Risk perception and mpox vaccine acceptability among people living with HIV in northern Nigeria

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METHODS: We used an explanatory mixed-methods design and structured questionnaires administered to a clinic-based sample of people living with HIV (n=430), followed by in-depth interviews with a purposive sub-sample (n=20). Data were analyzed using binary logistic regression and the framework approach.

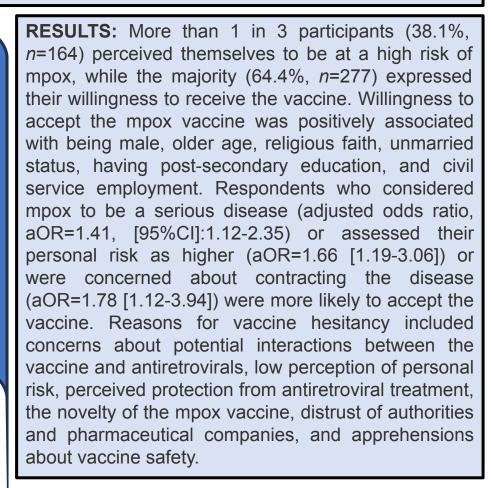
Conclusion: Mpox risk perception and vaccine acceptance were suboptimal. Vaccine acceptance was influenced by sociodemographic characteristics, perceived susceptibility, and health behavior-related factors. Targeted risk communication that addresses specific concerns and barriers will enhance acceptance of mpox vaccination among people living with HIV in Nigeria.

BACKGROUND: There is a dearth of information regarding mpox risk perception and vaccine acceptance among people living with HIV, especially in countries with dual burden of HIV and mpox, such as Nigeria. The purpose of this study is to assess risk perception and mpox vaccine acceptability among people living with HIV in northern Nigeria.



"I don't think I am at a higher risk of getting mpox compared with those who are HIV-negative. The HIV drugs we are taking can prevent any virus that will attack us since they improve our body's immunity."

35-year-old woman



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