



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF HPV VACCINE AMONG NURSING STAFF IN A TEACHING INSTITUTE

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT

Background: Carcinoma cervix is the second leading cause of death of all cancers affecting women. Cervical cancer is a vaccine preventable cancer(1) Timely screening and vaccination is an effective strategy to combat preventable cervical cancer(1) This study is to assess Knowledge And Awareness Of Carcinoma Cervix Among Nursing Staff In A Teaching Institute and Create awareness regarding Primary prevention of carcinoma cervix by HPV vaccine

INTRODUCTION

- Studies have shown that cervical cancer is the 3rd most common genital cancer among women in world [2]
- Most common genital cancer in india[2]
- Human papilloma virus is non enveloped, double stranded DNA viruses.
- HPV 16&18 are high risk sub types with oncogenic potential
- Other subtypes are HPV - 6,11,31,33,45,52,58

Risk Factors

Early exposure to sexual activity, Multiple sexual partners, Multiple pregnancies, Poor genital hygiene

WHO introduced 90-70-90 approach[2]

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment by 2030
- Various vaccines are available in the market such as Gardasil9 (nonavalent- 6,11,16,18,31,33,45,52,58), gardasil (quadrivalent- 6,11,16,18), cervirax (bivalent- (16,18)
- Dose varies with age- 9- 14 years of age 2 doses(0,6-12 months)
- > 15 years of age 3 doses(0,1&6 months)
- Nursing staff play an important role in cervical cancer prevention and awareness
- Lack of appropriate knowledge ,negative attitude towards vaccination and sreening is considered one of the most important factor for poor acceptance of these services

Aim

- This study is done to Improve acceptability of vaccine in the community

Objectives

- To assess knowledge regarding HPV vaccination in preventing Carcinoma cervix among nursing staff.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- **Study Design-** Cross Sectional Study
- **Sample Size-** 100
- **Source Of The Data-** Government Nursing college

Inclusion Criteria

Nursing staff who have given consent for participating in the study

Exclusion Criteria

Nursing staff who have not given consent

RESULTS

Assessment Of Knowledge

- Knowledge assessed via questionnaire regarding carcinoma cervix and HPV vaccine as a pre test
- Small lecture regarding carcinoma CERVIX and HPV vaccine and post test conducted
- 100% of staff knew the causative agent
- 98% of staff knew the cancer was preventable
- 97% knew that carcinoma cervix is vaccine preventable
- 88% aware of correct age for vaccination
- 50% are aware of correct dose as per age

Assessment Of Knowledge Concerning Cervical Cancer , Hpv Vaccination[1]

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONSE	
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER:	AWARE	NOT AWARE
CAUSATIVE AGENT	100%	-
VACCINE PREVENTABLE CANCER	98%	2%
RISK FACTORS	80%	20%
A) MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS	67%	33%
B) POOR SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS	13%	87%
C) ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	20%	80%
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HPV VACCINE:	50%	50%

DISCUSSION

- In our study 99% of nursing staff knew that vaccines against HPV are available INDIA
- 72% nursing Staff are ignorant towards getting vaccinated as vaccination is a choice our country not compulsion
- New Programmes mainly aiming towards HPV vaccination acceptance amon nursing staff should be implemented as they are close contact with community an create awareness among them regarding carcinoma cervix and its prevention b carcinoma cervix
- Ignorance mainly contributes for failure of vaccination
- Everyone must be aware of the global burden of carcinoma cervix and appropria measures to reduce it.
- Staff should provide awareness among patients or their relatives so that more and mo
- people get awareness and get vaccinated
- Vital role of implementation of various government health schemes lies in hands nursing staff
- As more people get vaccinated burden of carcinoma cervix on public health gradual decreases
- Similar study conducted by nandi H et al the study of the prevalence of knowledge and vaccination status of HPV vaccine among health care students at a tertiary health care center in western india showed 70% are aware of

vaccine for carcinoma cervix while our study 98% are aware.

- Similar studies done by swarna priya at al Knowledge, attitude and practices regarding HPV Vaccine among Medical and Paramedical students in India, Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention And the results were comparable to this study in terms of awareness regarding carcinoma cervix. But in our study the awareness was about 100% and in their study it isnt much.
- In our study the awareness regarding HPV vaccine among nursing staff is excellent but regarding self vaccination among nursing staff
- The percentage is 28% and it can be improved by decreasing the cost

CONCLUSION

- As the vaccine is expensive ¬ included in universal immunization programme people are not getting vaccinated
- Hence we request FOGSI national body for remmendation of introduction of HPV vaccine in universal immunization schedule

Declarations

- **Conflict Of Interest-** Nil
- **Ethical Approval:** This study was conducted after obtaining our institutions human research ethical committee approval
- **Informed Consent:** consent from each one of nursing staff participating in study was taken prior to start of the study

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