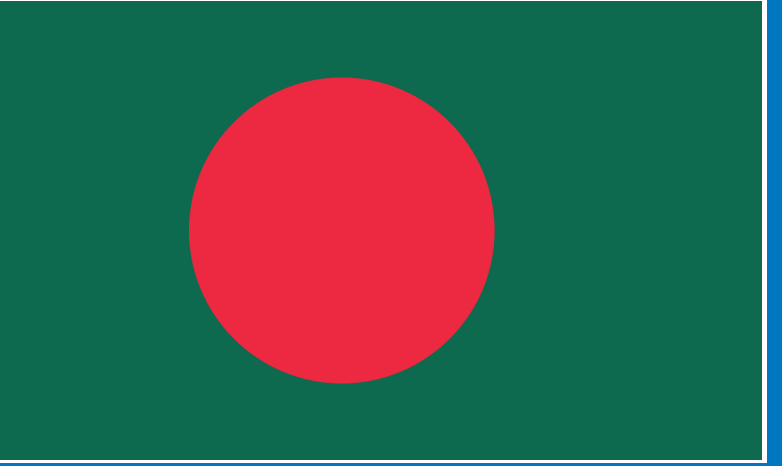




Introduction



Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in Bangladesh, with 8,068 new cases and 5,214 deaths in 2022 (GLOBOCAN). It is mainly caused by persistent infection with high-risk HPV types, responsible for 85% of HPV-related cancers (WHO).



HPV vaccination can prevent up to 90% of related cancers if given before sexual activity. In October 2023, Bangladesh launched a nationwide HPV vaccination campaign for girls aged 10–14, reaching 6.2 million.



Despite vaccine availability, uptake remains low in many low- and middle-income countries due to limited awareness and social barriers. Understanding women's knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions (KAP) is key to improving vaccine acceptance and reducing the cervical cancer burden.

Objectives

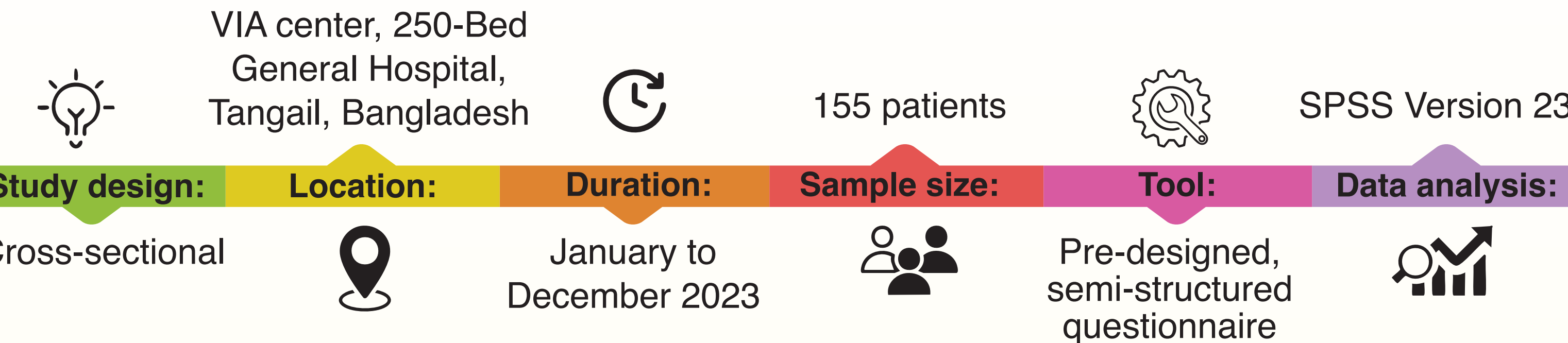


To assess knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions regarding the HPV vaccine



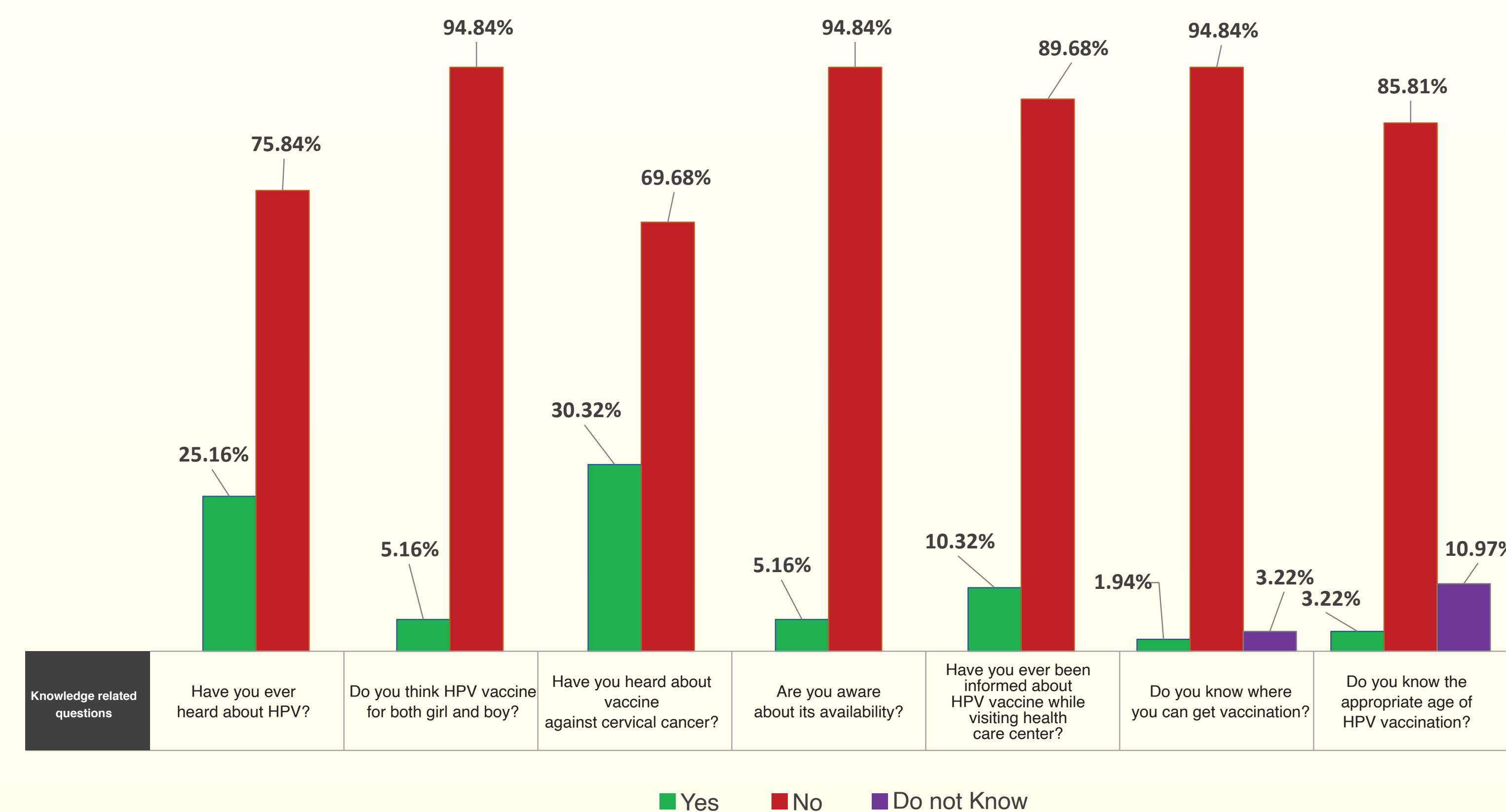
To identify factors influencing HPV vaccination

Materials and Methods

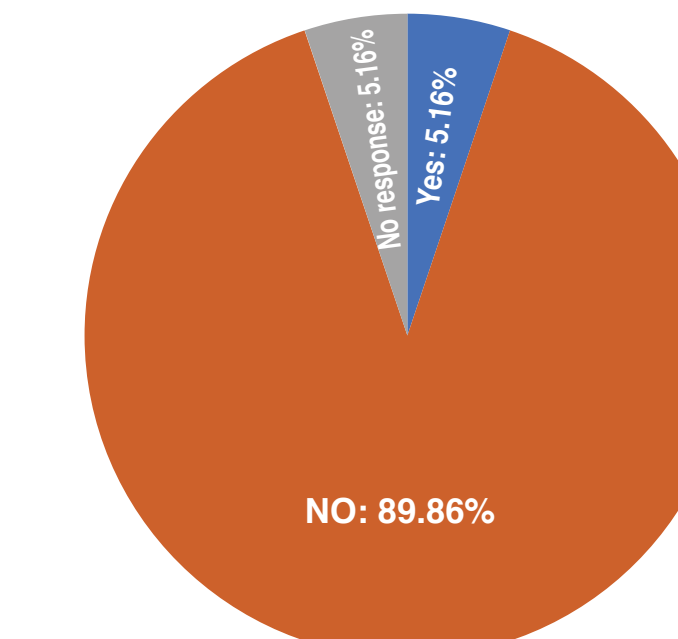


Results

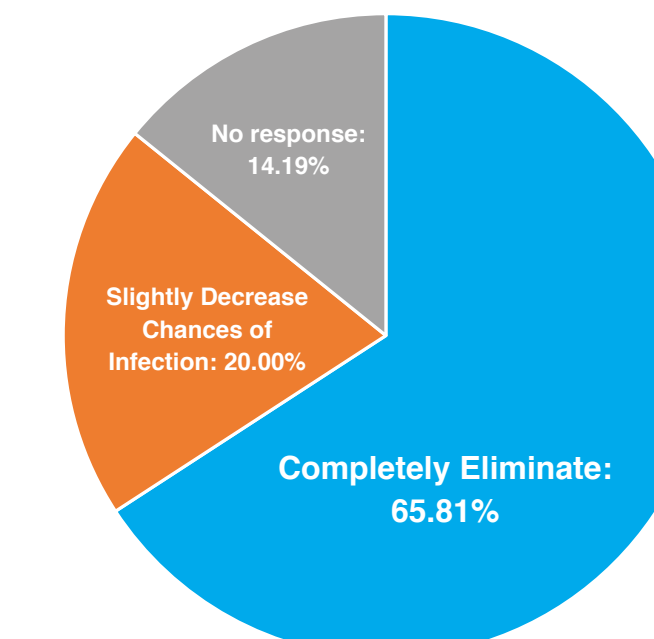
Knowledge about HPV and HPV Vaccination.



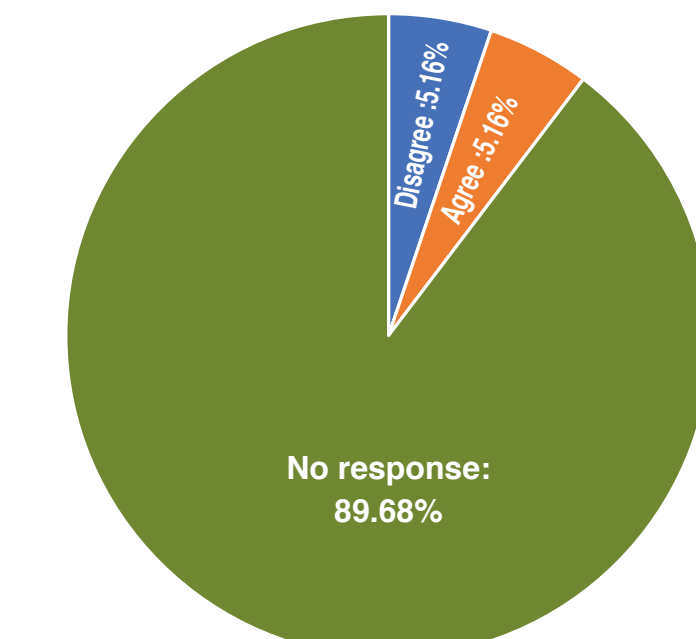
Attitude Regarding HPV and HPV Vaccination:



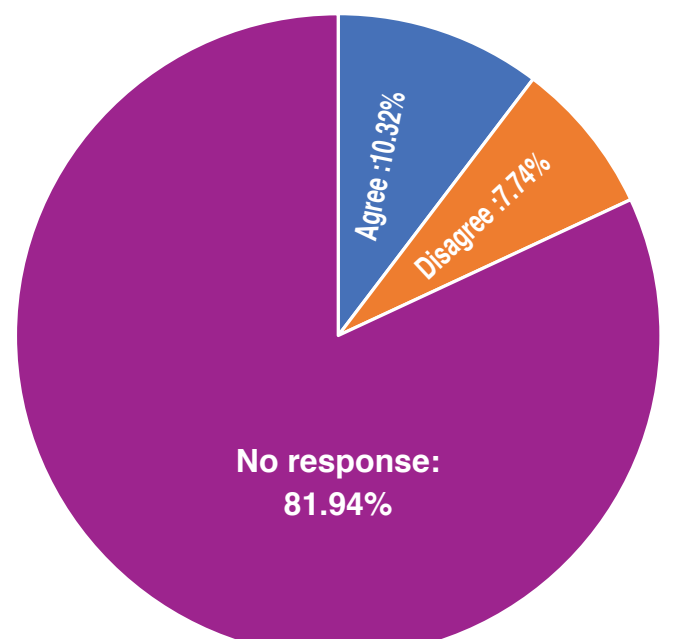
Do you know about the relation between HPV and CA cervix?



Is HPV vaccine effective to prevent carcinoma cervix due to HPV infection?



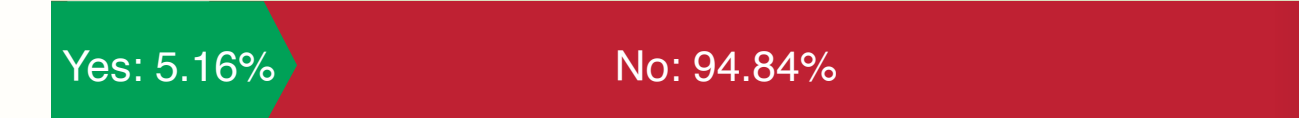
Do you think vaccine should be offered to boys/Men?



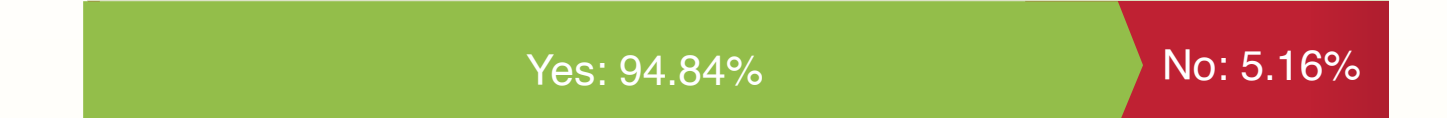
Do you think HPV vaccination should include on national immunization

Perception Regarding HPV and HPV Vaccination:

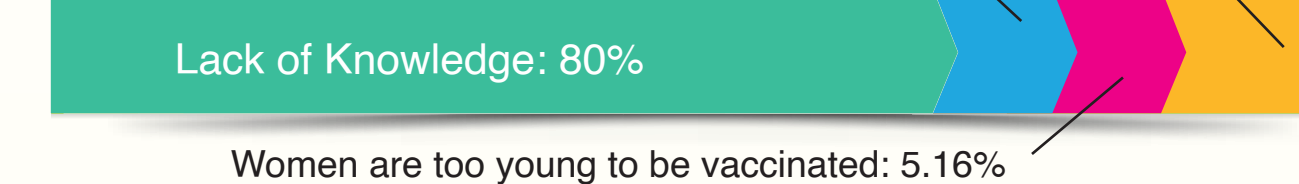
Have you taken HPV vaccine?



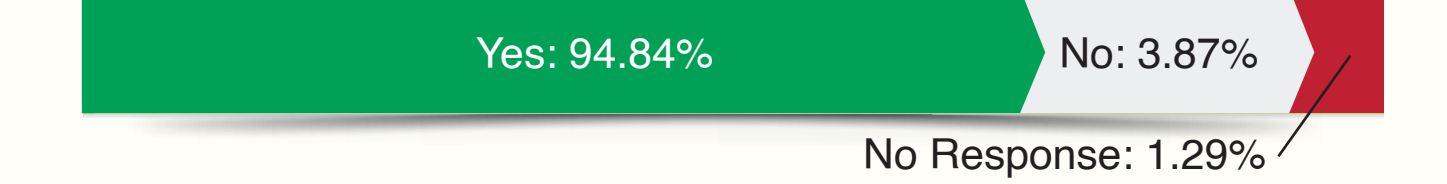
Will you recommend the vaccine to the other family members?



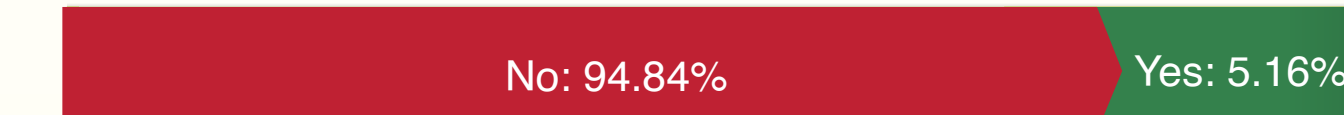
Barrier of vaccination?



If you have adolescent daughter, will you vaccinate your daughter?



Do you know vaccine schedule?



Conclusion

- HPV vaccination is key to preventing cervical cancer
- Awareness campaigns and education improve knowledge and attitudes
- Overcoming misconceptions boosts vaccination rates
- Empowering individuals through advocacy ensures informed decisions

