

Factors Associated with Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Uptake Among Undergraduate Students in a Nigerian University: A Cross-Sectional Study

¹A.F Lawal, ²O. R. Ibrahim; ³A.M. Adesokan, ⁴M. J. Saka, ⁴G.K. Osagbemi

¹Children Specialist Hospital Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria. ²Department of Paediatrics, Division of Clinical Medicine, University of Global Health Equity, Kigali Rwanda. ³Precisemed Limited 2 Fitzroy, Glasgow, United Kingdom G3 7RH. ⁴Epidemiology & Community Health, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract

Background: Despite the proven effectiveness of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination in the prevention of HPV-related malignancies, vaccine uptake remains low in many low- and middle-income countries, including Nigeria. This study assessed the level of HPV vaccine uptake and associated factors among undergraduate students at a Nigerian university.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 410 undergraduates selected through a multi-stage sampling technique between July and September 2023. Data were collected using a structured, self-administered questionnaire and analyzed with SPSS version 26.

Results: Of the 410 male and female participants, 1.5% (6/410) received the HPV vaccine, all of whom were female (2.8% of the female respondents). Vaccine uptake was associated with knowing where to obtain the vaccine ($p < 0.001$) and sex ($p = 0.037$). Maternal levels of education, knowledge of the HPV vaccine, age, knowledge of HPV, and socioeconomic class were not related to vaccine uptake. Common reasons for non-uptake of the HPV vaccine included lack of awareness (63.2%; 211/334) and not knowing where to obtain the vaccine (19.2%; 64/334).

Conclusion: The uptake of the HPV vaccine was very low, with a major barrier to vaccination being a lack of awareness about the vaccine.

Recommendation: This study provides a need to strengthen collaboration between university authorities and health authorities in raising awareness, improving accessibility, and enhancing the integration of HPV vaccination services within university settings in Nigeria.

Keywords: Human papillomavirus vaccine, vaccine uptake, cervical cancer, undergraduate students, Nigeria

Introduction

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a small, double-stranded DNA virus that infects the epithelial tissues and remains the most common sexually transmitted infection globally. Infection is particularly prevalent among sexually active women aged 24-45 years.^{1,2}

Vaccination against HPV is a proven primary prevention strategy, achieving up to a 90% reduction in HPV-related cancers where it is implemented effectively.^{1,10,11} The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends vaccination of girls aged 9-14 years as the primary target group, with males and females aged 15 years and above as secondary targets.¹ The vaccines are designed to prevent the serotypes commonly associated with the cancers, especially cervical cancer, and are most effective when administered before sexual exposure, as younger individuals mount a stronger immune response to the vaccine antigens.^{12,13} Despite the availability and proven effectiveness of HPV vaccines, vaccine uptake remains suboptimal globally, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.^{11,13,14} Barriers such as limited awareness,

Correspondence to:

Dr. Olayinka Rasheed Ibrahim

Department of Paediatrics, Division of Clinical Medicine, University of Global Health Equity, Kigali Rwanda.

Email: ibroplus@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2621-6593>

cost of the vaccine, concerns about safety, and sociocultural factors have been reported to influence vaccine acceptance and uptake. In Nigeria, although the HPV vaccine was approved in 2009, coverage remains low, with uptake reported to be less than 10% in many parts of the country.¹⁴

¹⁶ In addition, HPV vaccination efforts in Nigeria have largely focused on female adolescents in secondary schools, leaving other at-risk populations underserved. Young adults in tertiary institutions represent an important secondary target group due to their age, increasing sexual activity, and potential role as advocates for preventive health behaviour. However, there is limited data on HPV vaccine uptake, acceptance, and associated factors among university students in Nigeria.

Therefore, this study aimed to assess the level of HPV vaccine uptake and identify factors associated with uptake among male and female undergraduate students in a Nigerian university, prior to the integration of HPV vaccination into the national routine immunization schedule. Findings from this study are expected to provide valuable insights for policymakers and health authorities in strengthening HPV vaccination strategies and awareness campaigns among young adults in Nigerian tertiary institutions.

Methods and Materials

Study design and settings

This was a descriptive cross-sectional school-based study conducted from 3rd July 2023 to 29th September 2023 among undergraduates at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. The university, established in 1976, is located in Ilorin, Kwara State, North Central Nigeria. It has a health facility that provides outpatient and emergency services (excluding surgery), basic laboratory investigations and medical consultations to students and staff of the university. However, the health centre does not offer immunization services including HPV vaccination.

Sample size determination

Fisher's formula was used for estimating the minimum sample size required for the study (for minimum sample size calculation when the population is greater than 10,000).¹⁷ Due to the absence of previous local studies on HPV vaccine uptake among the target population, a prevalence of 50% was assumed to ensure maximum sample size estimation. Using this prevalence and a tolerable margin of error of 5% (0.05), a minimum sample size of 384 participants was calculated. However, 410 participants were eventually recruited for the study.

Sampling techniques

A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the respondents for the study. In the first stage, six faculties—representing approximately one-third of the sixteen faculties in the university—were selected using simple random sampling by balloting without replacement, such that each faculty had an equal chance of being selected and a selected faculty could not be chosen again. In the second stage, one or two departments were randomly selected from the chosen faculties, based on the proportion of departments within each faculty, resulting in a total of eight departments. The number of students recruited from each department was determined using a proportionate allocation based on the student population in each department. Within each selected department, students were further stratified by academic level (100, 200, 300, and 400 levels). In the third stage, systematic sampling was used to select eligible students from each stratum. The sampling interval was calculated by dividing the total number of students in each stratum by the required sample size as determined through proportionate allocation. The first respondent in each stratum was selected by simple random sampling through balloting, after which subsequent respondents were chosen systematically by adding the sampling interval until the desired number of participants was reached.

The study participants were recruited from 3rd July 2023 to 29th September 2023 at the University of Ilorin.

Data collection

The research instrument used in this study was a structured, self-administered questionnaire developed following a comprehensive literature review. The questionnaire comprised the sociodemographic characteristics of the students, accessibility, and uptake of the HPV vaccine. The second section of the questionnaire assessed students' knowledge of HPV infection (12 questions), and HPV vaccine knowledge (10 questions). The answers to the questions were graded as correct or incorrect. Each correct answer was scored 1, zero points for no response, 'I do not know, or incorrect answers. We derived the total knowledge score for each respondent by summing the correct scores. The average knowledge score was calculated and used to categorize the respondents as follows: respondents who scored less than 50% were classified as having poor knowledge, and those who scored above 50% were classified as having good knowledge. For consistency, the questionnaire was checked for reliability and scored a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.724, affirming its reliability. Socioeconomic status of the

respondents was determined using the Oyedeji's socioeconomic classification, which is derived from the highest educational attainment and occupation of the parents and categorizes into classes 1 to 5.¹⁸ The classes were further sub-grouped into upper (Class I-II), middle (Class III), and lower (Class IV-V) socioeconomic classes.

The questionnaires were pretested at a private University in the same town, about 25 kilometres away from the study site. This was done to identify problems with the instruments, and necessary modifications were made prior to the final administration.

Data analysis

Data were computed and analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26. The analysed data were presented in prose, frequency tables, and other appropriate charts. Univariate analysis was conducted to obtain descriptive statistics and frequencies, expressed as percentages. Bivariate analysis was used to test for associations between variables using cross-tabulations (chi-square). A confidence level of 95% was used, and a p-value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

Ethical considerations

The University of Ilorin Ethical Review Committee granted ethical approval for this study (approval number UERC/ASN/2023/256). For participants under 18 years of age, written informed consent was secured from their parents in addition to their assent. For participants 18 years and above, a written informed consent was obtained for this study. The study protocol conformed to the ethical principles set forth in the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki. All collected data was handled with strict confidentiality.

Results

General characteristics of the study participants

The study comprised undergraduates aged 15 years and above, with a male-to-female ratio of 1:1.2. Most participants were 20 to 24 years of age (74.4%), unmarried, from the upper and middle socioeconomic classes, and were in the 100 to 300 level (Table 1).

Human papillomavirus vaccine uptake in study participants.

Of the 410 respondents, six (1.5%) had received the HPV vaccine. Five of the six participants had two doses, and one had three doses.

Factors that are associated with HPV vaccine uptake

Factors associated with the HPV vaccine include participants not knowing where to obtain the

vaccine ($p < 0.001$) and sex ($p = 0.036$). Age, socioeconomic class, marital status, religion, mothers' educational levels, and knowledge of the HPV vaccine were not associated with HPV vaccine uptake (Table 2).

Reasons for non-uptake of the HPV vaccine by the study participants

Of the 334 respondents who provided information on reasons for non-uptake, the most common reasons cited were lack of awareness (63.2%), not knowing where to obtain the vaccine (19.2%), and a lack of trust in the vaccine's efficacy (6.0%) (Table 3).

Discussion

The HPV vaccine is one of the main preventive measures for cervical cancer. This study assessed the uptake of the HPV vaccine and explored associated factors of its uptake among undergraduates at a Nigerian university. Uptake of the HPV vaccine among the surveyed population is very low (1.5%), with only 2.8% of the females vaccinated. This finding is similar to what was obtained among secondary school students (1.9%) in the same geographical areas in 2015.¹⁴ In Benin City, South-South Nigeria, only 1 out of 215 female adolescents (0.5%) attending secondary schools had received the HPV vaccine.¹⁹ A comparative uptake level of 4% and 2.6% was reported in students in Lagos, Southwest Nigeria, and 4.1% among secondary school students in Ibadan in the same region.²⁰⁻²² The generally low uptake noted in this study is similar to that in many low- and middle-income countries, where the HPV vaccine is not yet available at the sub-national/national level. As of 2014, only 1.1% of girls aged 10-20 years in 84 low- and middle-income countries had received one or more doses of the HPV vaccine.²³ A similarly low uptake of 4.5% was reported in Pakistan when the vaccine had not been introduced at the national level.²⁴ All participants who received the HPV vaccine in this study were females, a similarity observed in many studies, as females are more likely to be vaccinated, even in countries where the vaccine is available to all.^{9,25,26} The higher uptake observed in females in this study may be attributed to the WHO's emphasis on females as the primary target.

Five of the six subjects who received the HPV vaccine in the present study belonged to the high socioeconomic class, and one was from the middle socioeconomic class; their mothers all possessed tertiary education. This is not surprising, as vaccine acceptability has been reported to be associated with higher monthly income and higher levels of education in previous studies.^{25,27} None of the participants from lower socioeconomic classes

received the HPV vaccine. Lack of access to information on HPV infection and vaccines from parents, lack of financial accessibility, and their level of educational and social exposure may contribute to the non-uptake in this group of participants.

Most of those who had good knowledge of the HPV virus or the vaccine were, however, not vaccinated in this study. Good knowledge of a vaccine or its awareness may therefore not translate to high uptake when there are barriers to access and availability. There is a need for availability and improved access to the vaccine by all eligible individuals. This is a concern that the national/sub-national introduction of the vaccine may help to address, especially in Nigeria and other low- to

medium-income countries where the highest burden of cervical cancer is concentrated.

Most of the participants in this study did not know where to obtain the vaccine, and this was associated with vaccine uptake. Similarly, low uptake was observed among some adolescents in Lagos, Nigeria, which was attributed to a lack of awareness about vaccination centres and the high cost of the vaccine. The finding in this study may be due to a lack of awareness and sensitization of the vaccine and its availability. Lack of awareness, information, and recommendation, and not knowing where to obtain the vaccine were the major reasons for non-uptake of the HPV vaccine by participants in this study.

Table 1: General characteristics of the study population

Variable	Categories	Frequency (n=410)	Percent
Age categories (years)	15 to 19	73	17.8
	20 to 24	305	74.4
	>25	32	7.8
Gender	Male	182	44.4
	Female	228	55.6
Social class*	Upper	302	73.7
	Middle	89	21.7
	Lower	19	4.6
Department	Law	39	9.5
	Accountancy	76	18.5
	Medicine	62	15.1
	Engineering	50	12.2
	Nursing	54	13.2
	Counselling Education	52	12.7
	Human Kinetics	51	12.4
	Political Science	26	6.3
Marital status	Single	396	96.6
	Married	14	3.4
Level	100 to 300	298	72.7
	400 to 600	112	27.3
Religion	Islam	214	52.2
	Christianity	194	47.3
	Others	2	0.5

*Oyedeji social classification

Table 2: Factors Associated with HPV vaccine uptake

Variable	Categories	n: 410 (%)	HPV Vaccine Uptake		P value
			Yes: n=6	No: n=404	
Sociodemographic factors					
Age	15 to 19	73 (17.8)	0(0.0)	73 (100.0)	0.167
	20 to 24	305 (74.4)	6(2.0)	299 (98.0)	
	>25	32 (7.8)	0(0.0)	32 (100.0)	
Sex	Male	228 (44.4)	0(0.0)	182 (100.0)	0.036
	Female	228 (55.6)	6(2.6)	222 (97.4)	
Socioeconomic class	Upper	302 (73.7)	5 (1.7)	297 (98.3)	0.701
	Middle	89 (21.7)	1 (1.1)	828(98.9)	
	Lower	19 (4.6)	0(0.0)	19 (100.0)	
Marital status	Single	396 (96.6)	6(1.5)	390 (98.5)	1.000#
	Married	14 (3.4)	0(0)	14 (100.0)	
Religion	Islam	214 (52.2)	4 (1.9)	210 (98.1)	0.754
	Christianity	194 (47.3)	2 (1.0)	192 (99.0)	
	Others	2 (0.5)	0(0.0)	2(100.0)	
Mothers' level of education	Graduate/HND	222 (54.1)	5 (2.3%)	217 (97.7%)	0.302
	OND/Health tech	77 (18.8)	0 (0.0%)	77 (100.0%)	
	Secondary	53 (12.9)	1 (1.9%)	52 (98.1%)	
	Primary	43 (10.5)	0 (0.0%)	43(100.0%)	
	No formal education	15 (3.7)	0 (0.0%)	15 (100.0%)	
Vaccine-related factors					
Know where to obtain HPV vaccine	Yes		6 (10.3)	52 (89.7)	<0.001#
	No		0(0.0)	323(100.0)	
Knowledge of HPV	Good	23 (5.6)	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	0.294#
	Poor	387 (94.4)	5 (1.3)	382 (98.7)	
Knowledge of HPV vaccine	Good	27 (6.6)	2 (7.4)	25 (92.6)	0.053#
	Poor	383 (93.4)	4 (1.0)	379 (99.0)	

OND-Ordinary National Diploma; tech-technology; #-Fisher's Exact test.

Strengths and limitations

This is a recent cross-sectional analysis in a critical, under-researched population (undergraduate students), providing contemporary data on a national public health priority. However, this study has some limitations. Firstly, it is a cross-sectional study design, which cannot establish causality. Secondly, it is a single university, which limits its generalizability. Thirdly, the possibility of recall bias from the students' responses. Fourthly, the proportion of vaccinated participants were also low, which may have impacted on statistical associations. Finally, a qualitative study as part of this study may have provided a much broader perspective on the reasons for the low uptake of the HPV vaccine.

Conclusion

This study reveals that HPV vaccine uptake among undergraduate students in Ilorin, north-central Nigeria, is very low, mainly due to a lack of awareness and accessibility. We recommend the urgent strengthening of collaboration between university authorities and the Ministry of Health to improve awareness, accessibility, and integration of HPV vaccination services within university settings.

Abbreviations

HPV: Human papillomavirus
WHO: World Health organization

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Funding

This research was not funded by grants and was self-funded by the researcher.

Table 3: Reasons for non-uptake of HPV vaccine by the study participants

Reasons for non-uptake of HPV vaccine (n=334)	Frequency	%
Lack of awareness/information/recommendation	211	63.2
Do not know where to obtain the vaccine	64	19.2
Lack of trust in the efficacy of the vaccine	20	6.0
Vaccine is expensive	8	2.4
Vaccine not available in Nigeria	12	3.6
Fear of contracting HPV and other side effects concerns	7	2.1
No reasons	12	3.6
Total	334	100.0

References

- World Health Organization. Vaccine Preventable Disease: Human Papillomavirus Surveillance. Vaccine Preventable Disease: Human Papillomavirus. Surveillance Standards. 2018. Available online: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/vaccine-preventable-diseases-surveillance-standards-hpv> (Accessed 15 March 2023)
- Ferris DG, Brown DR, Giuliano AR, Myers E, Joura EA, Garland SM, et al. Prevalence, Incidence, and Natural History of HPV Infection in Adult Women ages 24 to 45 participating in a vaccine trial. *Papillomavirus Res.* 2020; 10: 100202. doi:10.1016/j.pvr.2020.100202
- ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer (HPV Information. Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases Report. 2023. Available online: <https://hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/XWX.pdf> (Accessed 10 April 2023)
- ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact sheet, Nigeria, 2021. 2021. Available online: https://hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/NGA_FS.pdf (Accessed 15 March 2023)
- Zanotti KM, Belinson J. Update on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Papillomavirus Infection. *Cleve Clin J Med.* 2000; 69(12): 948. doi: 10.3949/ccjm.69.12.948
- Leto Md, Santos Júnior GF, Porro AM, Tomimori J. Human Papillomavirus Infection: Etiopathogenesis, Molecular Biology and Clinical Manifestations. *An Bras Dermatol.* 2011; 86(2): 306-317. doi:10.1590/s0365-059620110002000147
- Jedy-Agba E, Curado MP, Ogunbiyi O, Oga E, Fabowale T, Igbino F, et al. Cancer incidence in Nigeria: a report from population-based cancer registries. *Cancer Epidemiol.* 2012; 36(5): e271-e278. doi:10.1016/j.canep.2012.04.007
- Choi S, Ismail A, Pappas-gogos G. HPV and Cervical Cancer: A Review of Epidemiology and Screening Uptake in the UK. *Pathogens.* 2023; 12(2): 1-16. doi.org/10.3390/pathogens12020298
- Kisaakye E, Namakula J, Kihembo C, Kisakye A, Nsubuga P, Babirye JN. Level and Factors Associated with Uptake of Human Papillomavirus Infection Vaccine among Female Adolescents in Lira District, Uganda. *Pan Afr Med J.* 2018; 31: 184. doi:10.11604/pamj.2018.31.184.14801.
- Akhatova A, Azizan A, Atageldiyeva K, Ashimkhanova A, Marat A, Iztleuov Y, et al. Prophylactic Human Papillomavirus Vaccination: From the Origin to the Current State. *Vaccines (Basel).* 2022; 10(11): 1912. doi:

- 10.3390/vaccines1011191211
- 11 Cutts FT, Franceschi S, Goldie S, Castellsague X, de Sanjose S, Garnett G, et al. Human Papillomavirus and HPV vaccines: A Review. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2007; 85(9): 719-726. doi: 10.2471/blt.06.038414
 - 12 Meites E, Gee J, Unger E, Markowitz L. Human papillomavirus. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Updated August 2021. Available online: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/hpv.pdf> (Accessed 10th March 2023)
 - 13 Kols A, Sherris J, Ph D. HPV Vaccines : Promise and Challenges. 2000. Current and Future HPV Vaccines: Promise and Challenges. Available online: [https://screening.iarc.fr/doc/PATH HPV vaccine s-whitepaper final.pdf](https://screening.iarc.fr/doc/PATH_HP_Vaccine_s-whitepaper_final.pdf) (Accessed 10 March 2023)
 - 14 Adesina KT, Saka A, Isiaka-lawal SA, Omotayo O, Gobir A, Olarinoye AO et al. Knowledge , Practice and Acceptability of HPV Vaccine by Mothers of Adolescent Girls in Ilorin, Nigeria. *Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences.* 2018; 13(1): 33–49. doi.org/10.18502/sjms.v13i1.1687
 - 15 Oluwole EO, Adeyemo TA, Osanyin GE, Odukoya OO, Kanki PJ, Afolabi BB. Feasibility and Acceptability of Early Infant Screening for Sickle Cell Disease in Lagos, Nigeria-A pilot study. *PLoS One.* 2020; 15(12): e0242861. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0242861
 - 16 Idowu A, Olowookere SA, Israel OK, Akinwumi AF. Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Acceptability and Uptake among Medical and Paramedical Students of a Nigerian Tertiary Health Institution. *American Journal of Public Health Research.* 2019; 7: 143–150. doi: 10.12691/ajphr-7-4-3
 - 17 Pourhoseingholi MA, Vahedi M, Rahimzadeh M. Sample size calculation in medical studies. *Gastroenterol Hepatol Bed Bench.* 2013; 6(1): 14-17.
 - 18 Oyedeji G. Socio-economic and Cultural Background of Hospitalised Children in Ilesha. *Niger J Paediatr.* 1985; 12: 111–117.
 - 19 Ezeanochie M, Olasimbo P. Awareness and uptake of human papilloma virus vaccines among female secondary school students in Benin City, Nigeria. *Afr Health Sci.* 2020; 20(1): 45-50. doi:10.4314/ahs.v20i1.8
 - 20 Oluwole EO, Idowu OM, Adejimi AA, Balogun MR, Osanyin GE. Knowledge, Attitude and Uptake of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination among Female Undergraduates in Lagos State, Nigeria. *J Family Med Prim Care.* 2019; 8(11): 3627-3633. doi:10.4103/jfmpe.jfmpe_520_19
 - 21 Ndikom CM, Oboh PI. Perception, Acceptance and Uptake of Human Papillomavirus Vaccine among Female Adolescents in Selected Secondary Schools in Ibadan, Nigeria. *African Journal of Biomedical Research.* 2017; 20(3): 237–244. <https://doi.org/10.4314/ajbr.v20i3>.
 - 22 Akinleye HW, Kanma-Okafor OJ, Okafor IP, Odeyemi KA. Parental Willingness to Vaccinate Adolescent Daughters against Human Papilloma Virus for Cervical Cancer Prevention in Western Nigeria. *Pan African Medical Journal* 2020; 36. doi:10.11604/pamj.2020.36.112.19007.
 - 23 Gallagher KE, LaMontagne DS, Watson-Jones D. Status of HPV vaccine introduction and barriers to country uptake. *Vaccine.* 2018; 36(32 Pt A): 4761-4767. doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2018.02.003
 - 24 Shaikh MY, Hussaini MF, Narmeen M, Effendi R, Paryani NS, Ahmed A, et al. Knowledge, Attitude, and Barriers Towards Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Among Youths of Karachi, Pakistan. *Cureus.* 2019; 11(11): e6134 doi:10.7759/cureus.6134.
 - 25 Villarroel MA, Galinsky AM, Lu PJ, Pingali C. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in Children Ages 9-17 Years: United States, 2022. *NCHS Data Brief.* 2024; (495): 1-8.
 - 26 Rancic NK, Miljkovic PM, Deljanin ZM, Marinkov-zivkovic EM, Stamenkovic BN, Bojanovic MR, et al. Knowledge about HPV Infection and the HPV Vaccine among Parents in Southeastern Serbia. *Medicina.* 2022; 58(12): 1697. doi:10.3390/medicina58121697
 - 27 Dereje N, Ashenafi A, Abera A, Melaku E, Yirgashewa K, Yitna M, et al. Knowledge and Acceptance of HPV Vaccination and its Associated Factors among Parents of Daughters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional study. *Infect Agent Cancer.* 2021; 16(1): 58. doi:10.1186/s13027-021-00399-8