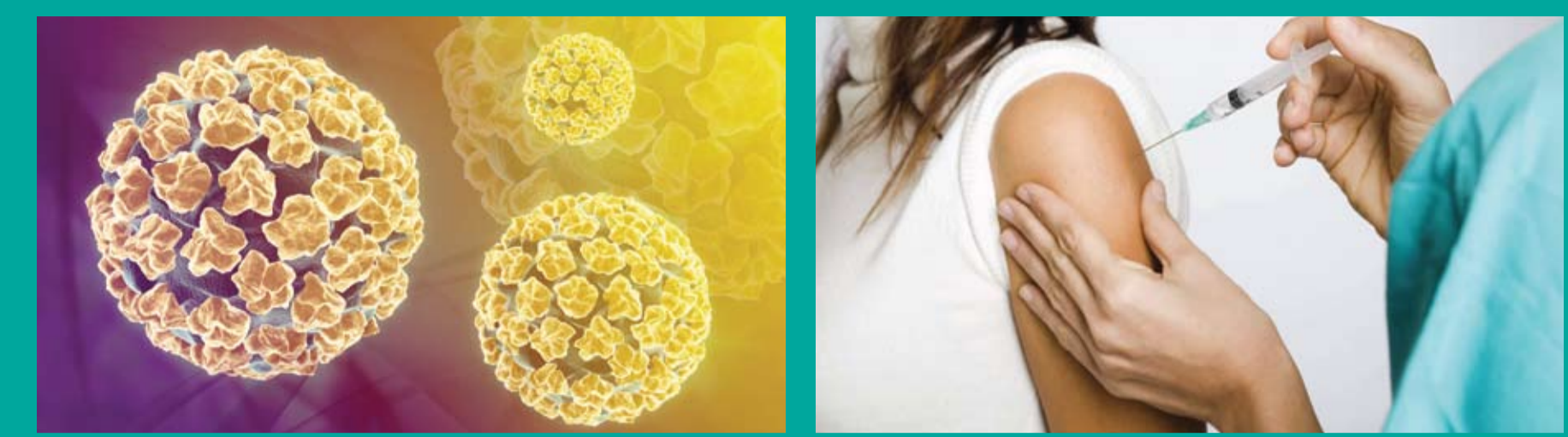


STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, DECISION MAKING AND ACCEPTANCE OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINATION AMONG PARENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KOTA BHARU

Mastura M S¹, Juwita S¹, Siti Suhaila M Y¹, Zahirudin W M².

Department of Family Medicine¹, Department of Community Medicine²; School of Medical Sciences, Health Campus Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia



INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women and fifth most common cancer in the entire general population in Malaysia¹. The primary prevention, HPV vaccine is only approved for use in females in Malaysia². Children rely on parents not only for the consent even for the guidance and information about the vaccines³.

OBJECTIVES

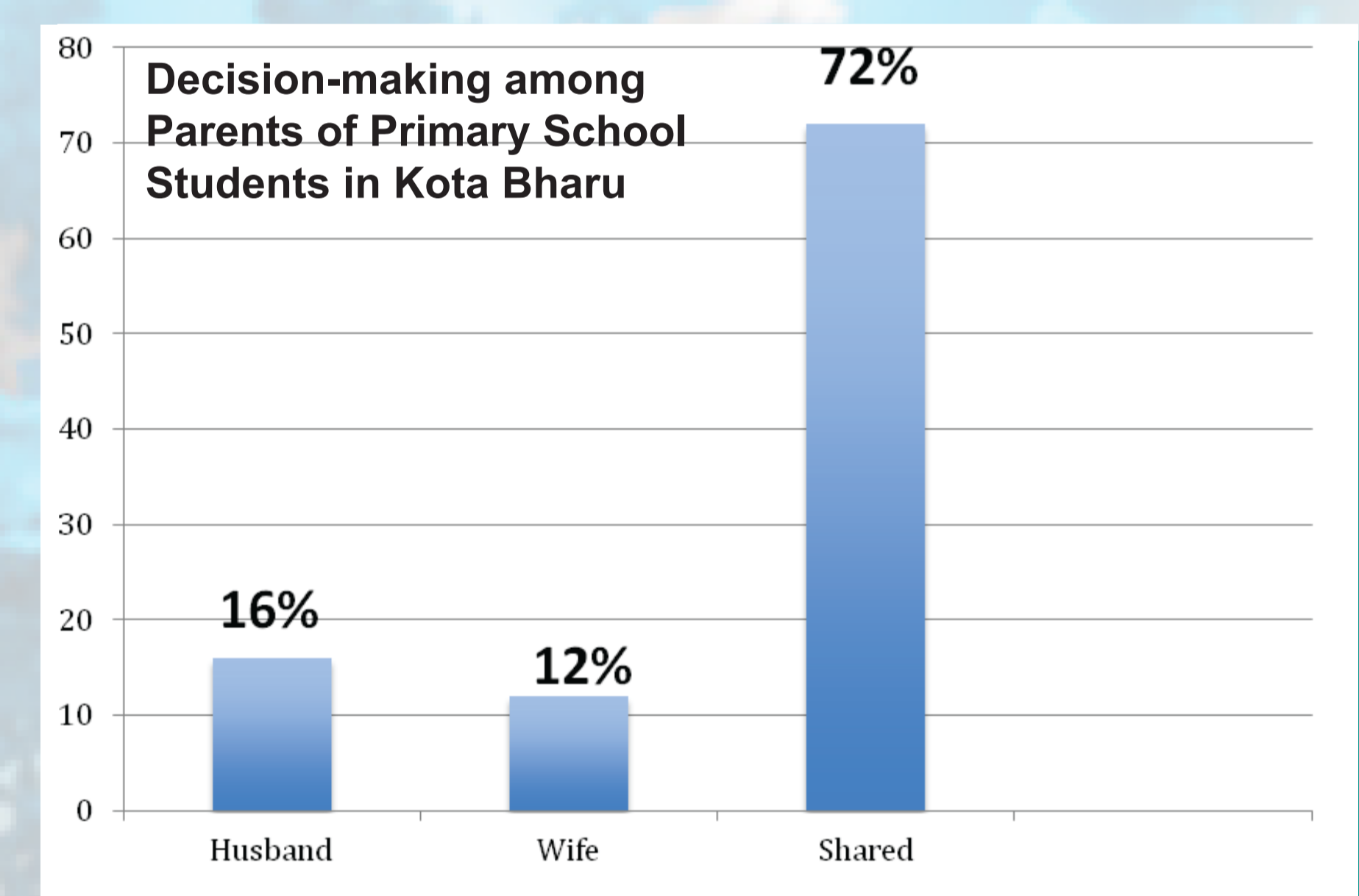
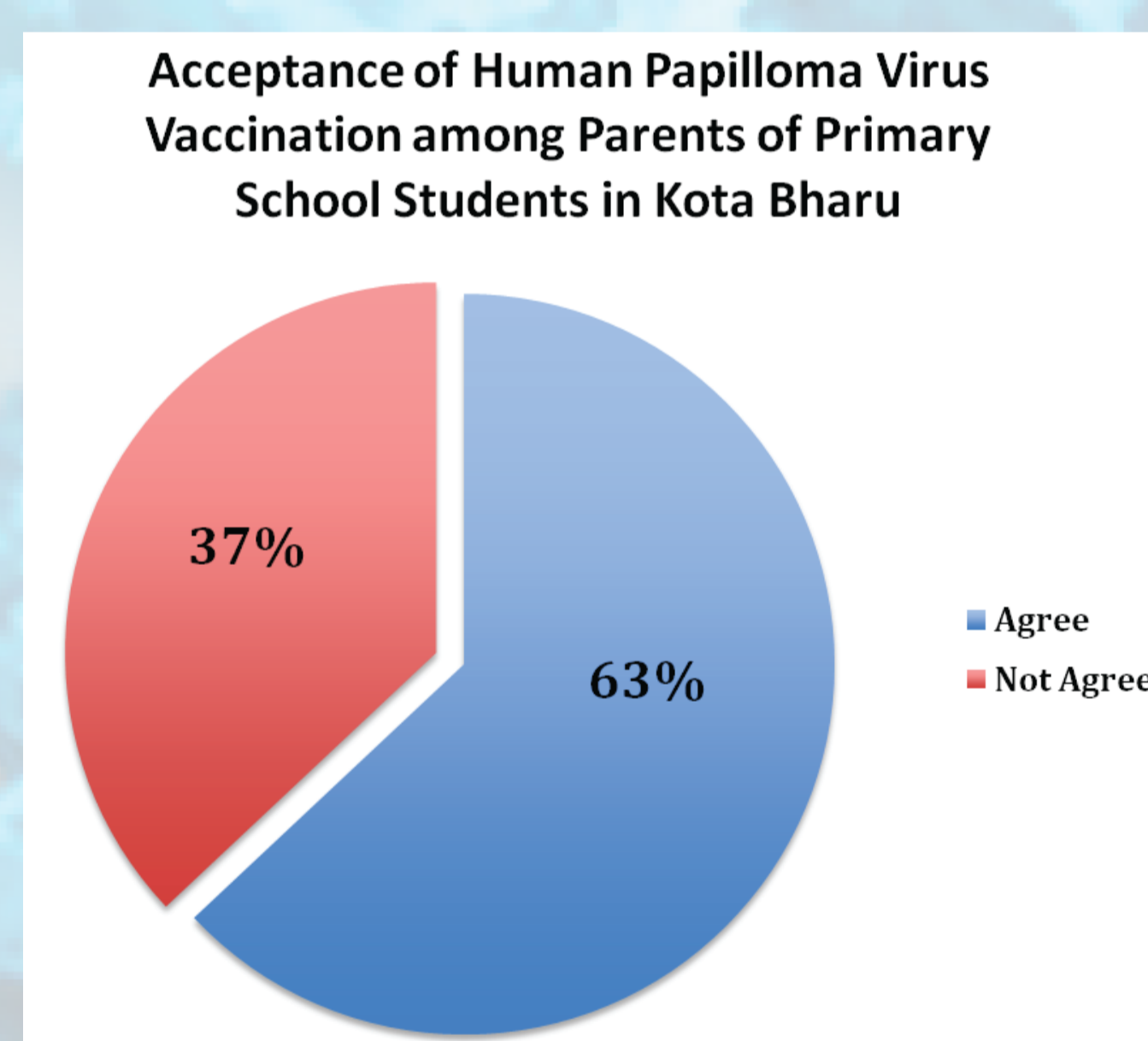
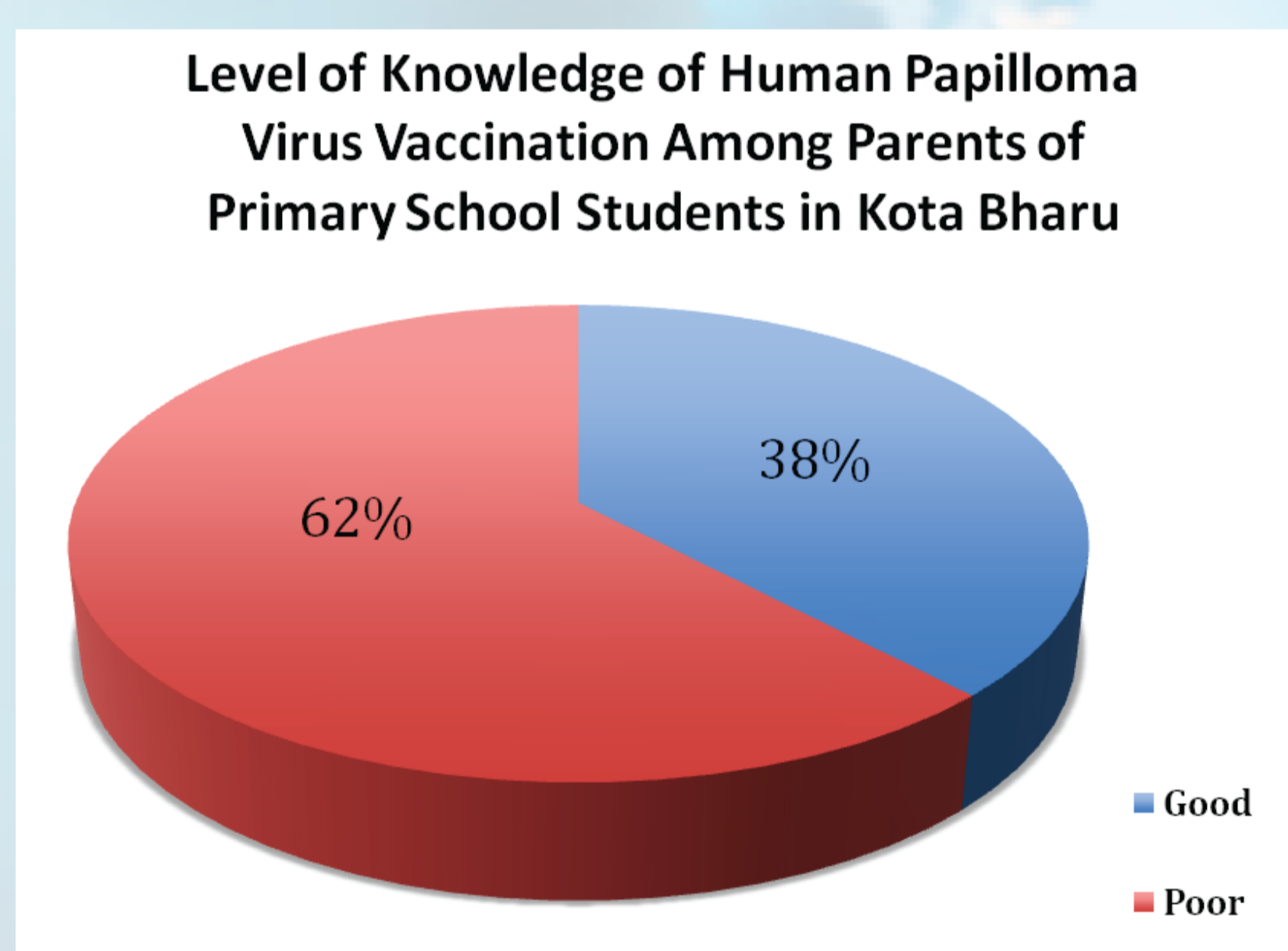
The study to determine the level of parental knowledge, decision making and acceptance of HPV vaccination, and association between knowledge and acceptance.

METHODS

This cross sectional study was conducted among 280 parents of primary school students in Kota Bharu for 12 months duration. Systemic random sampling and a validated self administered questionnaire was used to assess knowledge of HPV vaccination. Data was analysed using SPSS ver 22.

RESULTS

Parents with good knowledge in Kota Bharu was 38% and 62% was poor. Most decision regarding vaccination was a shared decision, 72%. The proportion of acceptance of HPV vaccine for girls was 63%. Level of knowledge (good) has significant association with acceptance of HPV vaccine (95% CI 7.319,36.403, p<0.001).



	Agree	Not Agree	Total
Good	98 (56%)	8 (7.6%)	106 (37.9%)
Poor	77 (44%)	97 (92.4%)	174 (62.1%)
Total	175 (100%)	105 (100%)	280 (100%)

Table 1: Crosstab Level of Knowledge and Acceptance of HPV Vaccination

Level of knowledge (good) has significant association with acceptance of HPV vaccine (95% CI 7.319,36.403, p<0.001).

Table 2: Associated factor of Acceptance of HPV Vaccination by Multiple Logistic Regression Model

Variable	b	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p
Level of knowledge	2.793	16.32 (7.32, 36.40)	<0.001

Parents with good knowledge has 16 times the odd compared to poor knowledge accept HPV vaccine.

CONCLUSION

Parents' level of knowledge is low despite the implementation of the HPV vaccine since 2010. Vaccine acceptance is dependent on the level of knowledge. Parents play an important role in determining the success of HPV vaccine program⁴. The trend of decision making has changed in Malaysian family as most couples make joint decisions in allowing vaccinations on their child as compared to traditionally decision making by father⁵.

REFERENCES

1. CDC, N. C. I. (2013). Cervical Cancer Statistic
2. Malaysia, M. o. H. Program Vaksinasi HPV Untuk Wanita. LPPKN: 1-4.
3. Public Health, M. o. H. (2010). HPV Vaccine Implementation.
4. Jaspers, L., et al. (2011). "Parental acceptance of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination in Indonesia: A cross-sectional study." *Vaccine* **29**(44): 7785-7793.
5. Archin S, et al. (2012). "KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND ACCEPTABILITY OF A HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE AMONG STUDENTS, PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN THAILAND." *PubMed* **43**(2): 340-353

KEYWORDS

HPV vaccine, knowledge, decision making, acceptance, parents