Technical Meeting of COALITION to STRENGTHEN the HPV IMMUNIZATION COMMUNITY (CHIC)
24th June 2021

HPV Vaccination: From Pre-Introduction Planning to Sustained Implementation.
Lessons learnt from a HPV pilot demonstration project in Nigeria

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- No Financial Conflict of Interest
Objective

- Overview of role of HPV Vaccination in Prevention of Cervical Cancer
- Review immunization terrain in Nigeria
- Experience on HPV vaccination in Nigeria
- Program considerations for sustainable HPV vaccination in Nigeria
HPV Vaccination and Cervical Cancer Prevention

- HPV infection is a necessary but not sufficient cause of Cervical Cancer.
- Cervical Cancer is potentially eradicable disease mainly because of HPV vaccine.
- Cervical cancer disease burden represents unacceptable global inequality
- WHO called for global collaboration to eliminate cervical cancer-90:70:90 targets
NIGERIA UNITING TO END CERVICAL CANCER

VISION: NIGERIA WITHOUT CERVICAL CANCER

THRESHOLD: NIGERIA REACHES <4 CASES PER 100,000 WOMEN YEAR

TARGETS BY YEAR 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by 15 years of age

70% of women screened with an high precision test at 35 and 45 years of age

90% of identified cervical diseases are treated

End Cervical Cancer Nigeria Initiative

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Immunization Terrain in Nigeria

- Routine Immunization
  - 58% Coverage
- Eradication of Smallpox
- Polio Eradication
- Covid Vaccination
Uniqueness of HPV Vaccine

- **Target Age Group Different from the routine immunization**
- **Delivery models**
  - On demand,
  - Out of school
  - School-based.
  - Fixed health facility
  - Outreaches
Summary of HPV Vaccination Cost and Targets 2017-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV VACCINATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delivery strategy and interventions</td>
<td>• Administration of a 2-dose vaccine to be delivered to 9 to 13-year-old girls in the first year and 9-year-old girls from the second year</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 50% of girls to be vaccinated at schools in the first year, others to be vaccinated at outreaches or health facilities</td>
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<td>Target coverage</td>
<td>78%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of FIGs</td>
<td>4,547,678</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost per FIG (financial)</td>
<td>US$ 3.98</td>
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<td>Cost per FIG (economic)</td>
<td>US$ 14.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total cost (financial)</td>
<td>US$ 18,105,758 (including programme support activities costs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost (economic)</td>
<td>US$ 67,681,025 (including programme support activities costs)</td>
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HPV Vaccination in Nigeria

● Currently no National Vaccination program
● Pilot programs
  ○ Kebbi State Pilot project (Concluded)
  ○ Rotary club vaccination of school girls in Lagos (Ongoing)
● On demand vaccination
● Outreaches
Lessons From Kebbi State Pilot project

- There is need for strong political goodwill at the federating units
- There is need for involvement of traditional rulers at the planning stage
- The girls are willing to take the vaccines, however decision can be influenced by peers
- Parents are willing to give consent but decision can be influenced by traditional and religious leaders
Conclusion

- The challenges are enormous but the rewards are equally great.
- A sustainable HPV vaccination is achievable despite the challenges but requires a coordinated collaborative efforts of International organizations, National and state governments
- There are limited resources for unlimited development.
Thank You