P1-43: A Review of the Literature Identifying Factors Influencing the Implementation of an HPV Prophylaxis Program

Author List:
Presenting Author: Deborah L. Baptist
Additional Author: Susan McCrone

Presenting Author: Deborah L Baptist
Address: 65 Kingsnorth Blvd.
Woodbridge, Ontario L4L 8J1
Canada
Ph: 905-605-0804
Fax:
Email: deblbaptist@yahoo.com
Institution: West Virginia University

Additional Author: Susan McCrone
Address: WVU School of Nursing Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center P.O. Box 9600
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505-9600
United States
Ph: 304-293-5446
Fax:
Email: smccrone@hsc.wvu.edu
Institution: West Virginia University

Presentation Preference: Student poster submission

Abstract Categories:
Research Interest Groups (RIGs)

Abstract:
Introduction: The purpose of this study is to identify factors influencing the implementation of an HPV Prophylaxis Program. The aim was to critically appraise the evidence to inform a potential educational program and policy initiatives. Background/Significance: Approximately 6.2 million Americans are infected with HPV yearly. Estimates for new cases of HPV associated cervical cancer are approximately 10,800. In 2006, the FDA approved the HPV vaccine Gardasil® for use in females 9 to 26 years of age. The use of Gardasil® has been incorporated into federal recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and translated into clinical guidelines by the American Cancer Society; however, issues remain as to the best way to implement these guidelines.

Method(s): A literature search from 2004-2009 was used to identify key areas with the potential to influence routine HPV prophylaxis. Databases searched included: PubMed, National Guideline Clearinghouse, and CINAHL using the key words: Gardasil vaccine, HPV, HPV
vaccine, and legislation of the HPV vaccine. Articles selected for inclusion included: discussion of the oncogenic nature of HPV, discussion of current guidelines on HPV vaccine administration, and applicability to the implementation of a program of HPV prophylaxis.

**Results:** Key factors influencing implementation included the knowledge and personal beliefs of both lay persons and health care professionals. These factors were ascertained prior to the use of Gardasil®. Future program development requires a multifaceted strategy designed to introduce HPV prophylaxis in a step-wise approach utilizing community, state, and federal resources. Such a program currently exists in Canada and this program could be used as a model in the U.S.

**Discussion & Conclusions:** One of the initial steps in the development of a program of HPV prophylaxis is recognition of the influence that personal beliefs and values have on the acceptance of an HPV vaccine. Future research must focus on the knowledge and beliefs held by parents, providers, potential vaccine recipients, and legislators. Research that allows generalizability of findings will provide a foundation on which educational efforts and policy initiatives can be developed.

**Abstract History:**
This abstract has not been presented or accepted for presentation in whole or in part at the SNRS or other scientific meeting.

**Financial Disclosure:**
No, I (or a member of my immediate family) have not received something of value* from or own stock (or stock options) in a commercial company or institution related directly or indirectly to the subject of my presentation.

**FDA Disclosure:**
The FDA has cleared all pharmaceuticals and/or medical devices for the use described in this presentation.

**Non-Exclusive License:**

**Submitted by:**
deblbaptist@yahoo.com