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## Preparing for microbicide clinical trials in Lagos, Nigeria: Barriers and incentives

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### OBJECTIVES

Clinical trials on vaginal microbicides have been conducted in Nigeria in recent years. This study was conducted to assess the willingness to participate as subjects in vaginal microbicide trials among artisans in Lagos, Nigeria.

### METHODS

Self-administered questionnaires were completed by 247 respondents with age ranging from 13 to 29 years. The questions were in Pidgin English which is an adulterated form of English language widely spoken among the respondents. SPSS version 12 data editor was used to analyze data. Univariate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (95 % CI) were used to evaluate the correlates of willingness to participate (WTP) in microbicides trials.

### RESULTS

A total of 41% of the respondents reported that they will be willing to participate in vaginal microbicide trials. Higher willingness was associated with prior sexual experience (OR = 1.23, 95% CI: 1.12–1.53), involvement in high risk sexual behavior (OR = 1.35, 95% CI: 1.05–1.62), higher levels of awareness about HIV/AIDS (OR = 1.37, 95% CI: 1.14–1.45) and monetary incentives (OR = 1.39, 95% CI: 1.02–1.42). Decreased WTP was associated with concerns about physical harm (OR = 0.62, 95% CI: 0.21–0.54), social stigmatization (OR = 0.71, 95% CI: 0.42–0.68) and colored microbicides (OR = 0.81, 95% CI: 0.46–0.63).

### CONCLUSION

The level of WTP recorded indicates that much work still needs to be done in the area of educating potential subjects in microbicide trials about their safety. Incentives for would-be subjects should also be a part of the planning to encourage greater participation in these trials.