

T. Schloemer, H. Hecht, K. Horstman, Care and Public Health Research Institute, Maastricht University, The Netherlands; tamara.schloemer@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Background

Adolescents of underserved communities face multiple health system barriers to access HPV vaccination. The Horizon 2020 project RIVER-EU will implement interventions to address these barriers in the migrant community in Greece, the Turkish and Moroccan communities in the Netherlands, the Ukrainian community in Poland and the Roma community in Slovakia.

Objective

→ To identify and pre-select promising evidence-based interventions that potentially meet the contextual needs of the target communities as a basis for transferability assessment

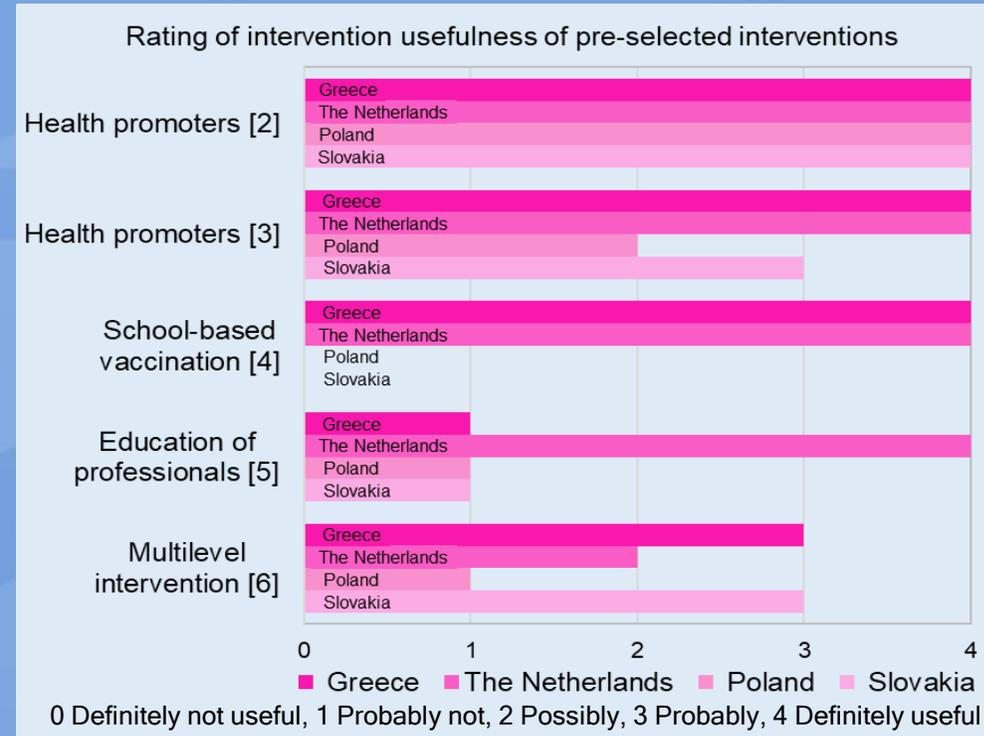
Methods

A systematic literature search identified 32 interventions. Based on the **PIET-T models of transferability** [1], we developed a methodology to assess the needs-based usefulness of an intervention for a target context:

- **Criteria of intervention usefulness:** health issue, population, intervention content, outcomes, up-to-datedness, applicability, general quality and usefulness of the evidence-base
- **Methodological workshops** with country members for independent assessment in each country
- **Rating of each intervention** by country members and local advisory boards for decision-making.

Results

Five interventions were pre-selected, with overlap: 2 interventions were selected by all countries [2-3], and 1 by 2 countries [4]. Further, 2 interventions were each selected by 1 country [5-6]. Trained community members to support HPV vaccination were considered promising in all countries [2-3]. In Greece and the Netherlands, an educational programme in schools was included [4]. Further, the Netherlands chose an intervention addressing providers' vaccine communication [5], and Slovakia a multilevel intervention [6].



Discussion

In their feedback on the assessment, country members valued the structured approach to address the complexity of understanding intervention usefulness from a target country perspective. Critical discussions on the interventions enabled to specify needs for further clarification, for adaptations, and alternatives to consider for transferability analyses.

→ Identifying potentially useful health system approaches to vaccination in specific contexts is a complex step that goes beyond analysing quality of primary evidence.

→ Our methodology for intervention selection emphasises the consideration of the unique needs of target communities to address health system barriers to vaccination.