

UNDERSTANDING OF CERVICAL CANCER AND ACCEPTABILITY OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE FOR ADOLESCENTS BY STAKEHOLDERS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

Public Health: Vaccine acceptance

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is effective in the primary prevention of cervical cancer but its uptake is less than optimal globally. Acceptability of the HPV vaccine in Nigeria is under-studied in the current pre-introduction era. This study explored the understanding of stakeholders in Ibadan about cervical cancer, determined the intention of parents to vaccinate their adolescents with HPV vaccine and the stakeholders' preferences and Willingness To Pay (WTP) for it.

METHODS

Study design: Sequential exploratory mixed study

Qualitative data

- *204 stakeholders
- *20 FGDs
- *14 KII
- *4 IDI

Integrated Behavioral Model

- *Intention to vaccinate
- *678 parents



Discrete Choice Experiment

- *Preferences for HPV vaccine and willingness to pay
- *700 stakeholders

RESULTS

Understanding of cervical cancer

...when a woman is promiscuous, ...there is no way she will not have the cancer...

FGD, Fathers of adolescents 45 years

Those days, these diseases were not rampant...we wonder at anyone who gets it.

KII, Traditional healer I

I have read about it and I know that it is a sexually transmitted infection

FGD, Female teachers of adolescents

...it is better to prevent it with this vaccine than the one you will spend later...

FGD, Out of school adolescents male

Predictors of intention to vaccinate adolescents with HPV vaccine

Model		Unstandardized coefficient		p value	95% CI
		B	Standard error		
1	Constant	0.67	0.07	<0.01	0.53, 0.82
	Mean experiential attitude	1.01	0.04	<0.01	0.94, 1.08
	Mean personal agency	0.25	0.04	<0.01	0.18, 0.31
2	Constant	0.46	0.08	<0.01	0.31, 0.61
	Mean experiential attitude	0.91	0.04	<0.01	0.83, 0.98
	Mean personal agency	0.40	0.08	<0.01	0.25, 0.55
3	Constant	0.40	0.08	<0.01	0.25, 0.55
	Mean experiential attitude	0.88	0.04	<0.01	0.80, 0.95
	Mean personal agency	0.22	0.04	<0.01	0.15, 0.29
	Mean injunctive norm	0.08	0.03	<0.01	0.02, 0.13

Preferences for HPV vaccination for adolescents in selected communities in Ibadan, Nigeria

Attribute	Conditional logit		Mixed logit	
	Coeff.	[95% CI]	Coeff.	95% CI
Opt-out constant	-1.31	[-1.96, -0.67]	-2.88	[-3.81, -1.96]
Out-of-pocket payment (N)	-0.14	[-0.15, -0.13]	-0.21	[-0.23, -0.19]
Frequency of severe side effects	-155.67	[-300.60, -10.73]	-270.59	[-479.15, -62.02]
Effectiveness	0.85	[0.12, 1.58]	0.66	[-0.40, 1.73]
Location of service				
Health facility	reference		reference	
School	0.11	[-0.05, 0.3]	0.03	[-0.21, 0.27]
Community	-0.17	[-0.35, 0.002]	-0.34	[-0.59, -0.09]
Number of required doses				
2 doses	reference		reference	
3 doses	0.05	[-0.07, 0.17]	0.04	[-0.15, 0.22]
Added benefits prevention				
Head and neck cancers	reference		reference	
Anal cancer	0.05	[-0.14, 0.25]	0.03	[-0.27, 0.34]
Genital warts	0.09	[-0.06, 0.25]	0.15	[-0.08, 0.38]

CONCLUSION: There were misconceptions about cervical cancer and older parents had reluctance about their adolescents' uptake of HPV Vaccine. More effort is required to improve the acceptance of HPV vaccine.

Reference: Deignan C. et al. Stakeholders' Understandings of HPV Vaccination. *Vaccines* 2021, doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9050496

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