

Knowledge, attitudes and acceptability of human papilloma vaccination amongst primary school girls (9 years and above) in Minakulu Sub-County Oyam district

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Cervical cancer is a serious health concern in Uganda that can be prevented by early Human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination. Sound knowledge and positive attitudes highly influence acceptability and uptake as the vaccine becomes available. Acceptability studies are thus mandatory to highlight potential barriers and guide immunization policies. This descriptive analytical study determines knowledge, attitudes and acceptability of HPV vaccination amongst primary school girls aged ≥ 9 years in Minakulu Sub County, Oyam district-Northern Uganda. Systematic sampling of 415 pupils and 5 purposively selected key informants was conducted using semi structured questionnaires. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS 16.0. Directed content analysis of themes of transcribed qualitative data was conducted manually. Of the 415 respondents, majority 82.9% (n=344) would accept and recommend an HPV-vaccine, majority 57.6% (n=239) had not been vaccinated. 39.5% (n=64) were not sure of the site where the HPV vaccine is administered, 45.3% (n=188) believed it is harmful to the body, 29.9% (n=124) had never had of HPV vaccine. 9.6% (n=40) disagreed when asked whether cervical cancer affects only females while 9.2% (n=38) were not sure. There was generally limited knowledge about cervical cancer and HPV vaccine that requires massive community sensitization to improve on vaccine uptake amongst the targeted population.

Biography

Namanya Vian Katagwah has completed fourth year Bachelor's degree in Human Medicine and Surgery at Gulu University, he also has 1 year experience in community health, project management and rural research in Uganda at the age of 23. He has not yet published any papers but he has been invited for the European Cancer prevention Annual meeting in Belgium and also to publish his research in the European journal of Cancer prevention. He is currently a principal investigator with medical students research association.

Molecular targeted therapies using botanicals for Prostate cancer chemoprevention

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In spite of the large number of botanicals demonstrating promise as potential cancer chemopreventive agents, most have failed to prove effectiveness in clinical trials. Critical requirements for moving botanical agents to recommendation for clinical use include adopting a systematic, molecular-target based approach and utilizing the same ethical and rigorous methods that are used to evaluate other pharmacological agents. Preliminary data on a mechanistic rationale for chemoprevention activity as observed from epidemiological, *in vitro* and preclinical studies, phase I data of safety in suitable cohorts, duration of intervention based on time to progression of pre-neoplastic disease to cancer and using a valid panel of biomarkers representing the hypothesized carcinogenesis pathway for measuring efficacy must inform the design of clinical trials. Botanicals have been shown to influence multiple biochemical and molecular cascades that inhibit mutagenesis, proliferation, induce apoptosis, suppress the formation and growth of human cancers, thus modulating several hallmarks of carcinogenesis. These agents appear promising in their potential to make a dramatic impact in cancer prevention and treatment, with a significantly superior safety profile than most agents evaluated to date. The goal of this presentation is to provide models of translational research based on the current evidence of promising botanicals with a specific focus on targeted therapies for prostate cancer chemoprevention.

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