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A Review of Using Systematic Search Methodology to Examine the Effects of Health Education Interventions on HPV Vaccination Uptake, Awareness, and Acceptance among Individuals Under 30 Years of Age in India

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Abstract: *Despite being a key preventive measure against HPV-related malignancies worldwide, the HPV vaccination is not included in the national immunisation programme in India. We investigate the efficacy of health education about uptake, acceptance, and awareness in the context of the introduction of the indigenous vaccination.*
Methods: The following databases were used for research: PubMed, CINAHL, Scopus, and Embase. Studies that involved individuals between the ages of 9 and 29 and were carried out in India with primary data collection and health education interventions were considered. Results: Seven studies were included from a total of 10.952 results. Three studies concentrated on university students between the ages of 17 and 26 and four on teenage girls between the ages of 9 and 20. Two studies were conducted in rural regions and five in metropolitan areas. Interventions in health education have been shown to be successful in raising HPV vaccine uptake, awareness, and acceptance. Among the obstacles were financial constraints, a lack of knowledge, and cultural differences.
Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest that policymakers take prompt action to inform and motivate the youth population to get vaccinated against HPV. Future initiatives ought to target various demographic groups and be tailored to their unique requirements and characteristics. Males and underprivileged groups need to be given special consideration. It was advantageous to have a variety of stakeholders involved, and it is strongly advised.

Keywords: HPV— cervical cancer, human papillomavirus, health education, vaccines, adolecent girls