HPV VACCINATION: INCREASING PARENTAL AWARENESS ON PREVENTING CANCER IN THEIR CHILDREN
Adeola Areo, RN, BSN; Kia Crawford, RN, BSN; Chichy Nwachukwu, RN, BSN
Prairie View A&M University College of Nursing Houston, TX

INTRODUCTION

HPV by the numbers

- 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).

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).

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. (Javajd, et al., 2016)
- Both parental awareness and provider recommendation are strong predictors of HPV vaccine uptake (Rahman et al., 2014)

THEORETICAL/CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical basis for nursing: 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).

- 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 factors such as parental and adolescent awareness.

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.

REFERENCES