



Kerman University of Medical Sciences

Faculty of Management and Information

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Degree MSc

Title:

assessment on human papilloma virus vaccine: an HTA study

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Abstract

Background & Objective: Molecular and epidemiological studies suggest that certain types of HPV are the primary cause of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women (breast cancer is the first most common cancer). It is estimated that half a million people get infected each year (°). HPV infection causes almost all cervical cancers, 80% of anal cancers (¶), 60% to 80% of vaginal cancer. In 2006, two Cervarix and Gardasil vaccines were made to prevent this disease and were placed in the vaccination program. Nowadays, the HPV vaccine has been introduced into more than 100 countries all around the world (¶). However, it is mostly used in developed countries, and developing countries do not mainly use it due to its cost and some other factors. The aim of this study was to assess the vaccine in national vaccination program by health technology assessment method.

Methods: It has been used the usual method of HTA includes scoping, assessment, appraisal, technology impact assessment then analyzed quantitative and qualitative data.

Results: According to the survey, the effectiveness of vaccine is over 70% in prevention of infection. Its safety is high. In perspective of society the vaccine in national vaccination program is cost effectiveness. There is no morally serious barrier to vaccine entry but there are implementation barriers such as financing and attitude's policymakers.

Conclusion: This study showed there is no problem for the introduction of the vaccine in terms of the various issues raised in HTA. administrative aspects of the implementation of the human papillomavirus vaccine needs Adequate training of health care staff about the vaccine and its facilities, Simultaneous intervention of the primary and secondary prevention of HPV-related diseases and promoting health programs on sexually transmitted infections that requires a comprehensive training program in schools.