

Attitude and Knowledge Related to HPV Vaccine among Medical Officers

Dr. Rajneesh Kumar

DCO, Department of Food & Drugs Administration, Haryana, India

Abstract: *It is possible to obtain human papillomavirus vaccines that protect against cervical cancer and other diseases linked to human papillomavirus. Due to the absence of a national immunization programme, vaccination rates in India are low. Researchers conducted an in-depth study to learn about Medical Officers views on HPV and their intentions to get vaccinated against it. The results of a cross-sectional study on HPV knowledge and attitudes among Medical Officers were presented. The entire population is represented by the selection of a subset of the population. Results show that Medical Officers adequately informed about HPV and the HPV vaccine.*

Keywords: knowledge, attitudes, human papillomavirus vaccine, Medical Officers

I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer claims the lives of almost 493,000 people globally each year, with a death toll of 274,000. Four out of five of these fatalities are caused by a lack of or inefficient screening programmes for cervical cancer in underdeveloped nations. India, which has a population of around one-sixth of the world's, bears one fifth of the world's cervical cancer burden. On the other hand, the United States and other developed nations, such as Canada, UK, and Netherlands have an average of 30.7 per 100,000 people who are HIV positive. Cervical cancer death rates in Australia are 18.6 per 100,000 women, about 11 times higher than in the United States (1-3). Cervical cancer fatalities caused by HPV infection may be significantly reduced with HPV vaccines. As a result of the fact that sexual activity should begin before this age, HPV vaccinations are suggested for females aged 9 to 15. As a result, governments must think about how to conduct HPV vaccination programmes in a way that is acceptable to parents. HPV and cervical cancer have been shown to be under-recognized by many parents. According to the researchers, HPV vaccines might encourage individuals to start dating earlier and raise their sexual risk. Despite these worries, parents generally accept HPV vaccinations, according to recent study (4-6).

There is an increased risk of HPV infection and cervical cancer, as well as belief that HPV infection can be severe; belief that the HPV vaccine is effective; and the recommendation of a Pediatrician in a review of studies on vaccine acceptability in the United States and elsewhere, according to a new study Parents are preventing their children from obtaining the HPV vaccine because of their worries about the vaccine's cost, safety, pain, or adverse effects, as well as its potential to encourage more sexual activity (7-10). For cervical cancer prevention and control to be effective, it is essential that the illness and vaccination be widely known and understood. Female and male college students are equally at risk for HPV infection since they are more autonomous, but they have the option of being vaccinated with their parents' agreement and are within the age range for a good vaccination result. The burden of illness and control of cervical cancer in India may be reduced and even eliminated if people in India are educated about HPV infection, cervical cancer, and the vaccines available to prevent it. Cervical cancer cases may be reduced by making young people aware of the necessity of HPV testing and prevention (11- 13). After India's recent clearance of Merck's quadric valiant vaccine, further study is required to identify whether or not parents from a range of contexts are willing to enable their children to be vaccinated against HPV. As an optional vaccination with a price tag of \$ 120 (Rs 5800) each dose, there are severe worries regarding whether Indian parents would vaccinate their children. There has been a lot of research done in industrialized nations like the United States and Europe on the subject of parental acceptance, but in places like India, there have been very few studies. During this research, adolescents in various Cities of India were asked about their knowledge and attitudes concerning the HPV vaccination.

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

The results of a cross-sectional study on HPV knowledge and attitudes among Medical Officers were presented. From June 2021 to November 2021, a six-month study was conducted as part of this research. 60 Medical Officers will participate in the study. It incorporates the research strategy, the research design, and the study population. The studies design, including the number of participants, the size of the sample, how the data were collected, and how the results were analyzed.

2.2 Sample

The entire population is represented by the selection of a subset of the population. It was decided to use a simple sampling technique to select Medical Officers from the Global Heart and Skyline Hospital for this research project. Medical Officers were randomly picked until a sufficient sample size had been achieved. In order to answer research questions, data must be organized, analyzed, and summarized. A primary purpose of data analysis is to make it easier to study and test research ideas. A spreadsheet is used to organize the gathered information.

2.3 Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20's descriptive and inferential statistics. The association between the independent and dependent variables was examined using Chi-square statistics. Statistical significance is defined as a probability of 0.05 or less.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted on 60 participants who met the inclusion criteria (n=60). A total of 60 Medical Officers in Table 1 depicts the socio-demographic characteristics of the research population with respect to their degree of knowledge about Medical Officers. Some 50 percent are 22-30 years old, another half are 31-35.. This chart shows the gender breakdown of all the offspring. It reveals that there are equal numbers of men and females in every group (50 percent). The bulk of the Medical Officers are fresher's (63.3 percent). The distribution of Medical Officers based on the level of education is education distribution. As can be seen, the vast majority of the women had at least a diploma (40 percent). Medical Officers, 23.4 percent had an advanced degree (Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing), while 18.3 percent had a bachelor's degree (B.Sc. nursing). More than 13% of moms lack formal education, and just 5% of moms have graduated. Fewer than half of the dads attended college (36.7 percent).

The results suggest that the majority of the youngsters were Hindus (83.3 percent). Christian children make up 10% of the population, whereas Muslims make up 6.7% of the population. In most cases, HPV vaccine was given to the majority of youngsters (75 percent). About a quarter of youngsters were not protected against HPV vaccinations. Prior information about HPV was based on this source HPV is a topic that most youngsters learn about in Their nursing training , according to one study (33.3 percent). Medical Officers learned about HPV via family members in 30% of cases and from the papers in 25% of cases. More than half of young people lack basic information, according to a new study (56.7 percent). 36.7 percent of youngsters have somewhat acceptable understanding, while just 6.6 percent have adequate knowledge. The knowledge score has a mean and standard deviation of 133.1889, according to the findings. There is a range of 8 to 20 points that may be scored. 52% is the average percentage

Table 1: Level of knowledge on adolescent

Demographic variables of the respondents	Inadequate (<50%)		Moderately are quite (50%-75%)		Adequate (>75%)		X ² value	P value
	Frequency	Percentage	Freq uency	Perce ntage	Freq uency	Perce ntage		
Age in years								
21-30	19	31.7	11	18.3	0	0	4.470 5	0.1069(NS)
31-40	15	25	11	18.3	4	6.7		
>41	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender								



Male	36	58.7	25	39.7	2	3.3	-	-
Female	34	56.7	22	36.7	4	6.7		
Standard of the Medical Officers							2.792	0.2474(NS)
GNM	11	18.3	8	13.3	3	5	7	
PBBS / B.Sc.	23	38.3	13	21.7	1	1.7		
Education of the mother								
No formal education	3	5	3	5	2	3.3		
Primary education	7	11.7	3	5	1	1.7	7.756	0.4576
Secondary education	15	25	8	13.3	1	1.7	1	(NS)
Higher secondary education	8	13.3	6	10	0	0		
Graduation	1	1.7	2	3.3	0	0		
Education of the father								
No formal education	6	10	6	10	1	1.7		
Primary education	12	20	7	11.7	3	5	6.377	0.6049
Secondary education	8	13.3	7	11.7	0	0	8	(NS)
Higher secondary education	7	11.7	2	3.3	0	0		
Graduation	1	1.7	0	0	0	0		
Income of the family per month								
Rs.4000-6000	19	31.7	9	15	2	3.3	2.363	0.669(NS)
Rs.6000-10000	12	20	9	15	2	3.3	6	
AboveRs.10000	3	5	4	6.7	0	0		
Type of family								
Nuclear family	8	13.3	6	10	2	3.3	2.310	0.6787(NS)
Joint family	22	36.7	15	25	2	3.3	8	
Extended family	4	6.7	1	1.7	0	0		
Religion								
Hindu	28	46.7	19	31.7	3	5		0.1652(NS)
Christian	5	8.3	0	0	1	1.7	6.491	
Muslim	1	1.7	3	5	0	0	9	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HPV vaccination								
Yes	25	41.7	17	28.3	3	5	0.099	0.9513(NS)
No	9	15	5	8.3	1	1.7	8	

In order to educate patients about HPV16, healthcare providers must have sufficient information and attitude about HPV vaccination. Since poor nations account for 88% of the world's cervical cancer burden, increasing the adoption of HPV vaccines should be a top priority. Adolescent females were the subjects of a descriptive research to see how much they knew and cared about the Human Papilloma virus (HPV). The samples were chosen using a simple sampling method. Skyline and Global Heart Hospital, participated in the research. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Medical Officers were asked to participate in this research to see how much they knew and cared about the Human Papillomavirus. Medical Officers between the ages of 21 and 31 years old were the focus of this research, which examined their knowledge, attitudes, and actions. This research is non- experimental and cross-sectional, employing a descriptive survey methodology. Prophylactic vaccines are being sought because of the high incidence of disease and death that may result from genital HPV-induced lesions, as well as the low level of

protection that is provided by natural infection. In the battle against cervical cancer, HPV vaccine development has showed progress (14, 15).

According to these findings, the HPV vaccination is poorly understood and often disregarded. Analyses of data demonstrate that the majority of teenage females lack basic information (56.7 percent). 20-22 More over a third (36.7%) of Medical Officers between the ages >40 have fairly acceptable knowledge; just 6.6% have adequate knowledge (21-30). Similar results were also reported by Pandey et al. in this journal. Many risk factors for cervical cancer development and their causal relationship to HPV from India were known to more than 90% of those who took part in the research. Cervical cancer awareness in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka was found to be at 66%, 58%, and 57%, respectively, among those surveyed by the two countries. According to the study, just 19 percent of individuals had had HPV vaccines. (20) According to a study by Naziet al., physicians had a higher degree of HPV awareness than non-physician healthcare workers and were more likely to be vaccinated. Participants in the study who had not been vaccinated were 48 percent less likely to take part. Money and education aren't the only factors that have a role in raising awareness of HPV.

IV. CONCLUSION

HPV vaccination uptake was very low, as was Medical Officers general understanding of the virus and its vaccine. The majority of respondents, on the other hand, were in favor of receiving the HPV vaccination. Medical Officers of India should be educated about the HPV vaccination via health education initiatives.

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