

Factors Influencing HPV Vaccination Prescribing Decisions in Primary Care

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Background

- Men who have sex with men (MSM) are disproportionately affected by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) associated anal cancers
- HPV vaccination is recommended for MSM between the ages of 18-26 to reduce infection susceptibility and prevent associated cancer
- Primary Care Providers' recommendation for immunization is a factor in vaccination rates

Aim

This review of literature explores the factors that influence primary care provider's (PCP) decisions to recommend HPV vaccination for MSM age 18-26.

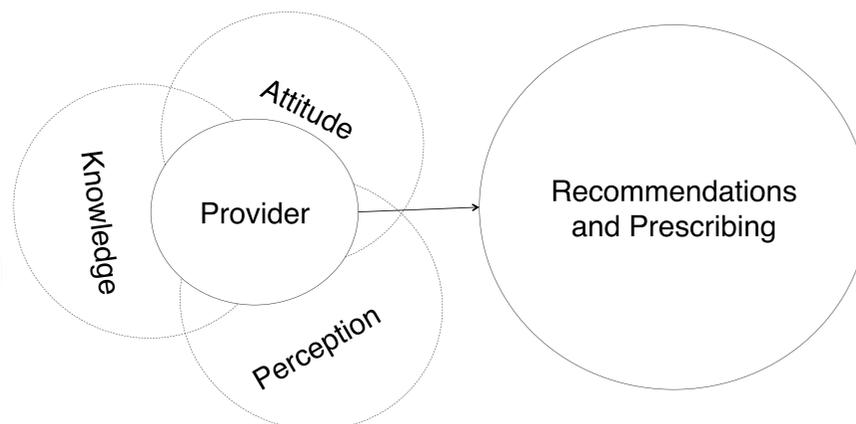
Integrative Review

Articles meeting the inclusion criteria were analyzed through an intra- and cross-case approach using the matrix method.

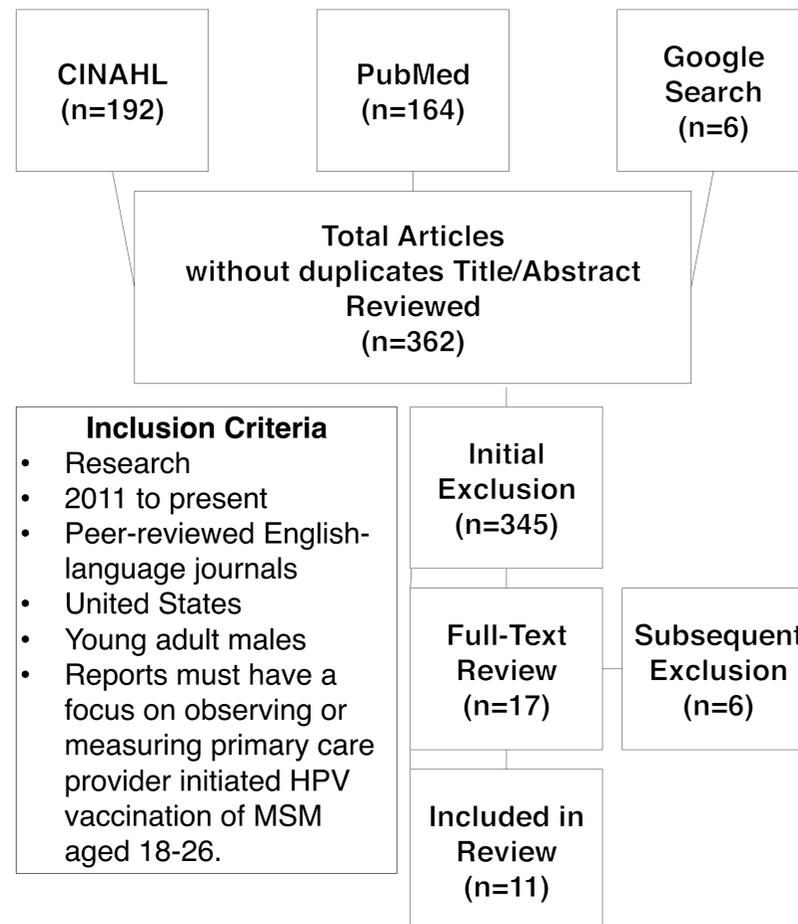
Findings

Health care providers, physicians, nurses, APRN's, PA's, students, dentists and dental hygienists recommendation and prescribing practices are influenced by knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of:

- Cost
- Parents
- Patient Population
- HPV Infection
- Risk for HPV
- Effect of HPV Vaccination
- Guidelines
- Provider Role or Specialty
- Time
- Communicating with Patients and Parents



Study Characteristics



Type (Level)	n	Quality	n
Quasi-experimental (II)	1	High	7
Observational (III)	7	Good	4
Qualitative (III)	3	Low	0

Conclusions

- There is a small body of research indicating that providers prescriptive and recommendation practices are probably influenced by personal knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions about HPV, vaccination, and the population they serve.
- No studies were found in which provider HPV prescription or recommendation practices were objectively measured or observed.

Limitations

- Dissertations, conference proceedings, and other literature were not searched
- It is possible that research was not located during the initial and subsequent review

Strengths

- Review covered the pertinent time period following issue of CDC Guidelines
- Full text available for all studies meeting inclusion criteria
- All studies were of good or high quality

Implications for Research and Practice

There is a need for research to measure/observe providers' recommendations and prescribing HPV vaccination behaviors for MSM aged 18-26

The development and testing of provider education and training to promote accurate knowledge, positive attitudes, and informed perceptions toward HPV vaccination for MSM aged 18-26 is crucial for improving vaccination rates

Healthcare systems need to make a strong effort to ensure that the CDC Guidelines for HPV vaccination are part of institutional best practices. Tracking individual provider vaccination rates and using the electronic health record to prompt providers to recommend vaccination could save lives



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