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A health promotion intervention for vulnerable groups with low digital health literacy need

Key messages:
- Digital technologies must be created and for those who cannot or do not want to use digital tools, adequate alternatives must be
- Internet-based interventions could have a positive impact on informal caregivers, reducing the geographical barrier, promoting self-efficacy in managing their own emotions, reducing more frequent use of emergency services and a lower burden.
- Health literacy can lead to a greater number of hospitalizations, a preventive and health protective behaviors (DGS, 2019). Low health literacy allows optimizing healthy lifestyles and

Background:
- Vulnerable groups with low digital health literacy need intervention to improve HPV vaccination in France

Methods:
- Internet-based interventions could have a positive impact on informal caregivers, reducing the geographical barrier, promoting self-efficacy in managing their own emotions, reducing more frequent use of emergency services and a lower burden.
- Health literacy can lead to a greater number of hospitalizations, a preventive and health protective behaviors (DGS, 2019). Low health literacy allows optimizing healthy lifestyles and

Results:
- It was found that not all informal caregivers have access to the internet or digital technologies, and it was necessary to deliver the printed manual. Caregivers who accessed the interactive digital manual rated its content as very important, having accessed the suggested links without difficulty. The possibility of informal caregivers, reducing the geographical barrier, promoting self-efficacy in managing their own emotions, reducing more frequent use of emergency services and a lower burden.
- Health literacy can lead to a greater number of hospitalizations, a preventive and health protective behaviors (DGS, 2019). Low health literacy allows optimizing healthy lifestyles and

Conclusions:
- A feasible intervention program for school-aged children with Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) share key determinants like unhealthy diet, unhealthy 24h- movement behaviour and overweight. The manifest of the NCDs in childhood is other risks including overweight, obesity and raised blood pressure. Although the manifest of the NCDs in childhood is other risks including overweight, obesity and raised blood pressure. The accelerated their development begin during childhood. The

Expected outputs and outcomes include the

Acknowledgments:
- The authors would like to thank the informal caregivers who participated in the study and the administrative staff of the respective schools.

References:
- Imperatori & Giraldes, 2014
- Health Planning, through the elaboration of a diagnosis of the situation, definition of priorities, setting of objectives, selection of strategies, operational preparation and evaluation.
- Health care unit in Lisbon, through the promotion of digital training in health, giving individuals the opportunity to

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Background:
HPV vaccine coverage (VC) in France has always been lower than in most high-income countries. The French authorities launched in 2018 the PrevHPV national research program aimed at codeveloping with stakeholders and evaluating the impact of a multicomponent intervention to improve HPV VC among French adolescents.

Methods:
We identified three components to address main barriers to HPV vaccination in France: adolescents’ and parents’ education and motivation (component 1); general practitioners (GPs)’ training (component 2); and access to vaccination at school (component 3). We developed the intervention using the UK Medical Research Council framework for developing complex interventions as a guide. We used (i) findings from published evidence; (ii) primary data on knowledge, attitudes, behavior and preferences collected through a mixed methods approach (quantitative/qualitative studies, discrete choice experiment); (iii) the advice of stakeholders (e.g., adolescents, parents, school nurses, GPs) involved in working groups. We will evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency and implementation of the components (applied alone or in combination) through a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial. The primary endpoint is the HPV VC (≥ 1 dose) among adolescents aged 11-14 years, 2 months after the end of the intervention, at the municipality level.

Results:
Primary data highlighted the need to improve adolescents, parents and school staff knowledge on HPV and to help GPs communicate with patients on this topic. They provided guidance on the most effective communication contents. For each component, we codeveloped tools with a participatory approach (e.g., eHealth tools for adolescents, a decision aid tool for GPs). The trial will end in June 2022; 90 middle schools (i.e., about 40,000 adolescents) and 46 GPs accepted to participate.

Conclusions:
Should the intervention prove effective, results from the implementation evaluation will help us refine it before scaling it up.

Key messages:
- The PrevHPV study is supported by the French health authorities and conducted by a multidisciplinary consortium to tackle a long-lasting public health concern in France.
- It will add to the small number of studies that compared the effectiveness of various strategies to promote HPV vaccination and will provide key results on cost-effectiveness and implementation.