UPTAKE OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE AMONG WOMEN AGED 18-45 YRS IN UMOJA AREA OF EMBAKASI SUB-COUNTY OF NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MONITORING AND EVALUATION) IN THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY.

JULY 2014
STUDENT'S DECLARATION

This proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature: ___________________________ Date: 17/9/2014

Fredrick Kairithia Mibuku
P57/PT/13569/2009

SUPERVISORS' DECLARATION

This proposal has been submitted for review with our approval as University Supervisors.

Signature: ___________________________ Date: 18/07/14

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ABSTRACT
Cervical cancer kills 270,000 women annually worldwide. In Kenya up to 1655 women die annually. Cervical cancer screening and the uptake of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine can result in early detection whereas HPV vaccination can lead to prevention of infection with cancer causing strains among women. Pre-pubertal girls are being targeted for vaccination before their sexual debut although preventive benefits have been documented in older women. Thus, there have been efforts at the local, national and global level to promote cancer screening and to provide information on HPV and promote its uptake in Kenya. Despite these efforts, only 6% of women in Kenya have ever been screened for Pap smear while less than 1% has had HPV vaccine. There are many determinants to the uptake of pap HPV vaccine. Previous studies have identified cost of the vaccine, inaccessibility, lack of awareness, reservations by clinicians as main hindrances to the uptake of the vaccine. This study seeks to determine the factors that influence the uptake of HPV vaccine among women of reproductive age in Umoja Division, Nairobi. Specifically, the study will assess the level of uptake of HPV among women in selected sites. It will also investigate the experiences of women that have led to their uptake or non-uptake of the vaccine. Further, the study will identify barriers to uptake of HPV vaccine by women aged 18-45yrs at Embakasi district of Nairobi county, Kenya. The study will use a cross sectional descriptive design. A total of 384 women will be sampled randomly and interviewed to determine if they have had HPV vaccine. Data will be collected using an interview schedule containing closed and open-ended questions. Data analysis will be done using SPSS computer program.