

Scenario of Knowledge Attitude and Practice regarding human papillomavirus Vaccine usage among doctors of VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

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Objectives

To know the scenario of Knowledge Attitude and Practice regarding HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS Vaccine usage among doctors of VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and To derive relevant associations.

Methods

A cross sectional survey was conducted among the 198 doctors of Safdurjung hospital from various departments including obstetrics and gynecology, paediatrics, surgery, internal medicine, dermatology and other paraclinical and non clinical departments. Data collection was done using self administered questionnaires to evaluate Knowledge about cervical cancer, its risk factors, HPV virus, HPV vaccine, its availability in India, its dosage, cost, Attitude regarding HPV vaccine, that is acceptance of the vaccine by doctor and recommendation of vaccine to patients and reasons for not recommending.

Results

The Average age of participants was 28.93 years (± 7.1 yrs). 78.9% of doctors were in clinical and 20.2% were non-clinical discipline. 34.34% had good knowledge of

cervical cancer and HPV vaccination, 63.63% had fair knowledge and 2.02% had poor knowledge. A large majority (98.5%) knew HPV as as most important risk factor and 76.8% knew even the oncogenic strains. 92.5% knew that vaccine is available in India. The knowledge for cost of vaccine was less, however for route and dose of administration was adequate. The main barriers perceived for vaccination were poor acceptability (10.10%), and adverse effects (7.07%). However only 9.6% of female participant had themselves taken the vaccine and the major reason cited was busy schedule. Only 24.7% regularly prescribed the vaccine, the reason for not prescribing the vaccine stated was high cost, high incidence of adverse effects and parents of receivers don't agree.

Conclusion

Majority of the doctors had fair to good knowledge about carcinoma cervix and the HPV vaccination but, there was no significant association found between knowledge and practice. Most of the doctors had a positive attitude towards HPV vaccine Majority of doctors had not taken the vaccine themselves, neither were they prescribing or advising it regularly A significant association was found between the attitude of doctors towards HPV vaccine and their practice in self usage and prescribing/advising their patients.