

Exploratory Analysis of Other Factors Impacting Vaccination

A series of exploratory models examined among the PP population the association between clinical site, age, gender, and study arm among the adolescent population. Young adult models were not created given the low level of vaccination in this population. Among adolescents, in univariate models of individuals from all arms combined, there were significant increases in receiving an HPV dose during the study period among those who started the study with 1-2 doses compared to those starting with 0 doses (64% vs. 41%, $p < 0.001$), females compared to males (58% vs. 42%, $p < 0.001$), and differences by age (70% for 11-12 year olds vs. 44% for 9-10 year olds, 42% for 13-15 year olds, and 43% for 16-17 year olds, $p < 0.001$). After adjusting for arm, study site, whether any doses of HPV had been received prior to the study enrollment, adolescent gender, and adolescent age category, having prior HPV vaccine doses was found to be associated with receipt of any vaccine dose during the study period (OR 2.75, 95% CI 1.78-4.25), as was female gender (OR 1.88, 95% CI 1.28-2.79), age 11-12 (OR 2.22, 95% CI 1.32-3.78, referent to 9-10; 13-15 OR 0.65, 95% CI 0.38-1.09, 16-17 OR 0.77, 95% CI 0.39-1.51) and clinic location (OR ranged 1.63-2.68 depending on site). Interaction terms between study arm and age, study arm and gender, and study arm and prior doses were not significant and therefore did not remain in the final model. Taken together, these results suggest that there was no differential impact of the study interventions by age or gender of the adolescent in the PP population.