



HPV VACCINATION: INCREASING PARENTAL AWARENESS ON PREVENTING CANCER IN THEIR CHILDREN

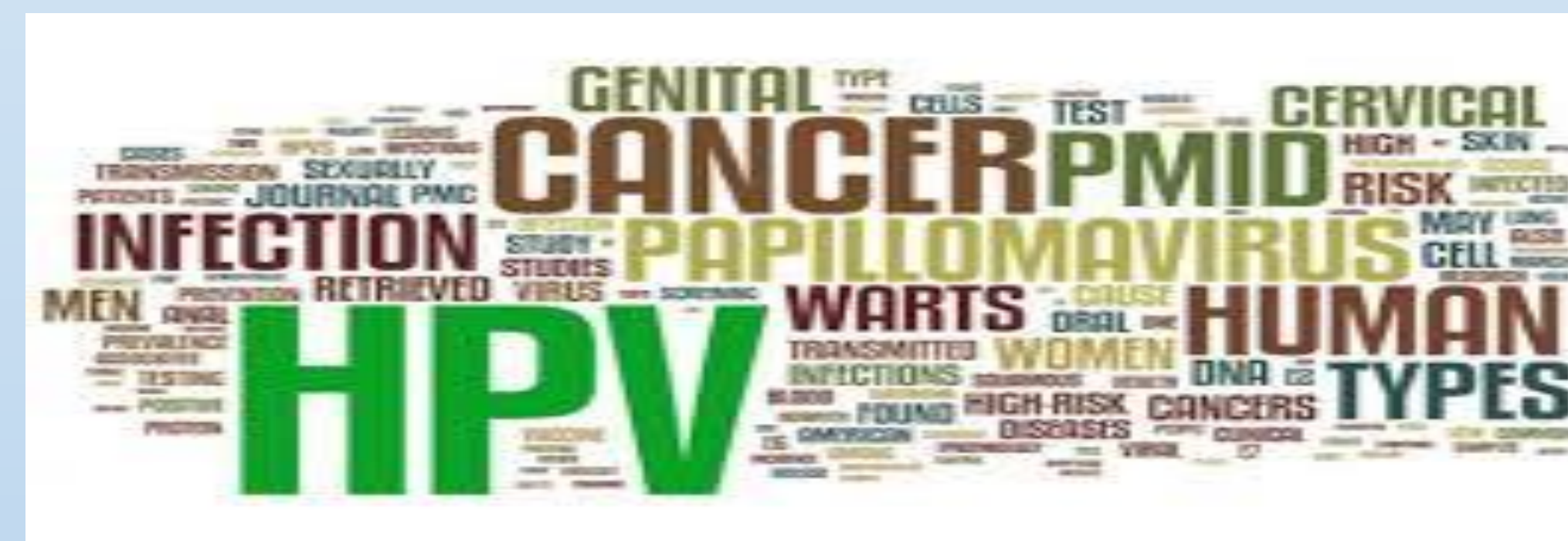
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INTRODUCTION

- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2018), human papillomavirus (HPV) is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections with over 14 million new cases of HPV in 2008.
- Only 31.9% of females and 21.8% of males aged age 13 to 17 have completed the three series of HPV vaccination. (Varman et al. 2018)
- Factors such as parental and adolescent preference, personal ethical values, provider's recommendation, financial cost, and parental awareness can influence HPV vaccine uptake (Roberts, Murphy, Moss, Wheldon, & Psek, 2018).

PURPOSE/SIGNIFICANCE

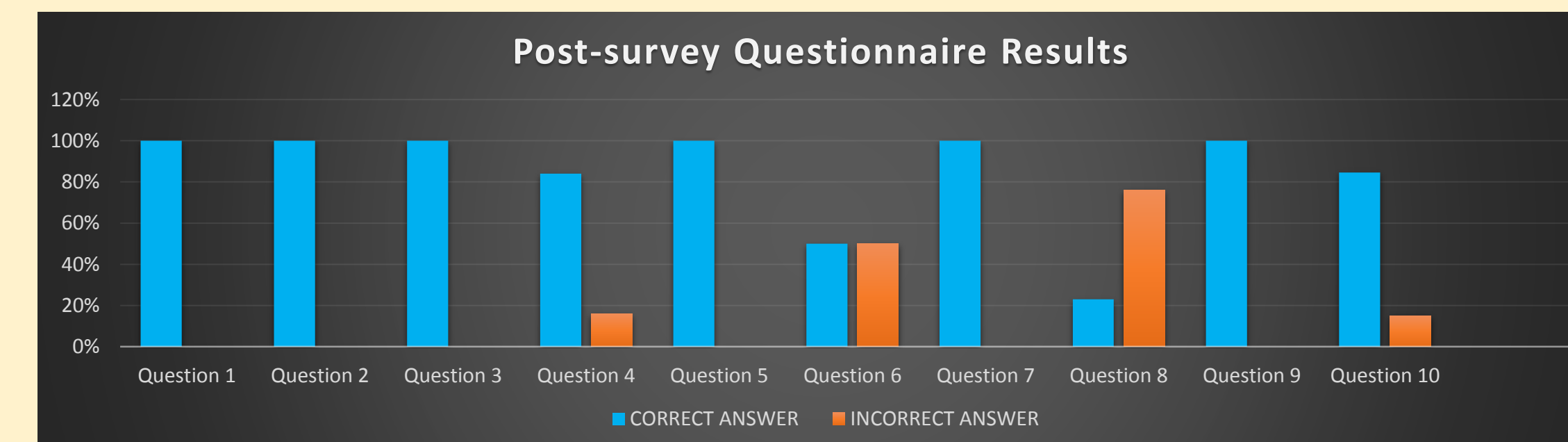
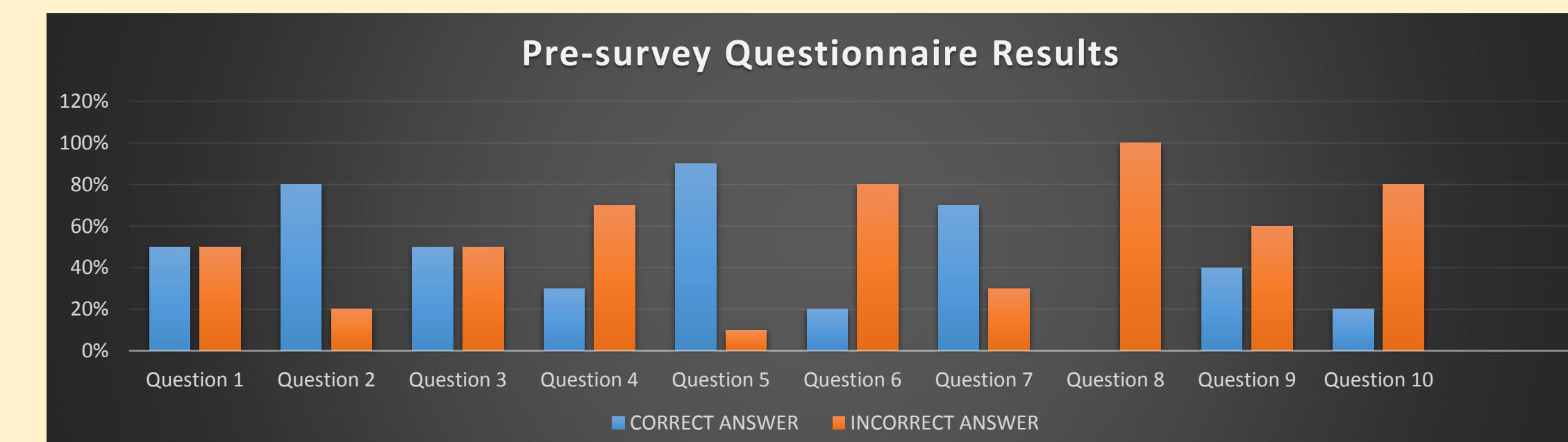
- According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2013), HPV vaccines have helped reduce the incidence of cervical cancer and cancers caused by HPV
- The project will contribute to parental awareness on the importance of appropriate HPV vaccination schedule for their children.
- Educate the parents of both male and female children on the important of increasing HPV vaccine uptake.



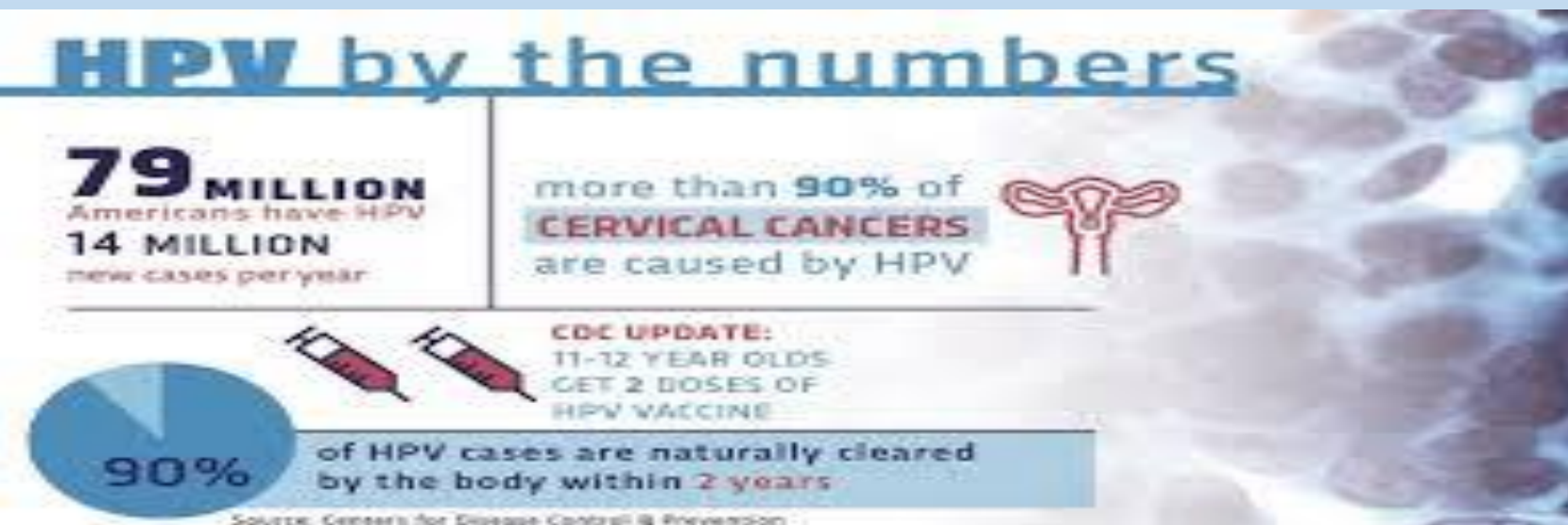
METHODOLOGY

- Application was submitted to IRB December 11th, 2018
- IRB approval received on January 23, 2019
- Permission to carry out the implementation was granted Limitless Christian Fellowship located at 12110 Murphy Rd, Ste B, Stafford, Texas, 77477
- Flyers were posted
- The target audience: parents and family members of children ages 11 and up
- Participants: total of 13
- Pre-survey was administered
- Educational PowerPoint presented
- Post-survey was administered to assess participants' knowledge
- Evaluation questionnaires were handed out to rate graduate students and content of the presentation.
- Educational materials provided to participants

EVALUATIONS/OUTCOMES



The overall average from pre-survey to post-survey revealed a 39% improvement in HPV disease and HPV vaccination awareness after the PowerPoint presentation.



LITERATURE REVIEW

- Combination of policies including; Medicaid expansion, policies permitting HPV vaccination in pharmacies, school entry requirement, and classroom sex education mandates consistently produced high HPV vaccination uptake rates compared to single policies (Roberts, Murphy, Moss, Wheldon, and Psek 2018)
- The most frequently reported barrier was parental belief that HPV is unnecessary in children who are not sexually active. (Javaid et al., 2016)
- Both parental awareness and provider recommendation are strong predictors of HPV vaccine uptake (Rahman et al., 2014)

THEORETICAL/CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Health Belief Model

Notion: People fear diseases and health actions are motivated in relation to the degree of the fear and the benefits obtained (McEwen & Wills, 2014). This framework was used to investigate the participants' perception of HPV susceptibility, and severity, and their perceived barriers and benefits to HPV vaccination. The cue to action and self-efficacy directed the educational presentation on HPV prevention.

PROBLEM

HPV is responsible for almost all cervical, anal, oropharynx, penile, vaginal cancers and 90% of genital warts (Rahman, Laz, McGrath, & Berenson, 2014). HPV is usually transmitted through vaginal or anal intercourse, but it can occur through oral-genital or genital-genital contact as well (Wang & Palefsky, 2015).

IMPLICATIONS

- Despite the fact that HPV is one of the most commonly sexually transmitted infections, lack of awareness regarding HPV and preventive measures still exist.
- Healthcare providers can improve HPV vaccine uptake through community based education
- Areas for further research includes determining the efficacy of the vaccine beyond the age limit of 26.

REFERENCES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018). Genital HPV infection-fact sheet. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>

McEwen, M., & Wills, E. M. (2014). *Theoretical basis for nursing* (4th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Wang, C. J., & Palefsky, J. M. (2015). Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections and the importance of HPV vaccination. *Current Epidemiology Reports*, 2(2), 101-109.