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quadrivalent vaccine was approved for use in the US for the prevention of anogenital warts in males ages 9–26.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is now recommended for males. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved quadrivalent HPV vaccine (HPV4) for males aged 9 to 26 in October 2009 [8], and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) made a provisional permissive recommendation for this group soon after. HPV4's indication is for genital wart prevention in males, but it is also indicated for females to prevent cervical cancer as well as genital warts [17].

Due to the different culture and religion from the western countries, we want to explore the acceptance of HPV vaccine among male adults in Malaysia.

Indeed, a common lay term for HPV4 is “the cervical cancer vaccine”. While HPV4 can prevent two viral types that cause genital warts in men, it also prevents two other oncogenic HPV types that can cause oral, anal, and penile cancers in men [13,18,19]. Preliminary ACI..9528 783.946 ers <</MCID5(indicaACI..95c145.952)-97(Im9. o.)28(anal9bnn5Bl

In multivariate analysis (Table 4), race, taking marijuana, type of faculty, sexual orientation and Circumcised significantly influenced the acceptance of HPV among male adults ($p=0.008$, $p<0.0001$, $p<0.0001$, $p=0.020$, $p<0.0001$; respectively). Non Malay had an average of 0.225 points lower acceptance scores of HPV vaccine than Malay ($p=0.008$). Those who never took marijuana had an average of 1.015 points higher acceptance score of HPV than those who take marijuana ($p<0.0001$). Non-medical students had an average of 1.46 points higher acceptance scores than medical students (<0.0001). Heterosexual

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