



HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS; Knowledge and Vaccine Acceptance Among Undergraduates In a Tertiary Institution in Southeast Nigeria.

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BACKGROUND

- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted viral disease.
- Although some infections maybe sub clinical and transient, there are certain strains that persist and progress to precancerous lesions and invasive cervical cancer.

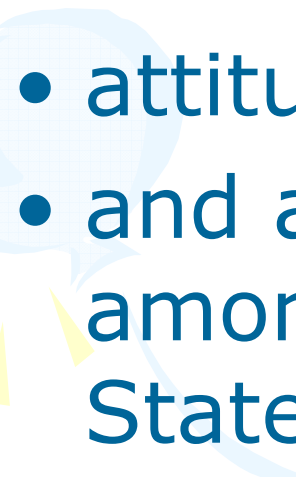

Thus a cause of cancer related mortality in women world wide which can be prevented with regular PAP tests and HPV vaccine.

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- While the HPV vaccine is available worldwide, acceptance in the developing countries are unknown.



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To assess the

- knowledge of HPV,
 - attitude
 - and acceptance towards HPV vaccine among undergraduates in Ebonyi State University.
 - Suggest ways of improvement
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MATERIALS AND METHODS

- 200 semi-structured questionnaires were distributed to all the participant in Public lecture in Nov 2008 at the University Auditorium.
- Questionnaire
- Analysis was by the use of the Epiinfo Statistical Package.
- Limitation: Convenience sampling



RESULTS

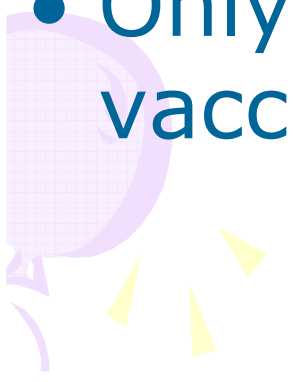
- 64 female and 77 male students.
 - Mean age = 20.7(\pm 2.0) range=17-30 years.
 - 63(44.7%) had heard about the virus.
 - knowledge about HPV was limited.
 - Only 7(11.1%) knew prevention by use of vaccine.
 - Only 29(20.6%) want to be immunized if vaccines are made available.
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Table 1: Knowledge on HPV?

General Knowledge on HPV	n	(%)
• The most common sexually transmitted infection	32	(22.7%)
• A sexually transmitted infection but not the commonest	27	(19.1%)
• It affects Skin and Mucous Membrane on the body	32	(22.7%)
• Causes Penile Cancer	27	(19.1%)
• Causes Vulva Cancer	32	(22.7%)
• Causes Warts	19	(13.55%)
• Causes cancer of the cervix	27	(19.1%)
• Has cure	15	(10.6%)
• Has no cure	26	(18.4%)
• Can resolve without treatment	8	(5.7%)
• Causes HIV/AIDS	31	(22.0%)
• Have no idea	2	(1.4%)

Table 2: Knowledge on mode of transmission of HPV

Knowledge on HPV Transmission	n	(%)
• Transmitted by genital contact	34	(24.1%)
• Transmitted by blood transfusion	46	(32.6%)
• Mother to Child during vaginal delivery	15	(10.6%)
• Anal sex	26	(18.4%)
• Oral Sex	23	(16.3%)
• Shaking of hands	0	(0.0%)
• Bathing in same water	1	(0.7%)
• Sharing towels and pants	14	(9.9%)
• No idea	3	(2.1%)

Table 3: Is there a test for HPV?:

Yes	=59	(95.2%)
No	=3	(4.8%)
No Idea	=0	(0.0%)

Table 4: Is there a treatment for HPV?:

Yes	=34	(53.9%)
No	=27	(42.9%)
No idea	=2	(3.2%)



DISCUSSION

- The most significant public health initiatives of this decade.
- World projected rates of the burden of invasive cancer is over one million cases per year by 2050.¹
- Introduction of vaccine for use in Nigeria.
- Low knowledge of this virus among the target age group most vulnerable in this study which is similar to other studies.^{1,2,3,4}


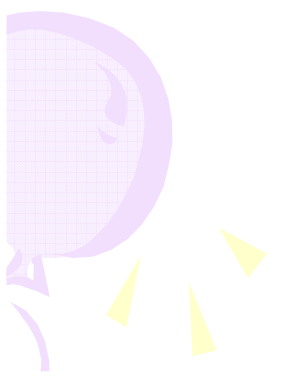


DISCUSSION CONT.

- Willingness to receive vaccine was low in this group this contrast study among adolescent in Italy (Giuseppe 2008) were the vast majority of the respondents professed intent to receive an HPV vaccine.²but similar to that by Hoover in US.⁵
- Willingness and motivation to receive vaccine is important or else efforts to get the vaccine will be without any benefit.
- Unless an HPV vaccine were actively promoted as part of a National safe sex campaign that goes beyond just condom use, it is likely that most man and women will not be vaccinated.



CONCLUSION

- Knowledge of HPV is low, suggesting the need for greater awareness and education among our youths about HPV and its consequences.
 - Providing professional information on HPV vaccination is very important.
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THANKS FOR LISTENING



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