

Improving the Delivery of Evidence-Based HPV Patient Education Abstract

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Background: The human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common infection, spread by sexual contact that has many implications to several systems in the body. Though HPV has long been associated with the development of cervical cancer, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recently reported the cases of non-gynecological HPV-related cancer were greater than gynecological HPV-related cancers. Despite the potential implications of HPV on multiple systems, current patient education for HPV lacks complete, comprehensive information reflective of the current evidence. A review of literature for HPV patient education recommendations identified five themes across multiple specialties. These themes include transmission, screening, patient implications, partner implications, and prevention.

Objective: This project aims to improve the content of HPV patient education to reflect all healthcare specialties evidence-based education recommendations. This project seeks to answer: Do the HPV patient educational tools currently used in healthcare settings provide patients with information that reflects the current evidence-based recommendations provided by all healthcare areas, better than a multispecialty HPV education tool created based on the evidence?

Design: A comparative descriptive project will be utilized to answer the project question. The evaluation of current HPV tools was completed by the principle investigator and two additional expert panel members. Inter-rater reliability was determined using Fleiss' Kappa. An evidenced-based HPV educational tool was created using the Toolkit for Making Written Material. This content of the created tool was validated by an expert panel of healthcare providers. The created tool was then evaluated for understandable and actionable content using the Patient Education Material Assessment Tool (PEMAT). The results of the expert panel analysis were compared to determine if the current or created tool provide information reflecting the evidence based recommendations.

Results: None of the current HPV tools evaluated contained all identified patient education recommendations. The Kappa ranged from K 0.22, to K 0.77, with an average of K 0.53. The created tool demonstrated and 97%-100% of the expert panel members strongly agreed or agreed each of the evidence-based recommendations were present. Of the thirty-three expert panel members that evaluated the created tool, a total of three questions regarding the presence of the patient education recommendations had neutral responses and there were no negative responses. The expert response to the presence of the recommendations was between 97-100%.

Conclusions: This project found the system specific HPV patient educational tools, fail to provide patients with comprehensive health information that patients need to be informed. The created HPV educational tool was found to provide information that reflects the current

evidence-based recommendations provided by all healthcare areas better than the current HPV patient educational tools evaluated.