

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION
TOWARDS IMMUNIZATION WITH HPV VACCINE
AMONG FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENT**

MUHAMAD ZABIDI BIN AZNI

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Human Papilloma Virus is a main cause for cervical cancer as well as vulvar, vaginal, penile, anal and also oropharyngeal cancer. The burden of HPV associated disease still high across country in the world regardless the technological advancement in conveying information. Limited knowledge on HPV, risk associated with HPV and advantages of being vaccinated could exposed the female to complication from HPV

Objective: To evaluate the knowledge, attitude and perception toward immunization by HPV vaccine among public in UITM Puncak Alam.

Method: The study was a cross-sectional study conducted among female students of universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Puncak Alam. Respondents were given questionnaire consist of question regarding knowledge, attitude and perception toward immunization with HPV vaccine. Purposive sampling sampling method were used for this study.

Results: Both female health related and non-health related student have not have adequate knowledge regarding HPV and HPV vaccine. From the data obtained, the health related female student was statistically and significantly higher level of knowledge compare to the non-health related female student. ($p < 0.001$). Most of female respondents attitude toward HPV immunization affected by vaccine benefits, barrier to be vaccinated, external influences and vaccination behaviour.

Conclusion: The differences between health related female student and non-health related female student regarding knowledge of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and HPV vaccine

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) contributes to 33,160 cancer in the United States and estimate 26,900 of new HPV associated cancer with majority among women at 65% (Markowitz et al., 2014). While the burden of cervical cancer in Asia Pacific region is moderately high due to the cytology screening limitation (Domingo et al., 2008). The burden of HPV associated disease still high across country in the world regardless the technological advancement in conveying information as well as health equipment for screening purposes.

Human Papilloma Virus can be transmitted through sexual activity as well as intimate contact. HPV is the most common transmitted disease through sexual intercourse than intimate contact (Markowitz et al., 2014). Both male and female is susceptible to be infected of human papilloma virus as the involvement in sexual activity. The HPV is asymptomatic and usually not recognize or detected by most people but the symptom subside in respect of time. The HPV that persist on human can cause serious health problem and complication like cervical cancer but the problems can be prevented by administering vaccine for majority of HPV types.

Vaccination is the stimulation of the human antibodies to fight against infection. The vaccine have proven to reduce the mortality and morbidity resulted by the life threatening