

On The Issue Of Basic Literacy Of Medical Students And Pediatricians On Vaccination Against HPV

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Relevance of the study: HPV causes about 99% of cervical cancers, 65-70% of vulvar and vaginal cancers, as well as 70% of oral and laryngeal cancers, 90% of rectal cancers in men and women.

The economic burden of diseases associated with the HPV in the RF, is estimated at 63,638 billion rubles. With coverage of 70%, vaccination will reduce the costs by 41.792 billion rubles [1].

The statistics on vaccination against the HPV syndrome in countries where the vaccination is included in national immunization schedule: Australia – 77.8%, New Zealand – 66%, Sweden – 80% [2]. In Russia, the HPV – the vaccination is included in the regional schedules of only in 27 regions and in total it covers only 160 thousand of adolescents, but it is only a few percent of the target group [3].

The aim of the study: To analyze the data on awareness of medical students and practitioners on the topic of the HPV through a questionnaire, to correlate the data with the statistics of children vaccinated against the HPV in 5 polyclinics in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad oblast.

Materials and methods: An author's questionnaire has been made for students of medical universities and pediatricians, 289 people took part in the survey (including students of 1-3 courses - 98 people; students of 4-6 courses - 145 people; doctors and pediatricians 46 people).

The retrospective analysis of 24604 preventive vaccination cards was carried out (form 063) at 5 children's polyclinic departments (CPD) of St. Petersburg and the Leningrad oblast of the attached child population aged 9-17 years.

For the full course of vaccination, it was considered: 2 vaccines for children 9-14 years old and 3 vaccines for children over 14 years old.

Results: According to the questionnaire: 93.4% of respondents know about the HPV; 11.8% of them are vaccinated; more than 56% know the right ways of transmission and risks of diseases; 73% of respondents are aware of vaccination; 69.7% of respondents have a positive attitude to vaccination; neutral - 27.6%; negative – 2.6%; 89.5% of respondents think that the vaccine against the HPV should be included in the national immunization schedule. Only 23.7% of the surveyed pediatricians carry out the sanitary-educational work on the topic of the HPV.

According to the accounting forms 063 at 5 children's polyclinic departments (CPD) there are girls aged 9-17 (11480) that are fully vaccinated - 2.4%, not fully vaccinated - 1.52%; and the fully vaccinated boys aged 9-17 (13124) – 0.14%, not fully vaccinated – 0.2%.

Conclusions: The statistics of data on vaccinated against the HPV children in 5 polyclinics of St. Petersburg and the Leningrad oblast among children aged 9-17 years are about 0.14-2.4%, that is a critically low level with targets of 70%.

According to the data gotten as a result of a survey among medical students and pediatricians and

considering that 11.8% of this cohort were vaccinated, we think that with an increase in the basic literacy of medical workers in the prevention of the HPV, it is possible to achieve higher vaccination rates for children aged 9-17 years.

Educational Theory:

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