

Informisanost o HPV virusu i HPV vakcini

Knowledge about HPV virus and HPV vaccine

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Apstrakt

Najčešća polno prenosiva bolest današnjice je infekcija humanim papiloma virusom. Procene su da kod žena sa urednim citološkim nalazom širom sveta prevalencija HPV infekcije iznosi 11.7%. Humani papiloma virus (HPV) je u poslednje 2 decenije promenio lice karcinoma grlića materice. Na sreću, mlađe generacije imaju bolje prognoze u poređenju s onima sa HPV negativnim tumorima. Kako se sve više dijagnostičira rak grlića materice povezan sa HPV infekcijom, zdravstveni radnici imaju značajnu ulogu u prevenciji, terapiji pregleda, toku prenosa i istoriji HPV-a.

Identifikovano je preko 200 tipova i oko 45 genotipova HPV i klasifikovani su kao genotipovi visokog rizika i genotipovi niskog rizika, a na osnovu njihovog onkogenog potencijala i odnosa prevalencije karcinoma grlića materice i njegovih prekursora. Anogenitalne bradavice su najčešća klinička manifestacija neonkogene HPV infekcije i jedna od najčešćih polno prenosivih bolesti širom sveta. Iako se smatraju benignim, veoma su zarazne i imaju visok stepen recidiva. Većina infekcija HPV prolazi bez ikakvih simptoma,

štaviše, većina zaraženih i ne zna da ima infekciju. U Portugaliji je istraživanje pokazalo da je, od uključena 162 ispitanika muškog pola i 400 ispitanika ženskog pola, prosečne starosti 34 godine, HPV otkriven kod 95,3% ispitanika, 96,8% kod muškaraca i 91,6% kod žena. Među muškarcima koji imaju seksualne odnose sa muškarcima HPV je otkriven kod 98,5% i to HPV 6 i HPV 11, kao najčešći genotipovi.

Kontroverze o HPV vakcinaciji naglasile su da koncept informisanja nije lak. Informisanost se može tumačiti na različite načine, u zavisnosti od ugla gledanja. S druge strane, pragmatična epistemologija, smatra da je pojam znanja, tj. informisanosti skup teorija koje ispunjavaju neku svrhu živog organizma. Strukturalizam veruje da je znanje dijalog između pojedinaca, nešto što ljudi rade zajedno. Tengstrom (1987) ukida korišćenje izraza znanja, naglašavajući da to može postojati samo u ljudskom biću, ne u neinformisanim objektima, kao što su knjige ili računari.

U Srbiji su registrovane dve vakcine protiv HPV-a, dvovalentna protiv tipova 6 i 11 i četvorovalentna protiv tipova 6,11,16 i 18, dok je u SAD-u registrovana i devetovalentna protiv tipova 6,11,16,18,31,33,45,52 i 58. Od 2007. godine, programi vakcinacije primenjuju se u mnogim zemljama sveta.

Deca treba da prime vakcinu najbolje u uzrastu od 11 do 12 godina i to pre stupanja u seksualne odnose. Nacionalni program vakcinacije kod devojčica starih između 9 i 11 godina sproveden je u Čileu sa četvorovalentnom vakcinom od 2014. godine. Istraživanje sprovedeno na internetu će delimično prikazati koliki je stepen informisanosti. Upitnik su svojevolumno popunili anonimni ispitanici.

Abstract

The most common sexually transmitted disease today is human papillomavirus infection. It is estimated that the prevalence of HPV infection in women with regular cytological findings worldwide is 11.7%. The human papillomavirus (HPV) has changed the face of cervical cancer in the last 2 decades. Fortunately, the younger generation has a better prognosis compared to those with HPV-negative tumors. As cervical cancer associated with HPV infection is increasingly diagnosed, health professionals play a significant role in prevention, screening therapy, transmission course, and HPV history.

Over 200 types and about 45 genotypes of HPV have been identified and classified as high-risk and low-risk genotypes, based on their oncogenic potential and the prevalence ratio of cervical cancer and its precursors. Anogenital warts are the most common clinical manifestation of non-oncogenic HPV infection and one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases worldwide. Although they are considered benign, they are highly contagious and have a high rate of recurrence. Most HPV infections pass without any symptoms, moreover, most of those infected do not know they have an infection. In Portugal, a study of 162 male and 400 female subjects, with an average age of 34, included HPV in 95.3%, 96.8% in men, and 91.6% in women. Among men who have sexual intercourse with men, HPV was detected in 98.5%, namely HPV 6 and HPV 11 as the most common genotypes.

The controversy over HPV vaccination has highlighted that the concept of information is not easy. Knowledge can be interpreted in different ways, depending on the point of view. On the other hand, pragmatic epistemology considers the notion of knowledge to be a set of theories that fulfill some purpose of a living organism. Structuralism believes that knowledge is a dialogue between individuals, something that people do together. Tengstrom (1987) abolishes the use of the term knowledge, emphasizing that it can only exist in a human being, not in uninformed objects, such as books or computers.

Two vaccines against HPV have been registered in Serbia, divalent against types 6 and 11 and quadrivalent against types 6,11,16, and 18, while in the USA a nine-valent vaccine has been registered against types 6,11,16,18,31, 33,45,52 and 58. Since 2007, vaccination programs have been implemented in many countries around the world.

Children are recommended to receive the vaccine at the age of 11 or 12, before having their sexual intercourse. The national vaccination program for girls between the ages of 9 and 11 has been implemented in Chile with the quadrivalent vaccine since 2014. Research conducted on the Internet will partially show the level of information. The questionnaire was filled inadvertently by anonymous respondents.