



TEACHING IT FORWARD: EDUCATING PARENTS ABOUT HPV/HPV VACCINE

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Celebrating 10 years:

Diversity and Inclusion in Practice

PROBLEM

- There are 79 million infected with HPV in United States (1) with 14 million newly diagnosed cases yearly (2).
- HPV vaccine has been available since 2006 for females and 2009 for males (1).
- Challenge for providers is to determine the best modality to educate parents.

	Females HPV vaccination rate %	Males HPV % vaccination rate %
National	57	35
State (IN)	54	18
County (Clay)	32	11
Local (FP office)	35	12

EVIDENCE

- Parents who vaccinated with HPV vaccine had positive attitudes and increased knowledge about HPV/HPV vaccine (4);(5);(6);(7).
- Parents' decision to vaccinate with HPV vaccine is based on providers' recommendations (5); (8); (9); (10).
- Providers hesitate to engage in HPV vaccine discussions based on time constraints (5) and providers believe they cannot change parents' minds (11).
- Video is reported to be superior to other educational modalities (7); (12);(13).

OBJECTIVES

- Implement an HPV educational video as the means to educate parents.
- Assess parents' attitudes about HPV/HPV vaccine.
- Increase parents' knowledge about HPV/HPV vaccine.
- Increase parents' intent to vaccinate with HPV vaccine.
- Increase HPV vaccination rates in a family practice office.



METHODS

➤ **Population**

- Participants who have children ages 9-17 who have **not** received the HPV vaccine.
- Participants must speak and read English.

➤ **Research Design**

- Quantitative, Pre-test/Post-test

➤ **Instruments**

- **Demographic Survey**
- **Pre-Post Video Questionnaire**
 - 10 Attitude Questions: Taken from Carolina HPV Immunization Attitudes & Beliefs Scale (CHIAS) (8).
 - 9 Knowledge Questions: Taken from Caregivers Survey used in Carolina HPV Immunization Measurement and Evaluation (CHIME) Project (4).
 - 1 Intent Question

- **Educational HPV/HPV vaccine Video:**
Used with permission from American Sexual Health Association (ASHA)

OUTCOMES

➤ **Demographics**

- **Attitude:** Significant decrease in post-video scores ($M=20.3$, $SD=5.1$) in comparison to pre-video scores ($M=23.7$, $SD=5.3$); ($t(39)=6.16$, $p=.000$). (Improved attitude = decreased test scores)
- **Knowledge:** Significant increase in knowledge perception post-video ($M=7.2$, $SD=1.1$) when compared to pre-video ($M=6.3$, $SD=1.2$); ($t(36)=5.9$, $p=.000$).
- **Intent to Vaccinate:** Clinically meaningful changes were noted in intent to vaccinate with 14/45 (31%) of parents increasing their intent to vaccinate after watching the educational video.
- **Vaccination Rates in FP Office:**
 - Female Vaccination Rates ($N=74$) increased from 35% (2015) to 41% (2016).
 - Males Vaccination Rates ($N=57$) increased from 12% (2015) to 21% (2016).

CONCLUSIONS

Educational Video

- Improved parents' attitude
- Increased parents' knowledge
- Increased parents' intent to vaccinate
- Increased vaccination rates in the family practice office



Facilitators

- Educational video provided effective information in a short amount of time.
- Educational video can be viewed prior to the provider entering the exam room thus facilitation time.
- Educational video is an easy modality for staff to provide to parents.

Barriers

- Providers/staff still need to be confident to discuss HPV/HPV vaccine with patients.
- Providers/staff may be reluctant to use portable electronics as an educational modality.
- Educational video may not be the best modality for all parents to learn about HPV/HPV vaccine.