Arthikorn Sajjai: "Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Human Papillomavirus, Human Papillomavirus Vaccine and Cervical Cancer, Human Papillomavirus Vaccination History Among Female Bachelor Degree Students at Chulalongkorn University" (KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS, HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE AND CERVICAL CANCER, HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINATION HISTORY AMONG FEMALE BACHELOR DEGREE STUDENTS AT CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY) 0. Title: Virology

The purpose of this study was to investigate the rate of vaccination and non-vaccination among female bachelor degree students of Chulalongkorn University and to study the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and other factors regarding vaccination and non-vaccination. The study was conducted using a cross-sectional design (Cross-Sectional Study) with simple random selection of 400 students. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using Chi-square and logistic regression analysis at a significance level of p value 0.05.

Results: Approximately 10.9% of the students had vaccinated. The students had a low level of knowledge on HPV and HPV vaccine. The study found that the attitude towards HPV vaccine and cervical cancer and its factors were significantly related to the knowledge of HPV, HPV vaccine, and cervical cancer. The factors were statistically significant. The factors with the p value less than 0.001 were student's income and academic year. In addition, the factors with the p value less than 0.001 were the income of the student and the academic year.

The results of this study can provide evidence for the health authorities to promote the HPV vaccine and cervical cancer awareness among female bachelor degree students.

Sai Yuthiwat, Sateerat Siripoom
Department of Public Health Sciences
College of Public Health Sciences
Chulalongkorn University
The general objective of this study was to evaluate the level of knowledge, attitude of Human papillomavirus, Human papillomavirus vaccine and cervical cancer, to assess the rate of used and not used Human papillomavirus vaccine and to identify the association between knowledge, attitude, sociodemographic and other factors to students used and not used Human papillomavirus vaccine. It was a cross sectional study. There were a total of 400 students in the study. Simple random sampling was done to select five faculties in the University. Data were collected by constructed questionnaire and analyzed by percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, chi square and logistic regression. Data was analyzed by using level of significance to be lesser than 0.05.

The results showed that the rate of used Human papillomavirus vaccine among female bachelor degree students is 10.9 %. Students had low level of knowledge regarding Human papillomavirus, Human papillomavirus vaccine and cervical cancer. Statistic analysis showed that Knowledge is significantly associated with attitude and students’ faculty and practice of used Human papillomavirus vaccine is significantly associated with parents’ income.

Since the results showed that knowledge regarding Human papillomavirus vaccine and rate of used vaccine is quite low more programs and other interventions are needed to improve the knowledge and increase the rate of used vaccine.