A Review of Literature Regarding North American Parent’s Perceptions about the HPV Vaccine and the Effect They Have on Vaccine Uptake in Their Adolescent Daughters Ages 9 to 26

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A Review of Literature regarding North American parent’s perceptions about the HPV vaccine and the effect they have on vaccine uptake in their adolescent daughters ages 9 to 26

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PATIENT CARE ISSUE

Background and Significance
A woman dies every 2 minutes due to HPV related illness.3
Cervical Cancer is the 5th most common cancer worldwide.3
Every year approximately 471,000 new cases are diagnosed.3
Decreased risk of HPV related illnesses with vaccine development.
Lack of uptake suspected to be impacted by parental knowledge deficit.
Previously, these illnesses received little attention by parents and healthcare providers, even with the very evident increase in newly diagnosed patients.
Without education, rate of infection will continue to increase as vaccine uptake remains stagnant.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE QUESTION

Question: How does education from healthcare providers impact parents perceptions about HPV related illnesses and vaccine uptake?

P- Parents of adolescent girls ages 9 to 26.
I- Intentional education to parents about risks of HPV virus and benefits of vaccine.
C- Education versus no education of population and impact on vaccine uptake.
O- (1)Well informed population about HPV and vaccine.1 Recognition by healthcare providers about the needs to education and vaccination.

REGISTERED NURSE INTERVIEW

Parents Perceptions:
Believe side effects/risks may still outweigh benefits
Not much research on vaccine, so no need for vaccine
Think vaccine is only for an “STD” and their kids “won’t do that stuff”
Parents usually view the vaccine as promoting/condoning sexual behaviors
Knowledge of HPV:
Generally know it is an STD, but not that it can lead to other issues
There are many different strains that lead to many issues parents are unaware of
Faculty Education on Disease and Vaccine:
In hospital setting, education only done if vaccine is ordered
Education is usually targeted at parents rather than adolescents/children
More education is done in a doctor’s office to keep patients vaccines up to date
Healthcare providers state need for HPV vaccine then educate patients as needed
Healthcare providers hand out HPV vaccination information pamphlets to parents
Faculty Priority to Increase Awareness/Upake of HPV and Vaccine
Not a lot of research on side effects/efficacy
Vaccine is not highly promoted in hospital settings
More of a priority in doctor’s offices where they focus on keeping vaccines recent4

RESULTS

Positive Perceptions
Parent’s expressed both positive and negative views of the topic.
Positive Perceptions
Positive perception when recommended by health providers.
Physicians uniquely persuasive in addressing perceived barriers.
Parents consenting to vaccination often exemplified knowledge of cervical cancer and HPV related illnesses or had history of the disease.1
Negative Perceptions
Concern with vaccine efficacy.
Belief that the disease was not common.
Parent’s expressed concern that by consenting to vaccination, they were condoning early sexual behaviors in their adolescent daughters.
Healthcare providers displayed a lack of knowledge about the vaccine.1

RESULTS

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

More research on the vaccine is needed in order to make valid recommendations to healthcare providers and parents of adolescents.
Increased education to adolescents and parents is needed to raise awareness of risks of HPV related illnesses and benefits of vaccination.
Healthcare provider education needed for response to negative perceptions and needed uptake of HPV vaccination among adolescents.5

REFERENCES

4. Stacy, Personal Interview. 5 November 2012.