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**Adoption of a multicomponent intervention to improve HPV vaccination in France: a mixed methods study**

**Aurélie Bocquier**

*A Bocquier<sup>1</sup>, S Bruel<sup>2,3</sup>, A Gagneux-Brunon<sup>4</sup>, A Gauchet<sup>5,6</sup>, AS Le Duc-Banaszuk<sup>7</sup>, M Michel<sup>8</sup>, JE Mueller<sup>9,10</sup>, N Thilly<sup>1,11</sup>, PrevHPV Study Group<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>APEMAC, Université de Lorraine, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France

<sup>2</sup>Department of General Practice, Jacques Lisfranc Faculty of Medicine, Saint-Etienne-Lyon University, Saint-Etienne, France

<sup>3</sup>Health, Systemic, Process, Research Unit 4129, University Claude Bernard Lyon 1, University of Lyon, Lyon, France

<sup>4</sup>Team GIMAP, CHU de Saint-Etienne, Saint-Etienne, France

<sup>5</sup>LIP/PC2S, EA 4145, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France

<sup>6</sup>LIP/PC2S, Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Chambéry, France

<sup>7</sup>Centre Régional de Coordination des Dépistages des cancers-PdL, Angers, France

<sup>8</sup>ECEVE UMR 1123, Université de Paris Cité, Paris, France

<sup>9</sup>Emerging Disease Epidemiology Unit, Institut Pasteur, Université Paris Cité, Paris, France

<sup>10</sup>Arènes - UMR 6051, RSMS - U 1309, Université Rennes, EHESP, CNRS, Inserm, Rennes, France

<sup>11</sup>Méthodologie, Promotion, Investigation, Université de Lorraine, CHRU-Nancy, Nancy, France

Contact: aurelie.bocquier@univ-lorraine.fr

**Background:**

HPV vaccine coverage (VC) in France has always been lower than in most high-income countries. As part of the PrevHPV project, we developed and evaluated a school-based multi-component intervention to improve HPV VC among French adolescents. We assessed the adoption of the PrevHPV intervention among secondary schools and its associated factors.

**Methods:**

We carried out a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial (April 2021-June 2022) in 14/25 French school districts. The cluster was the municipality. Municipalities were eligible if there was only one secondary school and most inhabitants

aged 11-14 years attended this school. We then contacted the head of the school to ask him/her to participate in the study. Based on the Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance (RE-AIM) framework, we described municipalities' exclusions, schools participation and associated factors (Chi<sup>2</sup>, t-tests). We also used qualitative data from six focus groups with participating school staff to explore facilitators and barriers to adoption at the school level.

**Results:**

Compared to non-eligible municipalities (n = 2658), eligible ones (n = 1205) were smaller, less urban and deprived, with lower accessibility to general practitioners. Out of 346 randomly selected municipalities, 91 (26%) accepted to participate. Participating schools were smaller and located in more deprived municipalities than non-participating ones. During the trial, 31/91 (34%) schools discontinued intervention; we did not identify any characteristic associated with discontinuation. Qualitative data showed that several contextual factors can influence adoption at the school-level: human resources (school staff availability, turnover and attitudes towards vaccination, especially for school nurses); material (e.g. computer equipment) and financial resources; parents' attitudes towards vaccination.

**Conclusions:**

These results can guide policy making on school-based HPV vaccine promotion in France and Europe.

**Key messages:**

- The PreVHPV project is supported by the French health authorities and conducted by a multidisciplinary consortium to tackle a long-lasting public health concern in France.
- Should the intervention prove effective, these results are expected to help stakeholders scale-up the school-based PreVHPV intervention in France and other European countries.