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WHAT'S THE EVIDENCE? AN UMBRELLA REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS THAT AIM TO IMPROVE HPV VACCINE UPTAKE IN CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS.

Hüsna Sarıca Çevik, Clare Bennett, Deborah Edwards, Susan Sherman, Dur-E-Nayab Waheed, Alex Vorsters, Emilie Karafillakis, Gillian Prue, Peter Baker, Daniel Kelly,



BACKGROUND

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination offers protection against the virus responsible for cervical cancer as well as oropharyngeal, anal, vaginal vulval and penile cancers.

Numerous interventions aimed at increasing HPV vaccine exist, but considerable variations in uptake persist, with many countries' rates remaining suboptimal.

AIM: This umbrella review aimed to identify what interventions exist and to determine their effectiveness.

METHODS

Umbrella review (systematic review of systematic reviews) using the JBI methodology to evaluate interventions used to enhance HPV vaccine uptake and/or intention among

- children aged 9 years and older,
- adolescents,
- young adults up to the age of 26.

Comprehensive searches for English language systematic reviews were conducted across five databases from January 2011 to July 2021.

After reviewing titles and abstracts, relevant papers were independently assessed in detail.

Correspondence: Hüsna Sarıca Çevik
 Ankara University School of Medicine,
 Department of Family Medicine, Turkey
 saricahusna@gmail.com



Umbrella Review Report



JOURNAL ARTICLE

RESULTS

Figure 1. Logic model for HPV vaccination intention interventions

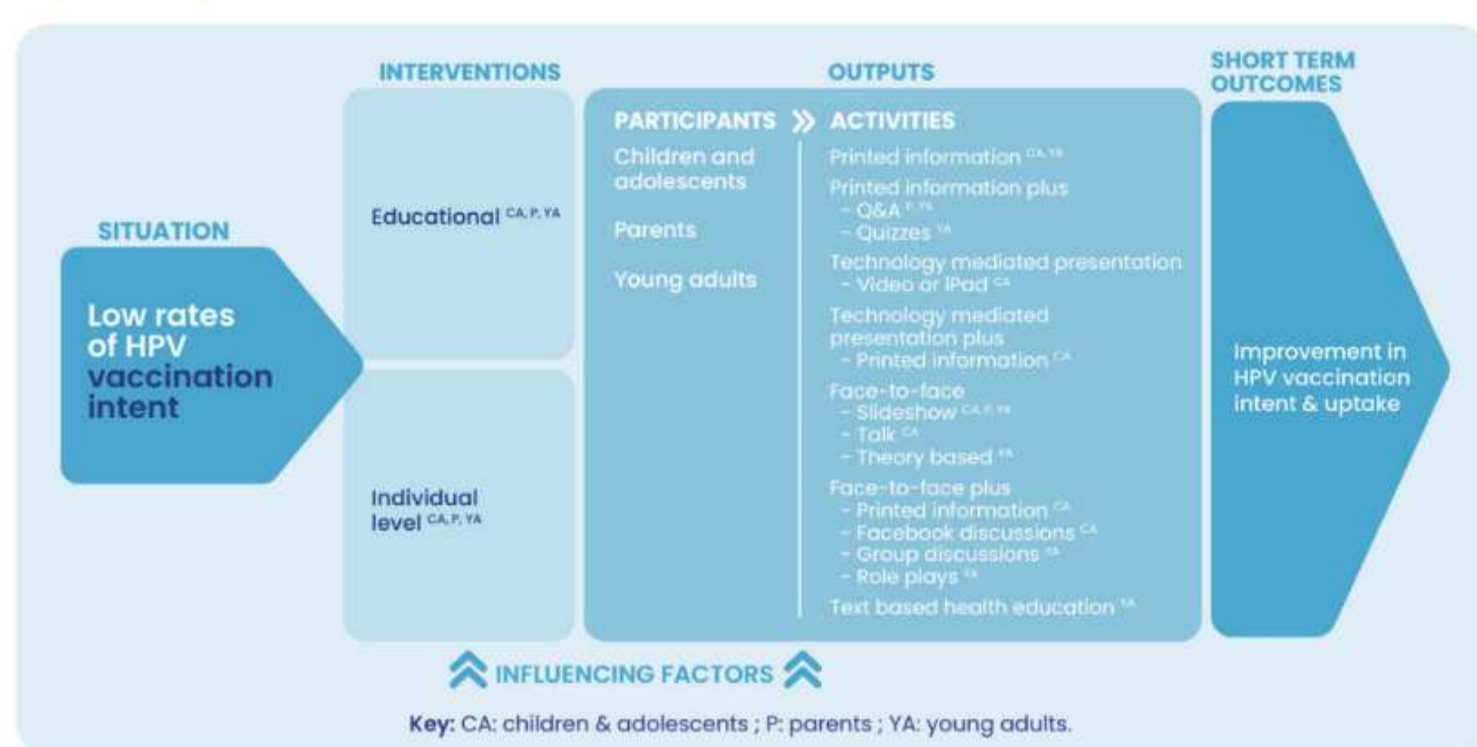
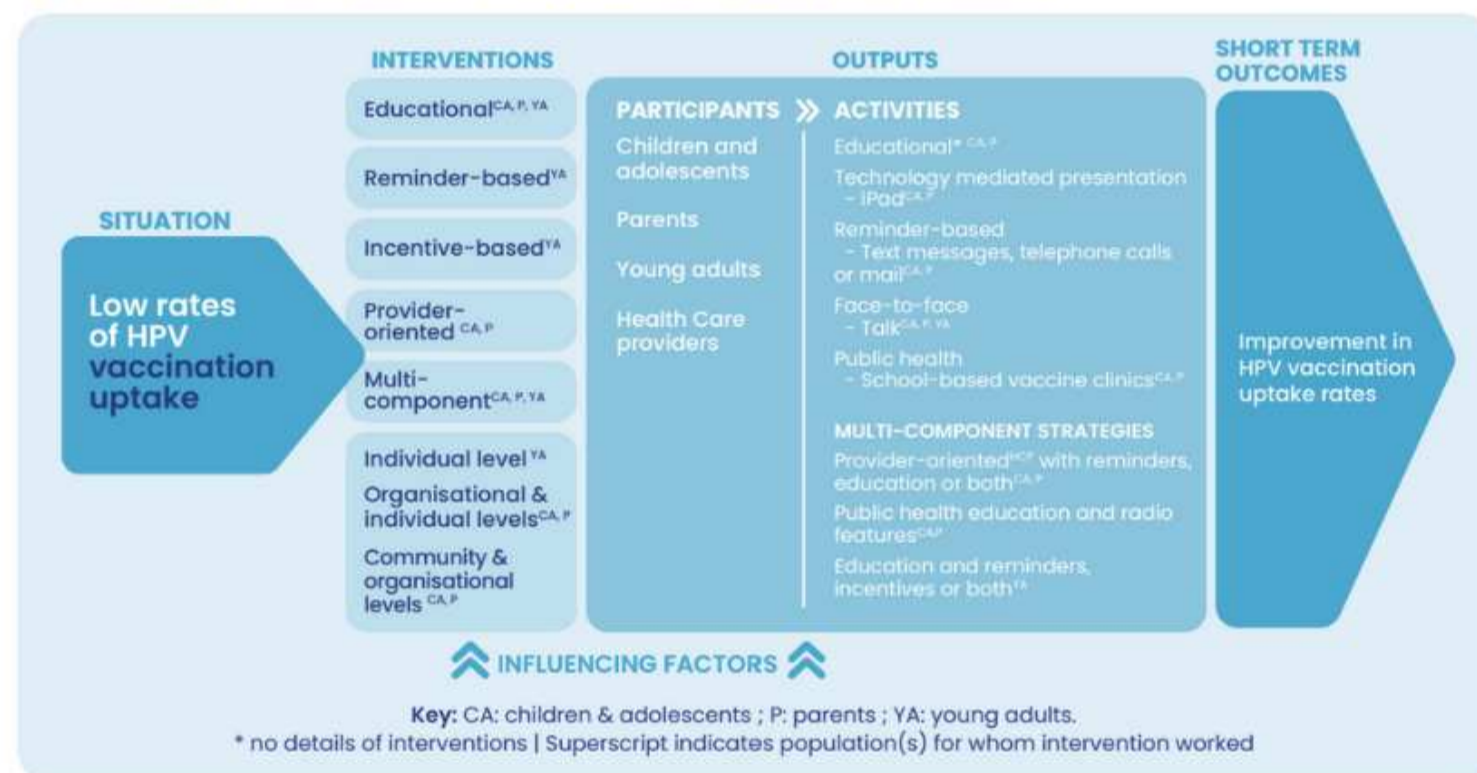


Figure 2. Logic model for HPV vaccination uptake interventions



CONCLUSIONS

- 1) There is no single magic bullet solution to increasing vaccination uptake or intention:
 - a. Interventions that increase initiation do not always work to increase completion, for example.
 - b. Different approaches may be more suited to some populations than others.
 - 2) Face-to-face presentations, printed information and supplementing both strategies with additional components appear to be effective at increasing vaccination intention.
 - 3) Reminders and multi-component strategies, especially ones that include some intervention aimed at the provider level (professional education, electronic health record alerts, a vaccination coordinator post, home visits, health information technology systems, nurse standing orders, and pre-typed consents), appear to be effective at increasing vaccination uptake.
- Generalisations are limited by poor reporting and a paucity of studies beyond the USA. Further high-quality research is, therefore, needed to understand how best to increase HPV vaccine uptake in different target populations.