



Opportunistic Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Campaigns in South African Township Communities: A Five-Year Immunization Analysis and Health Benefits Assessment

Makhrosh Zulu¹, Kgoshoa Mogapeng², Sifiso Mabaso^{1,3}

¹ African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) South Africa

² Department of Epidemiology, University of the Witwatersrand

³ University of the Witwatersrand

Published: 14 September 2001 | **Received:** 26 April 2001 | **Accepted:** 02 August 2001

Correspondence: mzulu@outlook.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18727890](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18727890)

Author notes

Makhrosh Zulu is affiliated with African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) South Africa and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kgoshoa Mogapeng is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, University of the Witwatersrand and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Sifiso Mabaso is affiliated with University of the Witwatersrand and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a significant public health concern in South Africa, particularly among township communities where access to healthcare and vaccination services may be limited. A comprehensive search of peer-reviewed databases was conducted using keywords related to HPV, vaccination, and township communities. Studies published between and were included, with a focus on studies reporting vaccination coverage data and post-vaccination health outcomes. Findings indicate that the overall HPV immunization rate in targeted township populations reached approximately 58%, with notable variations depending on specific HPV types and vaccine brands used. Furthermore, significant reductions in high-risk HPV prevalence were observed among vaccinated individuals. Opportunistic HPV vaccination campaigns have demonstrated substantial public health benefits in South African township communities, particularly in increasing immunization coverage and reducing the incidence of high-risk HPV infections. Public health initiatives should prioritise continued vaccine distribution efforts in underserved areas to further enhance HPV immunization rates and mitigate associated health risks. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, HPV vaccination, township communities, health benefits, immunization rates, public health, epidemiology*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge