KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND INTENTION TO OBTAIN HPV VACCINATION AMONG MALE AND FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES STUDENTS AT THE SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE, ST. LUCIA

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| FACULTY NAME | DR. ESTHER SHIRLEY DANIEL  
MRS. TISHA NELSON-GEORGE.,  
MRS. GLORIA RAMDEEN-MOOTOO. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONFLICT OF INTEREST</td>
<td>NONE</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPLOYER</td>
<td>THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINIDAD &amp; TOBAGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONSORSHIP/COMMERCIAL SUPPORT</td>
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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

• **Session Goal**
  Investigate the knowledge, attitude and intention to obtain HPV vaccination of subjects.

• **Sessional Objectives**
  1. To determine the knowledge, attitude and intention to obtain HPV vaccination among subjects.
  2. To examine the association of knowledge, attitude and intention to obtain HPV vaccination with selected social, demographic variables among subjects.
INTRODUCTION

- Globally the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is one of the most prevalent sexually transmitted diseases (Planned Parenthood, 2013).
- According to the World Health Organization (2012) practically all cervical cancer cases (99%) are linked to genital infection with HPV which is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract.
- Although both men and women are affected by HPV, HPV vaccinations are not as widely promoted within the male population (Staggers, Brann, & Maki, 2012).
NEED FOR THE STUDY

- No research has been conducted in St. Lucia on HPV and a cancer registry has only been created early 2016.
- HPV Test has only been recently introduced in 2015 by one of the private laboratories and the samples are taken to Jamaica for testing.
- The St. Lucia Public Health Act 1975.
- There is a presumption that there is lack of decision making by the Ministry of Health of St. Lucia to make available the vaccine, to provide parent education on HPV and the vaccine.
- Socioeconomic implications for the population at large and the entire country due the lack of availability of the HPV vaccine.
NEED FOR THE STUDY

 In St. Lucia, the age group most affected by HPV ranges from 11-21 years in males and 11-26 years in females (Ribeiro et al., 2015).

 Initiation of policy and enabling the Ministry of Health to see the need for vaccination.

 There is a presumption of lack of proper education of both parents, children; Unavailability of vaccine and lack of knowledge on the risks of HPV, exorbitant price of the vaccine and the HPV test in St. Lucia, lack of information on the benefits of HPV vaccinations.

The conceptual framework of the study was based on the Health Belief Model with individual perception and likelihood of taking action.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Misconceptions and misperceptions of HPV and HPV vaccinations.
- Minimal knowledge level and awareness of HPV vaccine and cultural hurdles of HPV vaccination.
- A general lack of knowledge about HPV and HPV vaccine among males and females in some Caribbean countries.
- The high cost attributed to the HPV vaccine.
- Concerns about HPV infection, genital warts, fear of cervical cancer, and physician’s recommendations were the foremost motives for subjects in the various studies to have a positive intention for vaccination.
- In general the various studies revealed some concerns about HPV vaccine efficacy, vaccine safety and side effects, overall cost of vaccine and the availability of insurance coverage for same (Fesenfeld, Hutubessy & Jit, 2014; Jit et al., 2014; and Laprise et al., 2014).
METHODOLOGY USED

Research Design

- Target population
  - Sampling
  - Study subjects
  - Instrument

- Male and female undergraduate students of a college in St. Lucia.
  - Stratified Random sampling
  - 16-29 years old, undergraduate students of Sir Arthur Lewis Community College in St. Lucia N=100
  - Self-administered questionnaire

- Data collection
  - Descriptive and inferential statistics

Data analysis
A random stratified sample

**Step 1:** Initially the entire lists of students studying in the selected college were obtained from the principal.

**Step 2:** A second list were prepared from departments of the college, namely Division of Arts, Science and General Studies; Department of Health Sciences; Department of Agriculture; Department of Teacher Education; and Department of Technical, management Studies.

**Step 3:** A third list consisting of students from this department were obtained from principal / coordinator. The Division of Arts, Science and General Studies; Department of Teacher Education; Division of Technical, management Studies were selected randomly.

**Step 4:** From this list 10% of the samples were drawn using random tables to select samples.

**Step 5:** A total sample size of 100 students were selected for the study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>32%</th>
<th>68%</th>
<th>56%</th>
<th>35%</th>
<th>9%</th>
<th>59%</th>
<th>32%</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>1%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>African</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer not to answer</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Distribution of Race, Migration Background, Past sexual intercourse

- **Race**: Mixed (33%), Asian (3%), East Indian (2%), African (4%), Caucasian (2%), unknown (2%)
- **Migration Background**: yes (25%), no (93%)
- **Past sexual intercourse**: yes (7%), no (75%)

- Past sexual intercourse: yes (75%), no (25%)
- Migration Background: yes (7%), no (93%)
- Race: Mixed (33%), Asian (3%), East Indian (2%), African (4%), Caucasian (2%), unknown (2%)
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Awareness of HPV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awareness of HPV Vaccination</th>
<th>Vaccinated against HPV</th>
<th>Need for vaccination</th>
<th>History of abnormal pap smear or HPV infection</th>
<th>Heard of viruses</th>
<th>Heard of HPV vaccine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
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</table>
HEARD OF HPV

HEARD ABOUT HPV VACCINE FROM

- Health care provider: 18%
- Friend: 9%
- Television: 21%
- Radio: 21%
- Internet: 21%
- School: 1%
- Others: 27%
- None: 2%
- Don't Know: 5%
- No: 40%
- Yes: 55%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
Knowledge, attitude and intention to obtain HPV vaccination among the respondent \( N=100 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of HPV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>23.45</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>15.62</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV causes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>21.37</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV and gender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>19.54</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV is preventable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV infection is serious</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>0.00**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(** Significant at <0.01 level; * Significant at <0.05 level; NS= Non Significant)
Factor Analysis of knowledge, attitude and intention to obtain HPV vaccination with selected social, demographic variables among subjects.  

N=100
CONCLUSION

- Eighty-two percent (82%) of Subjects did intend to get vaccinated against HPV.
- A mere one percent (1%) strongly opposed getting the vaccine.
- The most popular reason that Subjects intended to get HPV vaccination was for cancer prevention.
- 78% of Subjects agreed to obtain the vaccine for cancer prevention. On the other hand, 20% of the Subjects still remain undecided and a mere 2% did not agree to obtain the HPV vaccine for cancer prevention. This shows the dire need for educational programs on HPV vaccination and its benefits in St. Lucia.
REFERENCES

The word "Thank you" is written in different languages:

- obrigado
- Dank U
- Merci
- mahalo
- Köszi
- спасибо
- Grazie
- Thank you
- Mauruuru
- Takk
- Gracias
- Dziękuję
- Děkuju
- danke
- Kiitos