

VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU

DIPLOMSKO DELO

**OZAVEŠČENOST STARŠEV ŠESTOŠOLK O CEPLJENJU PROTI
OKUŽBI S HUMANIMI PAPILOMAVIRUSI (HPV)**

**PARENTAL AWARENESS OF VACCINATION AGAINST THE HUMAN
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION**

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POVZETEK

Uvod: Spolno prenosljiva okužba s humanimi papilomavirusi (HPV) je zelo pogosta. Dolgotrajna infekcija lahko povzroči raka materničnega vratu. V Sloveniji je že več let na voljo prostovoljno in brezplačno cepljenje deklic proti okužbi s HPV, ki se izvaja na sistematskem pregledu v 6. razredu osnovne šole. Medicinska sestra ima pomembno vlogo pri informiranju staršev in mladostnikov o omenjeni okužbi. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti ozaveščenost staršev šestošolk o cepljenju proti okužbi s HPV.

Metoda: Za raziskavo smo uporabili kvantitativno metodo raziskovanja, metodo deskripcije. Podatke smo pridobili s tehniko anketiranja. Uporabili smo strukturiran instrument v obliki anketnega vprašalnika, ki smo ga oblikovali na osnovi pregleda literature. Vzorec je bil nenaključni, vanj smo vključili 52 staršev šestošolk iz dveh osnovnih šol v občini Zagorje ob Savi. Vrnjenih smo prejeli 50 anketnih vprašalnikov, kar predstavlja 96 % realizacijo vzorca. Pridobljeni podatki so bili analizirani s programoma Microsoft Office Word in Microsoft Office Excel.

Rezultati: Ugotovili smo, da je bilo 42 (84 %) staršev šestošolk seznanjenih z možnostjo cepljenja proti okužbi s HPV pred predavanjem zdravnice. Najpogosteje so se prvič seznanili z možnostjo cepljenja proti omenjeni okužbi preko spleta, takšnih je bilo 15 (30 %). Za cepljenje otrok proti okužbi s HPV bi se odločilo 28 (56 %) staršev, ostali 22 (44 %) pa bi cepljenje zavrnili. Največkrat se starši za cepljenje otrok odločijo zaradi mnenja, da je rak materničnega vratu pogosto obolenje, to je odgovorilo 22 (56,4 %) anketiranih. Kot razlog za zavrnitev cepljenja je 16 (32 %) staršev navedlo, da cepivo še ni dovolj preverjeno, ter 11 (22 %) staršev možne stranske učinke. Ugotovili smo, da bivalno okolje in stopnja izobrazbe staršev vpliva na odločitev o cepljenju otrok proti okužbi s HPV.

Razprava in sklep: Z raziskavo ugotavljamo, da so starši večinoma seznanjeni z okužbo in možnostjo cepljenja proti HPV, toda iz odgovorov zaznamo, da obstajajo v zvezi z njim prisotne nekatere nejasnosti. Predavanja na roditeljskih sestankih kažejo pozitivne učinke. Potrebno bi bilo povečati ozaveščenost o varnosti in učinkovitosti cepiva proti okužbi s HPV. Največjo odgovornost pri tem nosi zdravstveno osebje, saj strokovna pojasnila in informacije o cepljenju, privedejo do zaželenih rezultatov.

Ključne besede: HPV, rak materničnega vratu, cepivo, medicinska sestra, zdravstvena vzgoja.

SUMMARY

Introduction: The sexually transmitted infection with a human papillomavirus (HPV) is very common. The long-term infection can cause cervical cancer. In Slovenia, it has been for many years the voluntary and free vaccination of girls against the HPV infection, which is being carried out on a medical check-up in the sixth grade of primary school. The nurse has a very important role in informing parents and adolescents about the mentioned infection. With the research, we wanted to find out the awareness of the parents and the six-grader girls about the vaccination against the HPV infection.

Method: For the research, we used the quantitative method of the research which is also called the method of the description. The data were obtained by using the questionnaire technique. We used a structured instrument in a questionnaire form, which was formulated on the basis of a literature review. The sample was coincidental, and it included 52 parents of the six-grader girls from two different primary schools from the municipality of Zagorje ob Savi. We received back 50 questionnaires, what represent 96% of the sample realization. The acquired data were analyzed using Microsoft Office Word and Microsoft Office Excel.

Results: We found that 42 (84%) of the six-grader girl's parents were acquainted with the possibility of the vaccination against the HPV infection prior to the doctor's lecture. The most common acquaintance possibility of vaccination against the aforementioned infection was through online which present 15 (30%) of the six-grader girl's parents. There were 28 (56%) parents decided to vaccinate their children against the HPV infection, while the remaining 22 (44%) have refused the vaccination. The most common decision of parents to vaccinate their children is for an opinion that the cervical cancer is a common disease what answered 22 (56,4%) of the respondents. The reason for refusal of the vaccination 16 (32%) parents gave the answer that the vaccine is not sufficiently verified enough and 11 (22%) parents answered that the vaccination may occur the side effects. We have found that the living environment and the level of education of parents influences on the decision of vaccinating children against the HPV infection.

Discussion and conclusion: The research found that the parents are mostly aware of the infection and the possibility of vaccination against the HPV, but from the answers from the questionnaire, we find that there are some confusions. The lectures at parental meetings show positive effects. It is necessary to increase awareness of the safety and efficacy of the vaccine against the HPV infection. In this regard, the medical personals have the biggest responsibility because professional explanations and information about vaccination lead to desired results.

Key words: HPV, cervical cancer, vaccine, nurse, health education.