• 計畫中文名稱	婦女對人類乳突病毒與子宮頸癌關係的認知,對人類乳突病毒疫苗施打及篩檢的態度		
• 計畫英文名稱	Women'S Knowledge of Human Papillomavirus and Their Attitude and Behavior Intention toward Human Papillomavirus Testing and Vaccination		
• 系統編號	PG9501-0458	• 研究性質	應用研究
• 計畫編號	DOH95-HP-1501	• 研究方式	委託研究
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署國民健康局	• 研究期間	9501 ~ 9512
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫務管理學系		
• 年度	95 年	• 研究經費	1008 千元
• 研究領域	公共衛生學		
• 研究人員	湯澡薰,陳建仁,葉國樑,謝長堯,劉錦添,蒲若芳		
• 中文關鍵字	人類乳突病毒;子宮頸癌;知識;態度;行爲;預防篩檢;疫苗施打;		
• 英文關鍵字	Human PapillomaVirus; HPV; cervical cancer; knowledge; attitude; behavior; screening; vaccine		
• 中文摘要	子宮頸癌大致上是一種可以透過其前驅病變之篩檢、治療與後續的追蹤而得以預防的疾病。過去十年來人類對於子宮頸細胞病變之疾病自然史之認識有長足的進步,尤其是高風險類型之人類乳突病毒(Human Papilloma Virus,以下簡稱 HPV)已被證實為導致子宮頸癌的主要原因。若能早期篩檢 HPV 的存在,便可以早期監控與 HPV 相關之 SIL 的發生,並避免其變成侵襲癌。由於 HPV DNA testing 將逐漸被廣為接受而成為重要的子宮頸癌篩檢的工具之一,HPV 疫苗可望在不久之將來成為各國子宮頸癌防制政策的一個選項。如何教育民眾瞭解 HPV 與子宮頸癌的相關性,是使民眾願意接受 HPV DNA testing與 HPV 疫苗注射的最大挑戰之一。本研究的目在瞭解婦女對人類乳突病毒與子宮頸癌的認知與態度,並探討影響婦女接受人類乳突病毒篩檢與其子女接受疫苗施打之意願。擬以居住於台灣地區(澎湖縣、福建省金門縣、連江縣除外)20-54歲婦女為研究母群體,以隨機電話調查法(random digit dialing, RDD)以搜集具全國代表性之樣本。透過 ANOVA 與 X2 test 檢定,與二階段複回歸模型(two-stage multiple logistic regression model)分析以下三個問題:第一、影響婦女 HPV 知識之相關因素;第二、影響婦女 HPV 態度之相關因素;與第三、影響婦女自己接受 HPV 篩檢之行為意向與其子女接受 HPV 疫苗施打之行為意向。此研究計畫所得之結果,將可做為未來子宮頸癌篩檢政策之參考。		
• 英文摘要	Cervical cancer is largely a preventable disease through detection, treatment and follow-up of its precursors. Since the mid-1990s,		

clinical studies have evidenced that HPV infection is a necessary cause of cervical cancer. Following knowledge of this association, studies have also proved that HPV testing and HPV vaccine has clinical utility in the prevention of cervical cancer. However, little is known about Taiwanese women's knowledge about HPV and cervical cancer, or their attitude and behavior intention of HPV testing and HPV vaccine. The purpose of this study is to evaluate Taiwanese women's knowledge and attitude toward HPV testing and HPV vaccine. A national representative sample of 20-54 years old women will be telephone interviewed to collect their basic socio-demographic information, understanding of HPV and cervical cancer, attitude toward HPV and HPV testing and vaccine, as well as willingness to accept HPV testing and for their children to receive HPV vaccine. Results of this study can provide policy implications for the public health authorities concerned to design strategies for preventing cervical cancer.