

1  
2  
3 Comment on: COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in inflammatory arthritis patients: serial surveys  
4  
5 from a large longitudinal national Australian cohort  
6  
7

8 Rujittika Mungmunpantipantip<sup>1</sup>; Viroj Wiwanitkit<sup>2</sup>  
9

- 10  
11 1. Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok Thailand  
12  
13 2. Honorary professor, Dr DY Patil University, Pune, India  
14  
15

16  
17 Correspondence  
18

19  
20 Rujittika Mungmunpantipantip  
21

22  
23 Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok Thailand  
24  
25

26 Email: [rujittika@gmail.com](mailto:rujittika@gmail.com)  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56

1  
2  
3 Dear Editor, we would like to share ideas on “COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in inflammatory  
4 arthritis patients: serial surveys from a large longitudinal national Australian cohort” [1]. In  
5 this investigation of vaccine beliefs before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, McMaster et  
6 al. noticed that factors linked with COVID-19 vaccine hesitation in patients with  
7 inflammatory arthritis varied, depending on vaccine attitudes just before the pandemic started  
8 [1]. According to McMaster et al., fluid beliefs were greatly influenced by whether or not  
9 people sought advice from medical specialists, especially rheumatologists, whereas fixed  
10 beliefs represented broader ideas regarding drugs [1].  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21

22 In order to raise vaccination rates and make sure that individuals who are more skeptical can  
23 get reliable information quickly, it is essential to increase public confidence in authorities,  
24 medical experts, and scientists. Local public health actions to combat COVID-19 may receive  
25 support or opposition depending on a variety of variables. The finest illustration is vaccine  
26 anxiety, which has been connected to confidence in the community's healthcare system [2].  
27 The degree to which a person has faith in their local public health system will determine how  
28 ready they are to undertake public health measures for epidemic management during the  
29 COVID-19 outbreak [3]. There is evidence that people's preferences for acceptance change as  
30 circumstances change.  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43

44 There is evidence that as circumstances change, people's preferences for acceptance change  
45 as well. Understanding the several hesitation phenomena that follow is essential.

46 Understanding the many hesitation phenomena that result from this is essential. Instead of  
47 using the standard cross-sectional technique, a longitudinal study paradigm should be used to  
48 assess the effects of COVID-19 immunization, local public health actions against COVID-19,  
49 and the worsening COVID-19 situation [4].  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Funding: No specific funding was received from any bodies in the public, commercial or not-  
4  
5 for-profit sectors to carry out the work described in this article.  
6  
7

8 Conflict of interest: The authors have declared no conflicts of interest.  
9  
10

11 Data availability statement: Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were  
12  
13 created or analyzed in this study.  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19

## 20 References

21

- 22  
23 1. McMaster C, Liew DFL, Lester S, Rischin A, Black RJ, Chand V, Fletcher A,  
24  
25 Lassere MN, March L, Robinson PC, Buchbinder R, Hill CL. COVID-19 vaccine  
26  
27 hesitancy in inflammatory arthritis patients: serial surveys from a large longitudinal  
28  
29 national Australian cohort. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2022 Sep 7:keac503. doi:  
30  
31 10.1093/rheumatology/keac503. Online ahead of print.  
32  
33
- 34  
35 2. Kleebayoon A, Wiwanitkit V, Sookaromdee P. COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy and  
36  
37 Interpersonal Trust: Correspondence. *Asia Pac J Public Health*. 2022 Jul  
38  
39 9:10105395221110455. doi: 10.1177/10105395221110455. Online ahead of print.  
40  
41
- 42  
43 3. Sookaromdee P, Wiwanitkit V. Factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine acceptance  
44  
45 and hesitancy: Correspondence. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2022 Jun 15:2085471.  
46  
47
- 48  
49 4. Mungmunpantipantip R, Wiwanitkit V. COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy. *Recenti*  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60