and guidance for social isolation and medication for symptomatic patients. Furthermore, the remaining 3 patients required assistance in highly complex units, with admission to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

Of these more serious cases, we analyzed a hospitalization range of 15 to 90 days of medical care. One case that drew attention was that of a 70-year-old male patient with diabetes, hypertension, and atherosclerosis, who was hospitalized for 37 days in a hospital unit, however, he evolved without significant post-recovery sequelae. In addition to this, we identified another male patient, 63 years old, with hypertension and type 2 diabetes who was pre-immunizing infected and hospitalized for 3 months, with a tracheostomy, and a good prognosis. These two patients stood out because they were serious cases related to the same comorbidities: hypertension and diabetes. Furthermore, after the vaccination schedule, making a comparison, the first patient mentioned was reinfected but presented mild symptoms and the second did not suffer a new infection, which already demonstrates a good vaccine response given the severity of the cases.

On the other hand, 15 patients used medical care due to COVID after vaccination, making it clear that there was an increase in infected people, coinciding with the progression phase of the cases. Even with the increase in the number of cases, we noticed that there was a reduction in hospitalization cases in the country and a significant reduction in the sample, with only one patient hospitalized for 8 days in the ICU. This 75-year-old male patient was categorized as having a very high cardiovascular risk, presenting heart obstruction, kidney failure, diabetes, and hypertension. Therefore, the importance of vaccination for this patient is highlighted, as even with this severity he did not acquire significant sequelae, referring only to memory loss that we were unable to differentiate from common dementia diseases of his age.

In addition, only three were infected, also, pre and post-vaccine, which we detail below: Patient 1 - female, 69 years old, hypertensive, took 3 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine. He acquired COVID pre-vaccine, presenting symptoms of dyspnea, and receiving care at the UBS. After the vaccination schedule, he acquired the virus with the same symptom, dyspnea, without the use of highly complex services, medications, or sequelae. Patient 2 - male, 70 years old, diabetic, hypertensive, and at cardiovascular risk. He took 3 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine. He acquired the virus pre-vaccine with symptoms of dyspnea and cough, required highly complex medical assistance, being hospitalized for 37 days, with sequelae of memory loss and tinnitus. In post-vaccine COVID, he presented mild flu-like symptoms and was treated at the UPA, without the need for hospitalization, without using a highly complex health service, or after-effects. Patient 3 - female, 75 years old, hypertensive, diabetic, hypothyroidism, took 3 doses of Coronavac. During the pre-vaccine infection, she felt asthenia and was assisted at the UPA and used the anti-covid cocktail. Reports memory loss after infection. During the post-vaccine infection, she presented symptoms of dyspnea and asthenia, requiring hospitalization for 7 days. Reports memory loss as a sequel.

These cases showed that after the vaccination schedule, infected individuals generally required only low and medium-complexity services. Furthermore, the 12 elderly people who presented post-vaccine infection used the UPA service, as a screening to confirm the test and request a medical prescription.

About the medications used to treat pre- and post-vaccination infections, we noticed that in the first scenario, anti-COVID cocktails composed of Ivermectin, Azithromycin, and Hydroxychloroquine were used; in the post-vaccination period, antipyretics were more prominent than the cocktail. It was observed that the most common sequel, both pre and post-vaccination, was memory loss with a dominance of 75% and 61% respectively. Other less frequent symptoms were mentioned in infected individuals after immunization: headache, dyspnea, loss of appetite, and varicose veins. In this regard, some symptoms unrelated to the infection were noticed, such as the report of varicose veins, which may be more related to other previous pathologies of the individual, such as venous insufficiency, than necessarily viral sequelae.

Another important point was reports of memory loss, associated with the sequelae of COVID-19, indirect changes through inflammatory mechanisms in the central nervous system. Cognitive changes, headache, and sleep disturbances were also associated post-infection. These symptoms are linked to the recovery process and are similar to other diseases of viral etiology. There is the possibility of the disease also aggravating other etiologies of dementia in the elderly, such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's, in addition to underlying chronic diseases, which are directly associated with cognitive loss, and the most obvious symptom would be memory loss. Therefore, more studies are needed to determine the correct association between memory loss and SARS-COV-2 infection, whether it is a direct consequence or just an aggravation of existing comorbidities (Lima, 2022). Therefore, we were unable to dissociate the cognitive loss bias from viral consequences in the elderly population studied.

4. Conclusion

It was found that the anti-COVID vaccine can significantly reduce the symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 virus infection in elderly people who have been vaccinated. Therefore, it is up to the medical profession itself and the authorities to develop preventive strategies based on evidence to effectively offer the vaccine, requiring constant research due to mutations and the emergence of new strains.

Furthermore, it is extremely important to combat misinformation regarding methods of preventing and eradicating diseases. Since fake news can hinder the population's adherence to vaccine models.

**CONSENT**

As per international standards or university standards, patient(s) written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

**DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)**

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

**COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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