



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HANAA ALY

**Effect of Nursing Guideline About Genital Human
Papilloma Virus Infection on Perception of
Female University Students**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Doctorate
Degree in (Maternity and Gynecology Nursing)*

By

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2021**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
CIN	: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
Ct	: Chlamydia trachomatis
CT	: Computed tomography
EMA	: European Medicines Agency
FDA	: Food and Drug Administration
HC2	: Hybrid Capture II
HGSIL	: High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion
HIV	: Human immuno-deficiency virus
HPV	: Human papillomaviruses
ICC	: Invasive cervical cancer
LBC	: Liquid-based cytology
LEEP	: Loop electrosurgical excision procedure
MR	: Magnetic resonance
OCs	: Oral contraceptives
Pap	: Papanicolaou
STI	: Sexually transmitted infection
VIA	: Visual inspection after acetic acid
VLPs	: Virus-like particles
WHO	: World Health Organization

Effect of Nursing Guideline about Genital Human Papilloma Virus Infection on perception of Female University Students

Abstract

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a DNA tumor virus that is the primary cause of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The present study aimed to evaluate the Effect of nursing guideline about genital Human papilloma virus infection on perception of female university students'. **Sample Type:** A convenience sampling technique. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental design was used in this study. **Setting:** at Faculty of nursing in Alexandria University **Sample size:** Total sample size was two hundred seventy five (275) female students. Data was collected by, **1):** An Arabic structured Interviewing Questionnaire **.2)** Follow up sheet and **3)** likert Scale. **Results:** the result of the present study findings had revealed that a highly significant improvement in total knowledge and attitude among the studied sample pre –nursing guideline compared to immediate and 6 months post- nursing guideline $P = < 0.01$. The majority of studied sample satisfied with the advanced knowledge included in the nursing guideline. **Conclusion:** the present study findings concluded that a significant improvement among studied sample' knowledge and attitude after implementation of guideline, this improvement mean that, an instructional supportive guideline had a positive impact on students' knowledge and attitude regarding genital Human papilloma virus infection. **Recommendations:** There is a need for raise on awareness campaigns to improve the poor knowledge of the female university students and reverse their common attitude .The adolescents should also be provided with statistics by showing the prevalence of the HPV at an early age, in order to change their behavior and reduce the risk of HPV infection to provoke them to the HPV vaccine. Hence, this is considered a step towards the prevention of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Human papillomavirus –nursing guideline –Perception.

Introduction

Human papillomaviruses (HPV) are the most common sexually transmitted infection. Worldwide, 50%-80% of sexually active individuals will acquire an HPV infection in their lifetime. Almost 95% of all cervical cancer cases are linked to HPV and the majority of all HPV-associated morbidity and mortality is due to cervical cancer. Cervical cancer accounts for 4% of all cancers diagnosed worldwide. There are approximately 530,000 new cases of cervical cancer a year attributable to HPV and 265,700 deaths per year and there are wide disparities in the burden of cervical cancer (**Laurent et al., 2018**).

There are at least 170 HPV genotypes, the genital-type HPVs are divided into high, intermediate and low-risk types, including HPV-6/11/40/42/43/44/54/61 and -72 which cause genital warts, but do not cause cervical cancer . High risk types HPV 16, 18, 31, 45 accounts for more than 90% of cervical carcinoma .While other types classified as probably or possible carcinogenic are rarely found in large series of cancers (**Herbst, 2017**).

Persistent infection with Human papilloma virus (HPV), sexual transmitted disease is necessary and establish cause of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer ranks as the fourth most