

# Knowledge, awareness and perception of human papillomavirus (HPV) testing among staff in a public university in Malaysia

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted virus and commonly associated with cervical cancer. HPV test is a procedure in which cervical cells are tested for the virus. **Objective:** This study aims to determine knowledge, awareness and perception of HPV testing and their associated factors among Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) staff. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among UPM staff from various faculties. Recruitment of study subjects was done through convenient sampling. Data on knowledge, awareness and perception of HPV testing, along with socio-demographic factors were collected using online questionnaires. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 26.0. **Results:** A total of 166 respondents participated in the study. Gender (female) and ethnicity (Chinese) were associated with higher level of knowledge on HPV testing. Meanwhile, females outperformed males in terms of awareness of the test. Other socio-demographic characteristics have no significant association with perception of HPV testing. **Conclusion:** Being female was associated with higher knowledge and awareness of HPV testing compared to males. For most respondents, the level of knowledge on HPV testing was poor, especially among Malays and other minority races. Awareness was also lower among male respondents. Our findings highlighted the importance of improving the level of awareness and knowledge of HPV testing, to reduce the prevalence of HPV-related morbidity and mortality in Malaysia.

# Prevalence and determinants of urinary incontinence among female staff in Universiti Putra Malaysia

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Urinary incontinence (UI) becomes a significant health problem to the public and women specifically. It poses a huge impact in their daily life. Study defines urinary incontinence as an unintentional or uncontrollable leakage of urine. It is inability to control the urge to urinate in certain situations. Generally, there are three types of urinary incontinence which includes urgency urinary incontinence, stress urinary incontinence, as well as mixed incontinence. **Objective:** We aim to determine the prevalence of urinary incontinence and its associated factors among female staff in UPM. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among female staff in UPM from 5th August 2020 to 25th August 2020. A pretested, self-administered questionnaires comprised of two sections was given to the respondents through convenient sampling. The socio-demographic and behavioural characteristics were described using descriptive analysis. Chi-square test or Fisher's Exact Test was used to analyse the association between risk factors of urinary incontinence and its prevalence. **Results:** A total of 179 respondents were recruited in the study. The prevalence of urinary incontinence among female staff in UPM was 0.274 (27.4%). There was no significant association between age ( $p=0.285$ ), body mass index ( $p=0.968$ ), parity ( $p=0.330$ ) and mode of delivery ( $p=0.912$  for normal vagina delivery,  $p=0.413$  for caesarean section delivery,  $p=0.614$  for assisted vagina delivery) with urinary incontinence among female staff in UPM. **Conclusion:** The present study found that majority of female staff in Universiti Putra Malaysia did not have urinary incontinence and there was no significant associated factor related to it.