

33rd Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 08-10, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Strategies to improve parental uptake of human papillomavirus vaccine

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a global health issue, transmitted sexually and affects both genders. Literature review shows approximately over 80 million people affected, in the United States with 14 million people newly affected yearly. Lack of parental education and unwillingness of provider to promote the HPV vaccine is the main criteria for the reduction in the HPV vaccine uptake. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates that teens and younger adults under age 26 are at risk; as a result, it is significant to initiate the HPV series before sexual exposure as early as 9 years old. Multiple literature reviews indicate the importance of provider and parental education in relation to the uptake of the vaccine. The purpose of this research study was to develop evidence-based strategies that will improve the parental uptake of the HPV for children ages 9-17 years. The research goals focused on provider education, provider means of communication, parental knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes. The HPV vaccine availability, cost of the vaccine and other available resources to the patient and their family such as clinic distance and means of transportation. The researcher will look into all available federal and global resources in ensuring the proper implementation of the identified strategies. Successful implementation of the listed goals will afford the provider and the parents the knowledge needed to improve the HPV uptake and avoid missing opportunities. Incorporation of the identified strategies into clinical practice will lead to social change by improving HPV knowledge, awareness and increase its uptake, thereby, reducing the effects of HPV and its sequelae, leading to cost-effective care and holistic family wellness promotion.