

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices towards HPV vaccination among reproductive-age women in an HIV hotspot in the US





Aim: Evaluate HPV knowledge, attitudes, and vaccination practices; and factors associated with HPV vaccination

METHODS



Validated questionnaires (REDCap© electronic surveys): socio-demographics, sexual behaviors; HPV knowledge, screening, vaccination practices; HPV vaccination barriers & motivators



HIV-negative, cisqender, sexually active women 18-45 y.o. living in Miami, a Southern US city with a high STI incidence and low HPV vaccination coverage



Recruitment from April to June 2022



Descriptive statistics; Chi-square, Fisher's exact test, t-test, multivariate logistic regression (MLR) analysis for factors associated with HPV vaccination



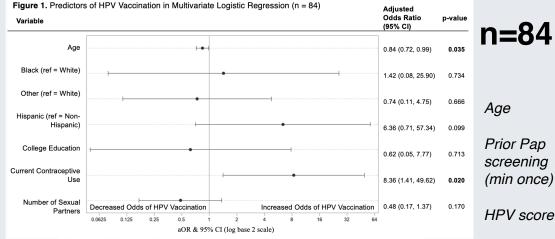
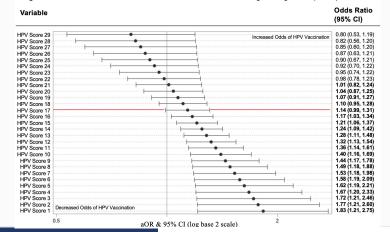


Figure 2. HPV Score as a Predictor of HPV Vaccination in Multivariate Logistic Regression (n = 84)



(at least 1 HPV vaccine dose)



Age

24.7(SD 4.03) v

31.4(SD 8.33) v

Prior Pap screening

76.74%

87.80%

HPV score

18.9/29(SD 6.05)

9.1/29(SD 8.82)



BARRIERS TO VACCINATION 46.3% vaccine hesitancy & personal beliefs

29.3% healthcare barriers 14.6% low-risk perception



MOTIVATORS FOR VACCINATION 71.42% risk perception & vaccine beliefs

60.71% healthcare-related 55.95% social motivators

CONCLUSIONS: Findings suggest suboptimal HPV knowledge and low vaccination rates among women of reproductive age. Public health efforts should focus on increasing basic HPV knowledge among women with little-to-no HPV knowledge to increase vaccine uptake

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