

# Building HPV vaccine confidence in healthcare workers in Nigeria

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<b>Registration date</b> 21/02/2025	<b>Overall study status</b> Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 24/04/2025	<b>Condition category</b> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English Summary

Background and study aims  
The HPV vaccine can effectively prevent cervical cancer, but HPV vaccine uptake is particularly low in some low-income settings, due to supply and vaccine confidence barriers. HPV vaccine confidence has also been found to be lacking among healthcare workers in some countries, including Nigeria. Nigeria has a long history of low vaccine confidence in some parts of the country. HPV vaccine rumours and concerns have been observed throughout the country, including among healthcare workers. Interventions that specifically address healthcare workers' vaccine confidence are limited, since vaccine confidence is often assumed. The aim of this pilot trial is to understand whether a full trial that tests a co-designed intervention to build healthcare workers' HPV vaccine confidence is feasible and acceptable in Nigeria.

Who can participate?  
Healthcare workers who are employed within study facility will be eligible to take part. Healthcare workers are defined as those who provide direct clinical services to patients, and includes community healthcare workers and assistants.

What does the study involve?  
Health facilities will be randomly assigned to receive either a digital intervention, an in-person intervention, or no intervention. For the intervention facilities, healthcare workers will either receive short information videos that contain information about HPV vaccines and demonstrate ways to handle rumours and misinformation, or attend in-person sessions where these topics are discussed amongst peers. In all facilities, healthcare workers will be asked to fill in a short survey at the end of the study.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?  
The benefits to healthcare workers are that they will receive additional, accurate information about HPV vaccines. This could support them in their practice, and build confidence in communicating with caregivers and patients. Health care workers will also receive a small incentive for taking part in research interviews and surveys, to acknowledge the time they are giving.

Possible risks are that healthcare workers may need to take time from their clinical duties to take part in the interventions. Healthcare workers can be overburdened and so this may cause stress. Secondly, a healthcare worker may use the intervention platform to spread misinformation about HPV.

Where is the study run from?

The study is being jointly led by Karolinska Institutet, Sweden, and the Oxygen for Life Initiative, Nigeria, with primary health facilities in Jigawa and Oyo States included.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 2023 to December 2025.

Who is funding the study?

The Swedish Research Council

Who is the main contact?

A/Prof Sibylle Herzig van Wee (sibylle.herzig.van.wees@ki.se)

Prof Adegoke G Falade (afalade33@hotmail.com)

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal Investigator

### Contact name

Dr Sibylle Herzig van Wees

### ORCID ID

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5270-1170>

### Contact details

Department of Global Public Health,

Tomtebodavägen 18a

Stockholm

Sweden

17165

+41775395228

sibylle.herzig.van.wees@ki.se

### Type(s)

Public, Scientific

### Contact name

Prof Adegoke G Falade

### ORCID ID

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8216-2924>

### Contact details

Department of Paediatrics,

University College Hospital

Ibadan  
Nigeria  
200001  
+2349084625231  
afalade33@hotmail.com

## Additional identifiers

### EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

### IRAS number

### ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

### Secondary identifying numbers

Nil known

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Building HPV vaccine confidence through co-designed interventions with and for healthcare workers in Nigeria (HCW-Trust): a pilot cluster randomized controlled trial

### Acronym

HCW-Trust

### Study hypothesis

We hypothesize that interventions co-designed with healthcare workers to address HPV vaccine confidence will be acceptable and feasible to evaluate through a cluster randomised trial design in Oyo and Jigawa States, Nigeria.

### Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

### Ethics approval(s)

1. Approved 15/05/2023, Jigawa State Ethics Committee (Ministry of Health, New Secretariat Complex, Dutse, 720101, Nigeria; -, mkainuwa@yahoo.com), ref: JGHREC/2023/151
2. Approved 06/04/2023, Jigawa Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health, New Secretariat Complex, Dutse, 720101, Nigeria; -, smoh\_jigawa@yahoo.com.uk), ref: MOH/PH/PHRAT/MN/23/003
3. Approved 14/04/2023, Oyo State Research Ethics Committee (Ministry of Health, Department of Planning, Research and Statistics Division, Ibadan, 200285, Nigeria; -, oyosmoh@gmail.com), ref: AD/13/479/362A

4. Approved 28/07/2023, University of Ibadan Research Ethics Committee (Institute for Advanced Medical Research and Training (IAMRAT), College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, 200285, Nigeria; +234 8033910757; imratcomui@gmail.com), ref: UI/EC/23/308

5. Approved 22/10/2023, Swedish National Ethics Review Board (Box 2110, Uppsala, 750 02, Sweden; +46 104750800; registrator@etikprovning.se), ref: 2023-04772-01-471058

### **Study design**

Unblinded three-arm pilot cluster randomized controlled trial using an embedded mixed-methods approach

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Secondary study design**

Pilot trial

### **Study setting(s)**

GP practice, Hospital

### **Study type(s)**

Other

### **Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet.

### **Condition**

Healthcare worker HPV vaccine confidence

### **Interventions**

The two interventions entail tailored and concrete strategies to build vaccine confidence among Nigerian healthcare workers - using a digital format, and an in-person format. The intervention aims to use information sharing strategies to increase Nigerian HCWs knowledge, understanding, and skills around the HPV vaccine and how to address questions and concerns from the community.

Facilities will be selected for participation with the Ministry of Health, and consent for the study will be obtained from the facility in-charge. All the healthcare workers within the intervention arm facilities will be approached by study staff, and asked if they want to take part in: arm a) receiving digital materials to their phone; arm b) in person facilitated sessions within the health facility. The content and implementation approach for both arms is being co-designed with healthcare workers in Jigawa and Oyo states, with the final materials expected to be finalised by May 2025.

In arm A, healthcare workers will receive a series of short digital interventions sent to their personal phone number, over a three month period. In arm B, healthcare workers will be invited to a series of in-person workshops that take place in their health facility, with the other members of staff, over a three month period. The content of both digital and in-person interventions will include HPV vaccine information, behavioural change strategies to tackle misinformation and rumours, and effective communication with caregivers and patients.

At the end of three months, all healthcare workers (regardless of whether they took part in the intervention activities) within the study facilities (intervention and control), will be invited to complete a short survey as part of the evaluation. The survey is expected to take 15 minutes, and there is no further follow-up planned.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome measure**

Proportion of healthcare workers who self-report engaging with the intervention content – either receiving information through digital channels or taking part in face-to-face sessions measured using qualitative interviews at endline

## **Secondary outcome measures**

### **1. Acceptability of the intervention:**

- 1.1 Proportion of healthcare workers employed in intervention facilities who have viewed at least one digital message is measured using endline survey at endline
- 1.2 Proportion of healthcare workers employed in intervention facilities who have taken part in an in-person session is measured using endline survey at endline
- 1.3 Mean number of digital messages that healthcare workers employed at intervention facilities have viewed is measured using endline survey at endline
- 1.4 Mean number of in-person sessions attended by healthcare workers employed at intervention facilities is measured using endline survey at endline
- 1.5 Number of views/likes that individual digital messages receive is measured using implementation monitoring at endline
- 1.6 Number and content of messages sent in digital discussions is measured using implementation monitoring at endline
- 1.7 Participatory engagement with the in-person intervention sessions is measured using implementation monitoring at endline
- 1.8 Content of in-person intervention sessions is measured using implementation monitoring at endline
- 1.9 Reasons for not engaging with the intervention is measured using qualitative interviews at endline
- 1.10 Perceptions of the intervention is measured using qualitative interviews at endline

### **2. Feasibility of intervention:**

- 2.1 Proportion of healthcare workers that own a phone that can support the digital intervention is measured using endline survey at endline
- 2.2 Proportion of healthcare workers in intervention and control facilities that have the digital delivery platform installed on their phone is measured using endline survey at endline
- 2.3 Extra healthcare worker time needed to engage in the intervention is measured using endline survey at endline
- 2.4 Perception of the intervention burden, including network cost, compensation and task shifting is measured using qualitative interviews at endline

### **3. Feasibility of cRCT design:**

- 3.1 Proportion of facilities that consent to the randomisation process is measured using study records at endline
- 3.2 Vaccine availability is measured using baseline facility survey at baseline
- 3.3 Proportion of healthcare workers who are employed in study facilities for a minimum duration of 3 months is measured using endline survey at endline

3.4 Social desirability in reporting the outcome of vaccine confidence is measured using qualitative interviews at endline

**Overall study start date**

01/01/2023

**Overall study end date**

31/12/2025

## Eligibility

**Participant inclusion criteria**

1. Healthcare workers who are employed within study facilities
2. Provide direct clinical services and includes community healthcare workers and assistants.
3. Aged 18 years and older
4. Able to provide informed consent

**Participant type(s)**

Health professional

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 Years

**Upper age limit**

100 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

12 clusters, with 10 healthcare workers per cluster (n=120)

**Participant exclusion criteria**

1. Temporary staff who are not employed at the facility
2. <18 years old
3. Unable to provide consent

**Recruitment start date**

01/05/2025

**Recruitment end date**

30/09/2025

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Nigeria

**Study participating centre****Oxygen for Life Initiative**

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan  
Ibadan  
Nigeria  
200001

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Karolinska Institutet

**Sponsor details**

Solnavägen 1  
Stockholm  
Sweden  
171 77  
0852480000  
registrator@ki.se

**Sponsor type**

University/education

**Website**

<http://www.ki.se>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/056d84691>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Not defined

**Funder Name**

Vetenskapsrådet

**Alternative Name(s)**

Swedish Research Council, VR

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**  
National government

**Location**  
Sweden

## Results and Publications

**Publication and dissemination plan**  
Planned publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

**Intention to publish date**  
30/09/2026

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**  
The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study will be published as a supplement to the results publication. These data will include quantitative intervention monitoring data, and healthcare worker survey data. These will be made available at the time of publication of the main pilot trial results, as supplementary materials. All data will be collected and shared in an anonymised way. Qualitative data from interviews with healthcare workers and facility managers will not be made publicly available, and requests for sharing will be considered on a case by case basis, and with approval from the research ethics committee.

**IPD sharing plan summary**  
Published as a supplement to the results publication

**Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>		22/04/2025	24/04/2025	Yes	No