

POTOSÍ
PARA LOS POTOSINOS
GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO 2021-2027

COPOCYT
CONSEJO POTOSINO DE CIENCIA
Y TECNOLOGÍA

EAAMO



Level of knowledge about HPV in a Indigenous population speaking later Nahuatl language to an educational intervention

Márquez-Hinojosa María Guadalupe, Gallegos-García Verónica, Medina Karen

¹ Maestría en Salud Pública, Facultad de Enfermería y Nutrición. Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide incidence of cancer related to the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is high. High risk HPV infection is responsible for 5% of all cancers worldwide (1). In 2018 there were 570 000 women diagnosed with Cervical Cancer (2). Cancers that are originated by HPV can be localized at cervical, larynx, anus or penis level. This is why health promotion is important, specially among vulnerable groups, such as the young and indigenous populations. It has been reported that language can be a barrier for health access (3).

RELEVANT LITERATURE

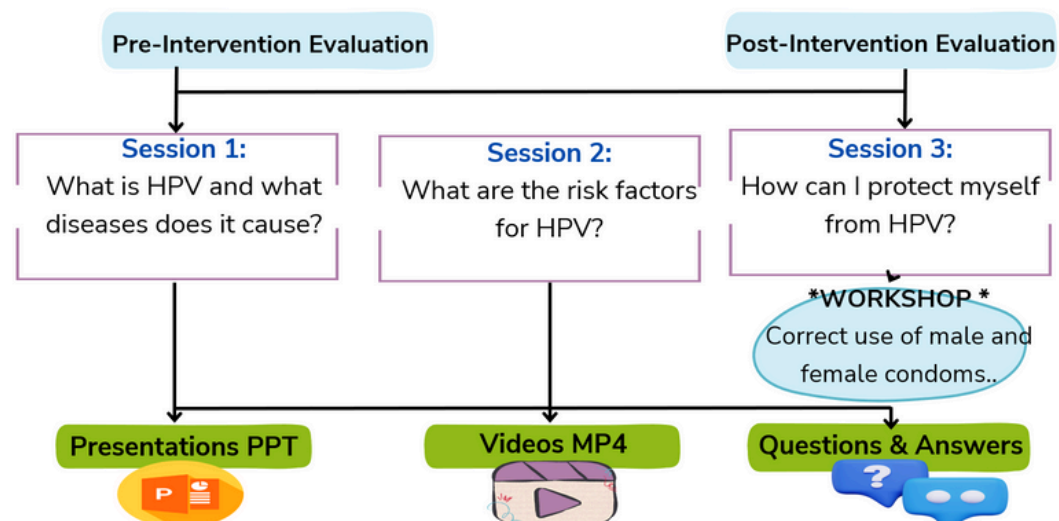
After searching for similar information, no studies were found in the indigenous Nahuatl population, however, Gante Cabrera carried out an educational intervention where he evaluated the level of knowledge about HPV in university students and concluded that educational interventions favor the acquisition of knowledge. Arias Ortega (80) indigenous languages play an important role in health education, where addressing vulnerable groups becomes a priority because most of them lack access to basic health services, so there is a lack of information in their native language, which could lead to risky behavior, therefore, sexual health education in indigenous languages becomes essential.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

In Mexico there is a great diversity of ethnicities and cultures, so it is important to raise awareness about the need to manage policies that include the participation of vulnerable groups, from multiculturalism, giving a systematic and comprehensive response to cultural diversity, in order to provide education according to their linguistic, cultural and social background. HPV is a public health challenge. In Mexico, preventive measures have been carried out mainly aimed at women, but it is crucial to improve sexual health education for both genders and promote it from youth, given that the habits acquired during this time influence adulthood.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative → Preexperimental → Longitudinal → Prospective



The sample was intentional probabilistic, consisting of 31 indigenous Nahuatl students enrolled in a public university in the municipality of San Luis Potosí. The educational intervention was implemented by applying a pre-intervention and post-intervention evaluation with a 30-item instrument to measure knowledge.

For statistical analysis, descriptive statistics and the Student T test of paired samples were used, using SPSS version 18.

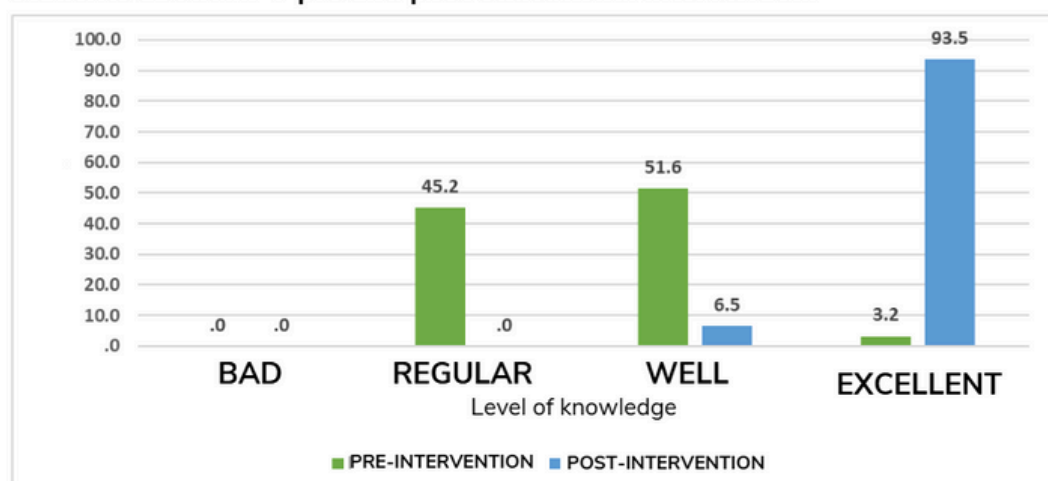
RESULTS



31 participants

- 58% men.
- 58.1% are in the first semester
- Average age:: 20.3 años
- 48% Bachelor's degree in computer science
- 87% singles
- 54% Beginning of sexual life between 16 and 17 years of age.
- 93.3% used protection at the beginning of sexual life
- 84% have had two or more sexual partners.
- 100% have not had any sexually transmitted infection

Chart 1: Comparison of the level of knowledge of Nahuatl-speaking university students about HPV pre and post educational intervention.



Source: direct

TECHNOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

A key aspect to improve access to HPV-related health education is firstly to geolocate the currently active friendly health services and areas for promoting sexual and reproductive health. At the same time, it is proposed to identify the location of the indigenous population in order to direct educational interventions in a specific manner. On the other hand, it is essential to consider the implementation of a program in health services that requires asking patients, at the time of consultation or when being admitted for health reasons, if they identify as indigenous people. This would contribute to collecting accurate statistical data for future research on this population.

Through digital educational resources in indigenous languages through online platforms, applications and virtual courses that allow students and health professionals to access updated information in different languages.

Implementation of a digital system where it is recorded whether the person who goes to health services is a speaker and/or belongs to an indigenous community to obtain statistical data on this population.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1 Papilomavirus humano y cáncer [Internet]. [citado 6 de octubre de 2023]. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papilloma-virus-and-cancer>
- 2 El VPH, la infección de transmisión sexual que se estima que afecte a más del 80% de la población sexualmente activa [Internet]. Content Factory. 2023 [citado 6 de octubre de 2023]. Disponible en: <https://www.abc.es/contentfactory/post/2023/02/27/todo-lo-que-debes-saber-sobre-el-vph-la-inevitable-enfermedad-de-transmision-sexual-que-afecta-al-80-de-la-poblacion/>
- 3 Cáncer cervicouterino [Internet]. [citado 6 de octubre de 2023]. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/es/health-topics/cervical-cancer>
- 4 Mendoza-Hernández C. Evaluación del nivel de conocimiento sobre el virus del papiloma humano en los hombres adolescentes de la preparatoria Prof. José César Cruz Sandoval posterior a una intervención educativa [Internet]. [San Luis Potosí]: C Mendoza-Hernández; 2022 [citado 26 de enero de 2023]. Disponible en: <https://repositorioinstitucional.uaslp.mx/xmlui/handle/i/8037>