

Factors Contributing to the Decrease of HPV Immunizations in Hawaii

Jordanne Calderon
University of Hawaii at West Oahu

Abstract

A 2016, journal study sought to address the reasons why parents & guardians were not vaccinating their children with the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine. The journal listed vaccine cost, parents reluctance to talk about sex, & over all knowledge or sense of importance about the HPV vaccine as the main contributing factors. The journal surveyed 120 practicing OBGYN, pediatricians, & general family medicine, rather than directly surveying parents or guardians who make the decision of letting their children receive the vaccine. The journal also found that 20% of physicians were giving incorrect information about HPV. Many physicians also suggested making the HPV vaccination a requirement to attend public school. My focus in this project is to understand the factors that contribute to the decrease of immunizations from parent & guardian view point. I want to represent parents in a study to display their views on HPV vaccination. I want to also address the need to inform parents thoroughly to make better autonomous decisions in their child's health.

Introduction & Research Question

Introduction

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the most sexually transmitted infection. Certain types of HPV can cause cancer in individuals who are exposed to it. HPV is so common that almost every unvaccinated person who is sexually active will get HPV at some time in their life. Because health care providers are not required to report HPV infections to the Department of Health, the number of cases occurring annually in Hawaii is unknown. According to the Center of Disease Control (CDC), 79 million Americans, most in their late teens and early twenties, are infected with HPV. In most cases, HPV goes away on its own and does not cause any health problems. When HPV does not go away, it can cause health problems, such as genital warts and cancer. The HPV vaccine was created to protect against complications caused by HPV, including cancers. The CDC recommends children receiving a 2-dose vaccination within a 6-12 month time period, before the age of 15. Children can start the vaccine process at the age of 9

Research Question

Did "Promoting and Providing HPV Vaccination in Hawaii: Barriers Faced by Health Providers" represent parents & guardian decisions on HPV vaccination well & are there other factors that could contribute to the decrease of vaccinations?

Hypothesis

A survey is given to parents should result in findings parallel to the initial reading. If the results are parallel, then the survey represented parents and guardians decisions well?

Research Design & Data Collection

Unit of Measurement

Parents who have lived in Hawaii for 5 years

Methods

43 parents were given a 10-question survey tailored to understand their ability to afford the vaccine, what they know about HPV, their reluctance to talk about sex, & their overall stance on the HPV vaccination

Results

Has your child's medical provider recommended the HPV vaccination?

51.2% of parents responded YES

48.8% of guardians responded NO

Are you aware of the potential side affects of taking the HPV vaccination and what the vaccine contains?

47% of guardians understood the potential side affects of the HPV vaccine & what it contained

According to Planned Parenthood, the HPV vaccine can cost up to \$240 per dose without insurance. Does your health insurance cover the HPV vaccination or are you able to pay for it?

65% of guardians insurance covered the HPV vaccination

True or False: "My child is not at risk for HPV, if they are not sexually active until marriage"

67.4% of guardians responded FALSE

34.9% of guardians responded TRUE

Would you allow your child to participate in a sexual education or health course in school?

93% of guardians responded YES

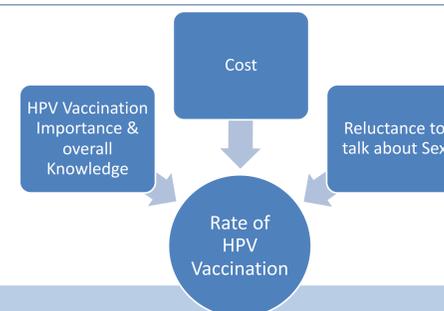
It is important to discuss sexually transmitted disease and sexually transmitted infections with your child?

On a scale of 1-5, 5 being very important, all guardians responded in the range of 3-5

Should a child be required to receive an HPV vaccination in order to attend school in Hawaii?"

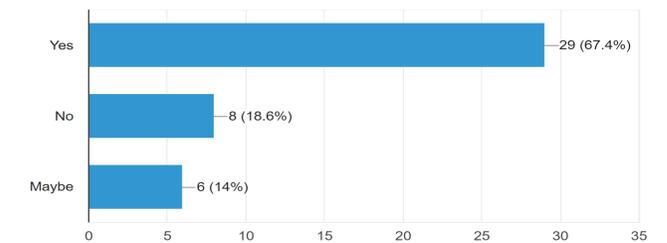
44.2% of guardians responded YES

55.8% of guardians responded NO



Would you allow your child or children to receive the vaccination?

43 responses



Discussion

How can we inform guardians about HPV better so that they can make informed, autonomous decisions in their child's health?

Conclusions

- Less than 50% of guardians understood the side affects of the HPV vaccination & what it contains
- Almost half of parents have difficulty affording the HPV vaccine
- There is a lack of understanding HPV transmission
- Many parents would allow their children to take a sexual education course
- Many parents think it's important to discuss safe sex
- A majority of parents would allow their child to receive the HPV vaccination



Contact



Jordanne Calderon, student
Email: jscaldcr@hawaii.edu
Phone: 1(808) 840-7447

References

- Ashlyn Tom, H. R.-L.-N. (April 2 2016). Promoting and Providing HPV Vaccination in Hawaii: Barriers, 1069-1077. International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Vol. 41, No. 3. (September 2015). No Reduction in Protection Seen Among Women Who Missed HPV Vaccine Doses After the, 165
- Kinoshita, Tomomi, Abe, Ryu-ta, Hinenio, Akiyo, Tsunekawa, Kazuhiro, Nakane, Shunya, & Ikeda, Shu-ichi. (2014). Peripheral Sympathetic Nerve Dysfunction in Adolescent Japanese Girls Following Immunization with the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine. Internal Medicine, 53(19), 2185-2200.
- Markowitz, L., Liu, G., Hariri, S., Steinau, M., Dunne, E., & Unger, E. (2016). Prevalence of HPV After Introduction of the Vaccination Program in the United States. Pediatrics, 137(3), E20151968.
- Musto, R., Siever, J., Johnston, J., Seidel, J., Rose, M., & Mcneil, D. (2013). Social equity in Human Papillomavirus vaccination: A natural experiment in Calgary Canada. BMC Public Health, 13(1), 640.