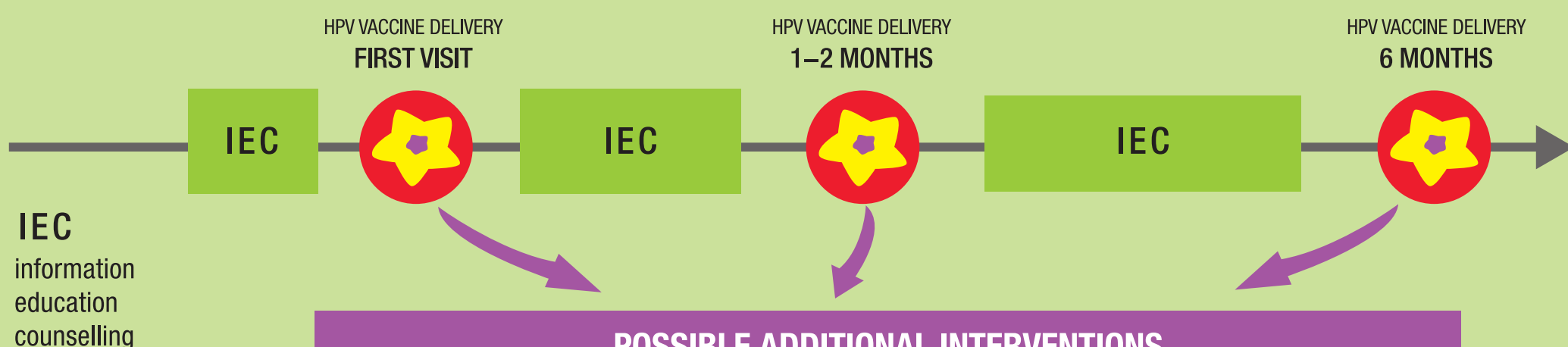


Combining delivery of the HPV vaccine with other adolescent-specific health interventions

A study to assess the feasibility, acceptability, cost and means of delivery



The introduction of HPV vaccines provides an opportunity to increase adolescents' use of other health interventions and capacity to receive health education messages



POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS		
<p>SCREENING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye test Schistosomiasis screening Anaemia screening 	<p>COMMODITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti helminthic (soil transmitted) Anti helminthic (schistosomiasis) Vitamin A/iron Bednets for malaria prevention 	<p>VACCINES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetanus/Diphtheria booster Hepatitis B Meningococcus Typhoid Rubella
<p>This is not a one-size-fits-all package, more a menu, selecting from which depends on several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the target group for the vaccine (there is a significant difference between the needs of 9-year-olds and 13-year-olds, and between boys and girls) the epidemiology of common diseases in the country national priorities and capacity . 		

KEY QUESTIONS

- What is the added value of delivering the HPV vaccine with other adolescent-specific health interventions?
- What is the impact of delivering the HPV vaccine with other adolescent-specific health interventions on the HPV delivery programme?
- What is the added value of including the HPV vaccine for the national cervical cancer control programme?

