This quality improvement (QI) project involves using a health education campaign to increase HPV vaccination rates at a public university.

An education program and awareness initiative was used to increase vaccination uptake at a public university.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that can cause cancer later in life. It is contracted by sexual contact such as vaginal, oral, and anal sex. Approximately 85% of sexually active people will contract HPV in their lifetime. Approximately 90% of infections go away on their own but some can lead to cervical, vulvar, anal, penile, and oropharyngeal cancers. Gardasil-9 is the vaccine used to prevent HPV infection. This vaccine works by preventing subtypes that can lead to cancer. The vaccine can be given to individuals aged 9-45 but shows the highest efficacy till age 26 years. The utilization of HPV vaccination in the college-age population can prevent HPV transmission.

Results were affected by IT imputing student vaccination records while the study occurred. The in-person session changes in this replicated study improved the amount of awareness brought to students. Additional in-person events were added during the study due to online sessions having no participants for most of the sessions. Qualitative data collected through four surveys during online sessions was not limited, but themes were present. The promotional aspects of the project presented many barriers to advertisements. This affected the awareness brought to the project.

Spreading awareness to college-aged students can decrease HPV infection transmission. Collaborative efforts within college campus staff can make HPV education campaigns more efficient. Major universities changing vaccination requirements to accommodate HPV vaccination can increase uptake. Effective advertisement is the foundation of a successful HPV campaign and should be integral in future campaigns.