

Luz M. Sanchez¹, Maria Agudelo¹, Nini J. García¹, Karen Cárdenas¹, Lina Vallejo², Samuel Agudelo¹, Isabel C. Garces-Palacio³, Gloria I. Sánchez¹ E-mail: gloria.sanchez@udea.edu.co

¹Grupo Infección y Cáncer, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia. ²Medicáncer, Medellín, Colombia. ³Grupo de Epidemiología, Facultad Nacional de Salud Pública, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia.

Introduction and purpose

- Current policy for HPV vaccine in Colombia is to vaccinate 9-16 years old girls with 2-dose series thru a school-based vaccination program.
- HPV vaccination rates dropped from 88% in 2012 to 36.2% in 2021 after a massive psychogenic event in 2014 in Carmen de Bolívar, a town of the north region of Colombia.
- We conducted an exploratory evaluation process to plan an implementation research project to identify barriers and facilitators for HPV vaccination in Colombia.

Methods

- **Objective:** To conduct an exploratory evaluation process to plan and inform the design and identification of stakeholders for an implementation research project aimed at identifying barriers and facilitators for HPV vaccination in Colombia
- **Setting:** National (Colombia), State (Antioquia) and Local (Copacabana) organizations responsible of the national HPV vaccination program.
- **Sampling:** Purposeful sampling by snowball.
- **Data collection:** 4 Key informant interviews (KIIs) guided by some *a priori* determined constructs of the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR). 4 Focus groups (FG) with participants engaged by researcher.
- **Analysis:** conducted independently by at least 2 researchers (1 experienced and 1 recently trained). Each KII was coded by applying predetermined categories of the CFIR. Codes were developed from participants' own words, and constant comparative analysis for FG.

Table 1. Key Informant Interviews (KII)

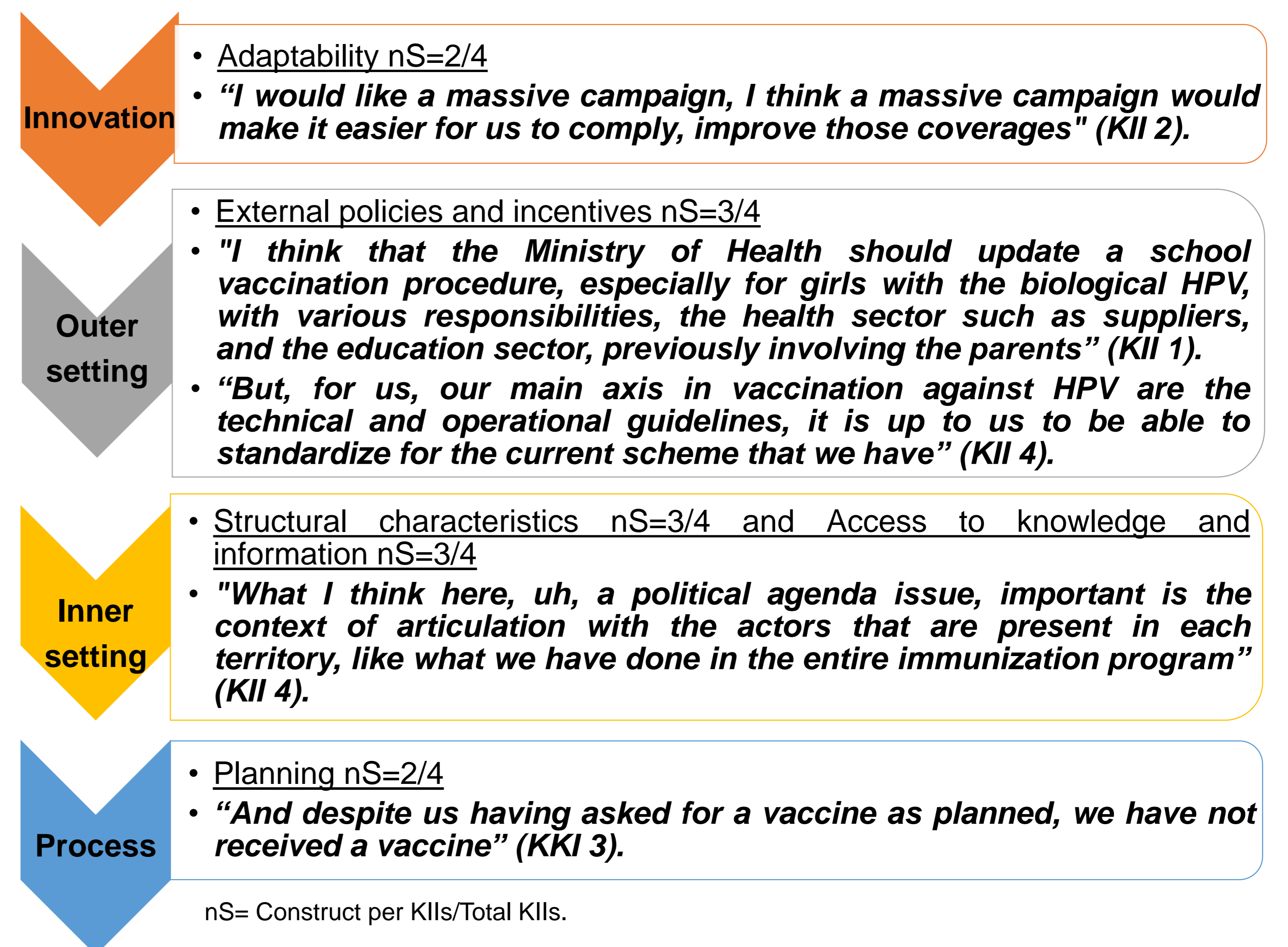
KIIs Codes	Stakeholder	Level
1	Secretary of Health	Local Organization
2	Vaccine Service Provider	local Provider
3	Vaccination register	State Organization
4	Coordinator National Vaccination program	National Organization

Table 2. Participants in the Focus groups

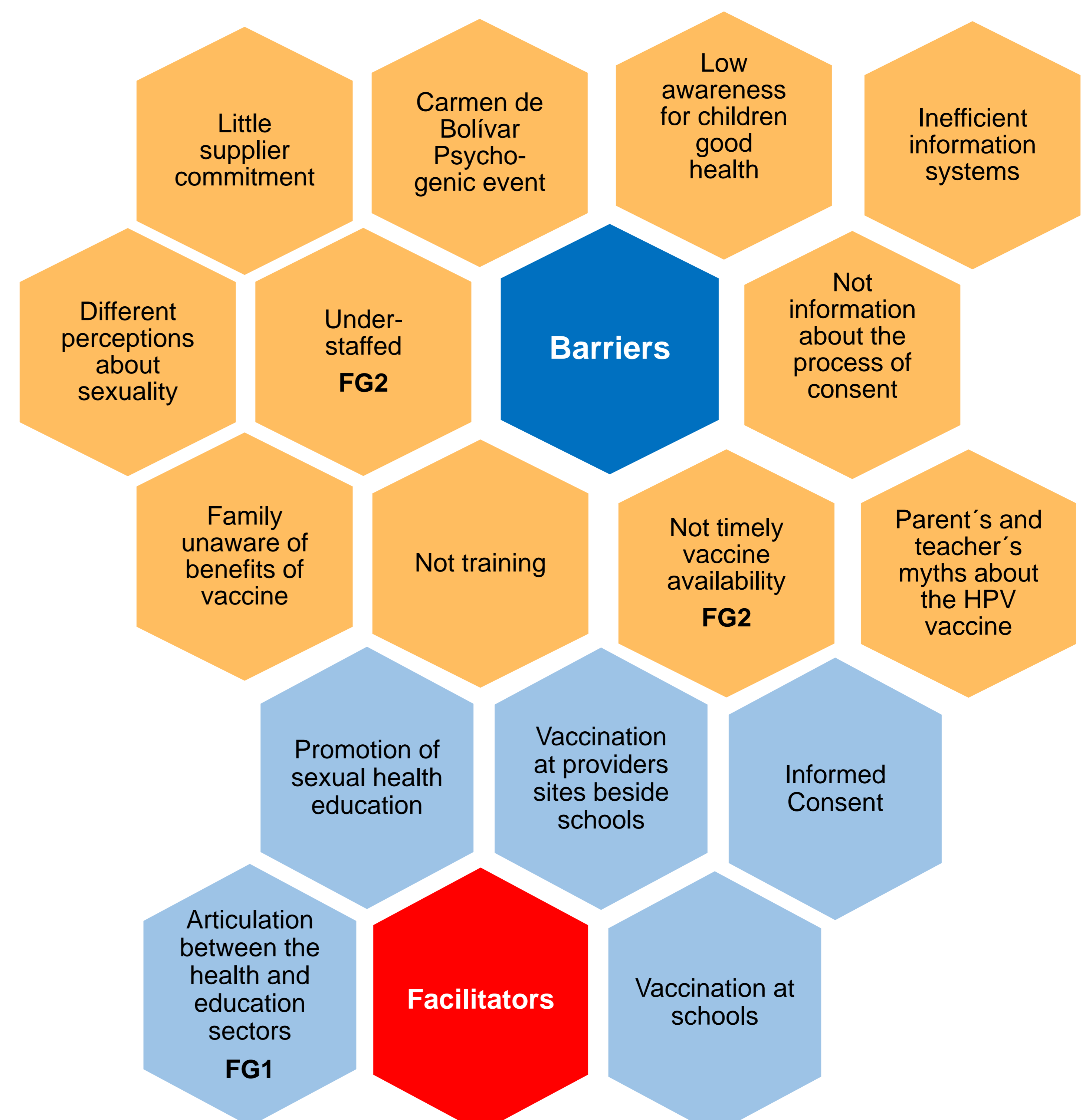
Focus groups	Stakeholders	Level	# participants per FG
FG1	High-School Principals	Organization	8
FG2	Vaccinators	Providers	9
FG3	Parents	Family	5
FG4	High-School Teachers	Organization	12

Findings

Main domains and constructs of the CFIR identified in the KIIs



Main barriers and facilitators identified in the focus groups



Conclusions

- The policy for an exclusive school-based program, the lack of operational guidelines adapted to local context and inadequate planning of HPV vaccine supply were factors perceived by the Key informants as barriers for the HPV vaccination.
- The little multisectoral (health, education and communities) articulation was a factor perceived as a barrier by KIIs and participants of the FGs.
- The information collected is being used to co-design with stakeholders an implementation research project that will aim at identifying barriers and facilitators for HPV vaccine uptake at state level scale.