

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the study. A total number of 200 questionnaires were analysed using SPSS program, version no 14. for descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage.

#### 4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

The general information of respondents consisted of age, faculty, year of study, personal income, vaccination history, whether they had heard about HPV and how they obtained HPV knowledge.

*Table 3. Age of Respondents*

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-21 Y	77	38.5
22-25 Y	123	61.5
Total	200	100

Table 3 shows that 38.5% of respondents were 18-20 years old and 61.5% were 22-25 years old.

*Table 4. Faculty of Study*

Faculty	Frequency	Percentage
Physical Therapy	5	2.5
Psychology	4	2.0
Education	20	10.0
Dentistry	5	2.5
Nursing Science	19	9.5
Commerce and Accountancy	9	4.5
Laws	4	2.0
Communication Arts	7	3.5

Faculty	Frequency	Percentage
Technical Medicine	2	1.0
Medical	2	1.0
Pharmacy	6	3.0
Economics	6	3.0
Political Science	5	2.5
Science	21	10.5
Engineering	6	3.0
Architecture	11	5.5
Medical Science	13	6.5
Veterinary Medicine	3	1.5
Arts and Design	2	1.0
Liberal Arts	21	10.5
Arts	15	7.5
Industrial Tourism	1	0.5
Business Administration	8	4.0
Accountancy	5	2.5
Total	200	100

Table 4 shows that there were 200 respondents studying in 24 faculties. Two of the highest percentage of students who responded to the questionnaire were the faculties of Liberal Arts and Science, which accounted for 10.5% each.

**Table 5. Year of study**

Year	Frequency	Percentage
1st year	76	38
2nd year	50	25
3rd year	52	26
4th year	20	10
5th year	2	1
Total	200	100

Table 5 presents the year of study of the respondents, 38% of the respondents were in the 1<sup>st</sup> year, 25% studied in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year, 26% studied in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 10% in the 4<sup>th</sup> year, and 1% studied in the 5<sup>th</sup> year.

**Table 6. Allowance per Month**

Allowance (Baht)	Frequency	Percentage
≤ 5000	96	48.0
≥ 5,001-10,000	89	44.5
≥ 10,001-15,000	12	6.0
>15,000	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Forty-eight percent of the respondents received a monthly allowance of 5,000 Baht, 44.5% received 5,001-10,000 Baht, 6% received 10,001-15,000 Baht, and only 1.5% had a monthly allowance of more than 15,000 Baht.

**Table 7. Vaccination History**

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	130	65.0
No	70	35.0
Total	200	100

The results revealed that 65% had been with vaccinated before and 35% had never received any vaccinations, Table 7.

**Table 8. Awareness of HPV Vaccines**

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	44.5
No	111	55.5
Total	200	100

Table 8 shows that 44.5% had heard about HPV vaccines and 55.5% had never heard about HPV vaccines, and had first heard about it in this questionnaire.

**Table 9. Sources of HPV Knowledge**

Channel	Frequency	Percentage
TV	53	30.6
Radio	9	5.2
Internet	24	13.9
Poster	20	11.6
Hospital	45	26.0
Friends	22	12.7
Total	173	100

Eighty-nine respondents reported that they had heard about HPV vaccines, and they were allowed to choose more than one channel. 30.6 percent of the respondents obtained information about HPV from TV, 26% from hospitals, 13.9% from the internet, 12.7% from friends, 11.6 % from the posters and 5.2% from the radio, Table 9.

#### **4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF HPV VACCINES RELATED TO CERVICAL CANCER**

**Table 10. Knowledge of HPV Vaccines (10 questions)**

No.	Questions	Right	Wrong
		No/P	No/P
1	Cervical cancer is the most frequently occurring cancer among Thai women.	173/86.5	27/13.5
2	Cervical cancer cannot be prevented.	171/85.5	29/14.5
3	HPV stands for Human Papilloma Virus, which causes cervical cancer.	187/93.5	13/6.5

No.	Questions	Right	Wrong
		No/P	No/P
4	HPV types 16 and 18 are the most frequent types leading to cervical cancer among Thai females.	166/83	34/17
5	HPV infection can cause cervical cancer within 10 years.	114/57	86/43
6	HPV can be transmitted by having sexual intercourse with or without protection (using condoms).	75/37.5	125/62.5
7	HPV infection can be prevented by HPV vaccine.	176/88	24/12
8	HPV vaccine is now available in Thailand.	163/81.5	37/18.5
9	I am in the age range that can receive an HPV vaccine.	135/67.5	65/32.5
10	I can receive HPV vaccines without further medical investigation if I never have had sexual intercourse.	123/61.5	77/38.5

The results from the table 10 show that 93.5% knew what HPV stands for; on the other hand, only 37.5% had a clear understanding that HPV could be transmitted without protection during sexual intercourse.

**Table 11. Score Group of Right Answers**

Score Group	Frequency	Percentage
Right answers (3-5)	24	12.0
Right answers (6-8)	122	61.0
Right answers (9-10)	54	27.0
Total	200	100

Table 11 shows that only 27% of the respondents chose 9 – 10 right answers and 12% chose 3 – 5 right answers to the questions. Most respondents (61%) chose 6 – 8 right answers.

### 4.3 ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS TOWARDS HPV VACCINES USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

*Table 12. The Beliefs about HPV Vaccines Regarding Prevention of HPV Infection that Causes Cervical Cancer.*

No.	Statements	Strongly Agree/		Strongly
		Agree	Uncertain	Disagree/
		No/P	No/P	Disagree
1	It's important to receive HPV vaccines in order to prevent HPV infection as it causes cervical cancer.	159/79.5	34/17.0	7/3.5
2	I believe that HPV vaccines can protect against infection by HPV types 16 and 18.	131/65.5	62/31.0	7/3.5
3	I can afford to pay for the vaccines around THB 13,500 for 3 doses, 0 - 2 - 6 months.	46/23.0	73/36.5	81/40.5
4	If there is any vaccine that can prevent the infection of a virus that causes cervical cancer, I will receive it.	131/65.5	49/24.5	20/10.0
5	I will advise my relatives and friends to receive HPV vaccines in order to prevent cervical cancer.	141/70.5	44/22.0	15/7.5
6	The government should have a campaign to promote the HPV vaccine and it should reimburse the cost of injections.	179/89.5	19/9.5	2/1.0
7	If the government covers the cost of HPV vaccines, I would receive them.	177/88.5	23/11.5	-

No.	Statements	Strongly		Strongly
		Agree/		Disagree/
		Agree	Uncertain	Disagree
		No/P	No/P	No/P
8	Even if I get the HPV vaccines properly, I still have a chance to be infected by HPV.	87/43.5	85/42.5	28/14.0
9	It's embarrassing to let other people know that I have received the gynecological exam or discussed related issues.	66/33.0	72/36.0	62/31.0
10	I would feel uncomfortable receiving the HPV vaccine.	72/36.0	77/38.5	51/25.5
11	I have never received any vaccine.	20/10.0	34/17.0	146/73.0
12	I am afraid of vaccine injections and the side effects of vaccinations.	86/43.0	67/33.5	47/23.5
13	If I have received HPV vaccines, I can be confident that I will not get cervical cancer in the future.	75/37.5	91/45.5	34/17.0

The results of the beliefs about HPV vaccines and the prevention of HPV infection, which causes cervical cancer were shown in Table 12. 65.5-79.5% of respondents believed that HPV vaccines could prevent HPV infection, and would recommend their relatives or friends to receive HPV vaccines (questions 1, 2 and 4). According to the results of questions 8 and 13, 43.5% and 45.5% of the respondents respectively were not sure that HPV vaccines could totally prevent HPV infection.

Regarding HPV vaccine injections in question 10, the respondents tended to be uncomfortable about receiving the HPV vaccine (36.0%) or were not sure whether they would feel comfortable (38.5%).

23% of the respondents could pay for the cost of HPV vaccines and 40.5% could not pay, while 36.5% were not sure that they could afford the entire cost of the HPV vaccines. In addition, 89.5% of respondents agreed that the government should

provide information and cover the costs of HPV vaccinations, and 88.5% of respondents would be interested in receiving information/ vaccinations.

#### 4.4 ADDITIONAL OPINIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

*Table 13. Additional Opinions of Respondents*

Opinion	Frequency
1. The Ministry of Health should promote knowledge about HPV vaccines to Thai females especially teenagers, to prevent infections.	36
2. The government should provide free HPV vaccinations to Thai women.	32
3. HPV vaccines are quite expensive.	24
4. This is a good survey that can make the respondents aware of the risk of HPV infection.	4

According to the opinions of the respondents as shown in table 13, the biggest concern of the respondents (56) was the cost of the HPV vaccine and they preferred that the government cover the costs. 36 respondents said that they would like the Ministry of Health to promote knowledge about HPV vaccines to Thai females especially teenagers, to prevent infections.