You are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention

Understanding the Burden of HPV Disease, the Importance of the HPV Vaccine Recommendation, and Communicating about HPV Vaccination

Speaker Name
Speaker Title
Speaker Affiliation

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Objectives

1. Describe the burden of HPV disease.
2. Define the importance of HPV vaccination for cancer prevention.
3. Explain the rationale for vaccinating youth at ages 11 or 12.
4. List the recommendations for HPV vaccine for girls and for boys.
5. Provide useful and compelling information about HPV vaccine to parents to aid in making the decision to vaccinate.
6. Locate resources relevant to current immunization practice.
7. Provide appropriate care and counsel for patients and their families.
8. Provide accurate and appropriate counsel as part of the treatment team.
Understanding the Burden

HPV INFECTION & DISEASE
HPV Types Differ in their Disease Associations

~40 Types

Mucosal sites of infection

High risk (oncogenic)
HPV 16, 18 most common

Cervical Cancer
Anogenital Cancers
Oropharyngeal Cancer
Cancer Precursors
Low Grade Cervical Disease

Low risk (non-oncogenic)
HPV 6, 11 most common

Genital Warts
Laryngeal Papillomas
Low Grade Cervical Disease

~ 80 Types

Cutaneous sites of infection

“Common”
Hand and Foot Warts

~ 80 Types
HPV Infection

Most females and males will be infected with at least one type of mucosal HPV at some point in their lives

- Estimated 79 million Americans currently infected
- 14 million new infections/year in the US
- HPV infection is most common in people in their teens and early 20s

Most people will never know that they have been infected

Every year in the United States 27,000 people are diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV.

That’s 1 case every 20 minutes.
# Cancers Caused by HPV, U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer site</th>
<th>Average number of cancers per year probably caused by HPV†</th>
<th>Percentage per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anus</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharynx</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>17,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDC, United States Cancer Statistics (USCS), 2006-2010
New Cancers Caused by HPV per Year
United States 2006-2010

Women (n = 17,600)
- Cervix: 10,400 (59%)
- Vulva: 2,200 (13%)
- Anus: 2,600 (15%)
- Vagina: 600 (3%)
- Oropharynx: 1,800 (10%)

Men (n = 9,300)
- Oropharynx: 7,200 (77%)
- Penis: 700 (8%)
- Anus: 1,400 (15%)

CDC, United States Cancer Statistics (USCS), 2006-2010
Cervical Cancer

- Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among women
  - 500,000+ new cases and 275,000 attributable deaths world-wide in 2008
  - 11,000+ new cases and 4,000 attributable deaths in 2011 in the U.S.

- 37% cervical cancers occur in women who are between the ages of 20 and 44
  - 13% (or nearly 1 in 8) between 20 and 34
  - 24% (or nearly 1 in 4) between 35 and 44


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watson et al. MMWR 2012;61:258-261.
Without vaccination, annual burden of genital HPV-related disease in U.S. females:

- 4,000 cervical cancer deaths
- 10,846 new cases of cervical cancer
- 330,000 new cases of HSIL: CIN2/3 (high grade cervical dysplasia)
- 1 million new cases of genital warts
- 1.4 million new cases of LSIL: CIN1 (low grade cervical dysplasia)

Nearly 3 million cases and $7 billion

American Cancer Society. 2008; Schiffman Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2003; Koshiol Sex Transm Dis. 2004; Insinga, Pharmacoeconomics, 2005
Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer: HPV-Associated Cancers

- From 2000 to 2009, oral cancer rates increased
  - 4.9% for Native American men
  - 3.9% for white men
  - 1.7% for white women
  - 1% for Asian men

- Anal cancer rates doubled from 1975 to 2009

- Vulvar cancer rates rose for white and African-American women

- Penile cancer rates increased among Asian men

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11–12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.

#UCanStopHPV
HPV Prophylactic Vaccines

- Recombinant L1 capsid proteins that form “virus-like” particles (VLP)
- Non-infectious and non-oncogenic
- Produce higher levels of neutralizing antibody than natural infection

HPV Virus-Like Particle
# HPV Vaccines Currently Licensed in U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bivalent 2vHPV (Cervarix)</th>
<th>Quadrivalent 4vHPV (Gardasil)</th>
<th>9-Valent 9vHPV (Gardasil 9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>GlaxoSmithKline</td>
<td>Merck</td>
<td>Merck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HPV Types Included</strong></td>
<td>16, 18</td>
<td>6, 11, <strong>16, 18</strong></td>
<td>6, 11, <strong>16, 18</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31, 33, 45, 52, 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contraindications</strong></td>
<td>Hypersensitivity to latex*</td>
<td>Hypersensitivity to yeast</td>
<td>Hypersensitivity to yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dose Schedule</strong></td>
<td>3 dose series: 0, 1, 6 months</td>
<td>3 dose series: 0, 2, 6 months</td>
<td>3 dose series: 0, 2, 6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* only contained in pre-filled syringes, not single-dose vials
**HPV Vaccine Comparison**

### HPV Types Included in Vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV Vaccine</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrivalent</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9-valent</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These HPV Types Cause:
- **Genital warts**: ~66% of Cervical Cancers
- **Cervical Cancers**: ~15% of Cervical Cancers
HPV Vaccine Recommendation

Girls & Boys can start HPV vaccination at age 9

Preteens should finish HPV vaccine series by 13th birthday

Plus girls 13-26 years old who haven’t started or finished HPV vaccine series

Plus boys 13-21 years old who haven’t started or finished HPV vaccine series
HPV Vaccination is Routinely Recommended

- HPV vaccination is recommended for both females and males ages 11-12 years
  - HPV vaccine series should be completed before the 13\textsuperscript{th} birthday

Routine immunization for 11- and 12-year-olds includes HPV vaccination.
Clinicians should recommend HPV vaccine on the same day and in the same way as the other vaccines for preteens.

MMWR, August 29, 2014, Vo1 63, #RR05
Updated ACIP Recommendations

**Age**

- Routine vaccination at age 11 or 12 years*
- Vaccination recommended through **age 26 for females** and through **age 21 for males** not previously vaccinated
- Vaccination recommended for men **through age 26** who have sex with men (MSM) or are immunocompromised (including persons HIV-infected)

**Formulation by gender (assuming availability)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9vHPV</th>
<th>4vHPV</th>
<th>2vHPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Vaccination series can be started at 9 years of age

MMWR 2015;64:300-4
Updated ACIP Recommendations: Formulations

- 2vHPV, 4vHPV and 9vHPV all protect against HPV 16 and 18, types that cause about 66% of cervical cancers and the majority of other HPV-attributable cancers in the United States.

- 9vHPV targets five additional cancer causing types, which account for about 15% of cervical cancers.

- 4vHPV and 9vHPV also protect against HPV 6 and 11, types that cause genital warts.
Updated ACIP Recommendations: Interchangeability

If vaccination providers do not know, or do not have available the HPV vaccine product previously administered, or are in settings transitioning to 9vHPV:

For protection against HPV 16 and 18,

- **Females**: Any HPV vaccine product may be used to continue or complete the series

- **Males**: 4vHPV or 9vHPV may be used to continue or complete the series
ACIP Recommendations: Timing of the Series

- 2vHPV, 4vHPV and 9vHPV are each administered in a 3-dose schedule
  - Interval between doses 1 → 2: ~6 weeks (1-2 months)
  - Interval between doses 1 → 3: 6 months

- If the vaccine schedule is interrupted, the series does not need to be restarted

MMWR 2015;64:300-4
HPV Vaccination Is Safe, Effective, and Provides Lasting Protection

- **HPV Vaccine is SAFE**
  - Benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any potential risks
  - Safety studies findings for HPV vaccination similar to safety reviews of MCV4 and Tdap vaccination

- **HPV Vaccine WORKS**
  - Population impact against early and mid outcomes have been reported in multiple countries

- **HPV Vaccine LASTS**
  - Studies suggest that vaccine protection is long-lasting
  - No evidence of waning protection

HPV VACCINE SAFETY

Vaccine efficacy: Ability of a vaccine to work as intended to protect from illness.

Vaccine-associated risk: Probability increased adverse event that harm the individuals or population.
The Journey of Your Child's Vaccine

**How a Vaccine's Safety Continues to Be Monitored**

- **FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety after the public begins using the vaccine.**

  - The purpose of monitoring is to watch for adverse events (possible side effects).
  - Monitoring a vaccine after it is licensed helps ensure that possible risks associated with the vaccine are identified.

**Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System**

- **VAERS** collects and analyzes reports of adverse events that happen after vaccination.
  - Anyone can submit a report, including parents, patients and healthcare professionals.

**Vaccine Safety Datalink**

- Network of healthcare organizations across the U.S.
- Healthcare information available for a population of over 9 million people.
- Scientists use VSD to conduct studies to evaluate the safety of vaccines and determine if possible side effects are actually associated with vaccination.

Vaccine recommendations may change if safety monitoring shows that the vaccine risks outweigh the benefits (like if scientists detect a new serious side effect).
Ongoing safety monitoring has shown most reports are non-serious.

Among the 7.6% of reports coded as “serious,” most frequently cited possible side effects are headache, nausea, vomiting, and fever.

Syncope (fainting) continues to be reported following vaccination among adolescents. Adherence to a 15-minute observation period after vaccination is encouraged.

MMWR. 2014;63(RR05);1-30.
VSD Rapid Cycle Analysis (RCA), 4vHPV

- RCA allows VSD to detect adverse events following vaccination in near real time.
- After approx. 600,000 HPV4 doses among females, no significant risk for any of the pre-specified adverse events after vaccination (including GBS, seizures, syncope, appendicitis, stroke, venous thromboembolism, and allergic reactions).

Ongoing HPV Safety Activities at CDC

- Review of reports to VAERS to search for unusual adverse events or changing patterns of adverse events
- VSD addressing HPV vaccine safety in special populations:
  - Safety of 4vHPV among males
  - Inadvertent 4vHPV vaccination during pregnancy
- VSD addressing HPV vaccine safety concerns that may arise from case reports and/or the media
Non-CDC HPV Vaccine Safety Activities

- **Post-licensure commitments from manufacturers**
  - Vaccine in pregnancy registries
  - Long term follow-up in Nordic countries

- **Official reviews**
  - WHO’s Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety
  - Institute of Medicine’s report on adverse effects and vaccines, 2011

Key Findings – CDC and Non-CDC

- **Venous thromboembolism (VTE)**
  - Study evaluating the risk of VTE in vaccinated persons age 9-26 years
  - *Found no increased risk of VTE following 4vHPV*

- **Autoimmune and neurologic conditions**
  - Study addressing concerns about autoimmune and neurologic disease following 4vHPV vaccination.
  - *Found no association between 4vHPV vaccination and 16 autoimmune conditions*

- **Injection site reactions and syncope**
  - 4vHPV vaccination may be associated with skin infections where the shot is given during the two weeks after vaccination and fainting on the day the shot is received
  - *No major safety concerns found*

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1. Gee et al., Vaccine 2011
IOM Review: Syncope & Anaphylaxis

IOM reviewed possible associations between 8 vaccines and adverse health events. Key findings:

- Evidence “favors acceptance” of a causal relationship between HPV vaccine and anaphylaxis (rare)
- Evidence “convincingly supports” a causal relationship between the injection of a vaccine and syncope

Inadequate evidence was found for causal relationships between HPV vaccination and 12 other specific health events studied.

9vHPV Vaccine Safety

- Seven pre-licensure studies including 15,000 males and females
- Generally well tolerated
  - Adverse event profile similar to that of 4vHPV across age, gender, race, and ethnicity
  - More injection-site reactions expected among those who receive 9vHPV
Monitoring Impact of HPV Vaccine Programs on HPV-Associated Outcomes

HPV VACCINE IMPACT
HPV vaccine impact monitoring

- Post licensure evaluations are important to evaluate real world effectiveness of vaccines
- Population impact against early and mid outcomes have been reported:
  - **Genital warts**
    - Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Quebec, US
  - **HPV prevalence**
    - Australia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, UK, US
  - **Cervical lesions**
    - Australia, British Columbia, Denmark, Sweden, US
NHANES HPV Prevalence Studies

- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data used to compare HPV prevalence
  - Before the start of the HPV vaccination program (2003-2006)
  - From the first 4 years after vaccine introduction (2007-2010)

Results

- In 14-19 year olds, vaccine-type HPV prevalence decreased 56% (11.5% in 2003-2006 to 5.1% in 2007-2010)
- Other age groups did not show a statistically significant difference over time

*Vaccine effectiveness for prevention of infection was an estimated 82%*

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis: Population-Level Impact of HPV Vaccination

- Review of 20 studies in 9 high income countries
- In countries with >50% coverage, among 13-19 yr olds
  - HPV 16/18 prevalence decreased at least 68%
  - Anogenital warts decreased by ~61%
- Evidence of herd effects
- Some evidence of cross protection against other types

Drolet et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2015
HPV Vaccine
Duration of Immunity

Studies suggest that vaccine protection is long-lasting; no evidence of waning immunity

- Available evidence indicates protection for at least 8-10 years
- Multiple cohort studies are in progress to monitor the duration of immunity
HPV Vaccine Three-Dose Coverage

Among Girls in High-Income Countries

- Australia: 71.2%
- United Kingdom: 60.4%
- United States: 33.4%

United States

HPV VACCINE COVERAGE
Adolescent Vaccination Coverage
United States, 2006-2014

Survey Year
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Percent Vaccinated
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Tdap
MCV4
1 HPV girls
3 HPV girls
1 HPV boys
3 HPV boys

Revised APD Definition
Impact of Eliminating Missed Opportunities by Age 13 Years in Girls Born in 2000

Missed opportunity: Healthcare encounter when some, but not all ACIP-recommended vaccines are given. HPV-1: Receipt of at least one dose of HPV. MMWR. 63(29);620-624.
HPV Vaccine Series Initiation
Girls 13-17 Years, by State, 2013

MMWR. 63(29);620-624.
Talking about HPV vaccine

FRAMING THE CONVERSATION
Clinicians Underestimate the Value Parents Place on HPV Vaccine

A strong recommendation from you is the main reason parents decide to vaccinate.

Many moms in focus groups stated that they trust their child’s doctor and would get the vaccine for their child as long as they received a recommendation from the doctor.
Talking to parents about HPV Vaccine

Make a Bundled Recommendation

Recommend HPV vaccine the same way and on the same day you recommend Tdap and meningococcal vaccines. A strong recommendation from you is the main reason parents decide to vaccinate.

You can say “your preteen needs three vaccines that provide protection against meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.”

Hearing “HPV vaccine is cancer prevention” helps parents make the decision to vaccinate. Parents don’t want to talk about HPV vaccine in the context of sexuality or sexual transmission.

Address Parents’ Questions

Help them understand why the vaccine is needed at age 11 or 12, let them know that like any other vaccine, they want their children protected long before exposure.

Emphasize your personal belief in the importance of HPV vaccine to help parents feel secure in their decision. Let them know you have given/will give it to the children in your life.
Make an Effective Recommendation

**Same way:** Effective recommendations group all of the adolescent vaccines
Recommend HPV vaccination the *same way* you recommend Tdap & meningococcal vaccines.

**Same day:** Recommend HPV vaccine *today*
Recommend HPV vaccination the *same day* you recommend Tdap & meningococcal vaccines.

Unpublished CDC data, 2013.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ask</strong></th>
<th>Clarify &amp; restate their concerns to make sure you understand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Acknowledge** | • Emphasize it is the parents’ decision.  
• Acknowledge risks and conflicting information sources.  
• Applaud them for wanting what is best for their child.  
• Be clear that you are concerned for the health of their child, not just public health safety. |
| **Advise** | • Clarify their concerns to make sure you understand and are answering the question they actually care about.  
• Allow time to discuss the pros and cons of vaccines.  
• Be willing to discuss parents’ ideas.  
• Offer written resources for parents.  
• Tailor your advice using this sheet or CDC’s *Tips & Time Savers*. |
| **Remember** | • Declination is not final. The conversation can be revisited.  
• End the conversation with at least 1 action you both agree on.  
• Because waiting to vaccinate is the risky choice, many pediatricians ask the parent to sign a *Declination Form*. |
Some Parents Need Reassurance

- Many parents simply accept of this bundled recommendation

- Some parents may be interested in vaccinating, yet still have questions. Interpret a question as they need additional reassurance from YOU, the clinician they trust with their child’s health care

- Ask parents about their main concern (be sure you are addressing their real concern)

Unpublished CDC data, 2013.
Clinicians can give a strong and effective HPV vaccine recommendation by announcing:

_Sophia is due for three vaccines today. These will help protect her from meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis. We’ll give those shots at the end of the visit._
If main concern is “Why does my child need this vaccine” try saying:

*HPV vaccine is very important because it prevents cancer.*

*I know we’d like to protect Maureen from cancer and I’d feel better if she got her first dose of the HPV vaccine series today.*
If main concern is “My daughter will wait for marriage/won’t be exposed”, try saying:

**HPV is so common that almost everyone will be infected at some time.**

When your daughter marries, she could catch HPV from her husband. He might have been infected before he ever met her.
If main concern is “why now, let’s wait until child is older,” try saying:

HPV vaccine produces a more robust immune response in preteens than in older teens which is why I recommend starting the HPV vaccine series today.
If main concern is “HPV vaccine will be a green light for sex,” try saying:

*Studies have shown that getting the HPV vaccine doesn’t make kids more likely have sex, or to have sex at a younger age.*
If main concern is “would you give it to your child,” try saying:

Yes, I gave it to my child (or grandchild, etc) because I think preventing cancer is very important.
If main concern is “side effects,” try saying:

Vaccines, like any medication, can cause side effects. With HPV vaccine most are mild, primarily pain or redness in the arm. This should go away quickly.

HPV vaccine has not been linked with any serious or long-term side effects.
If main concern is “possible effects on fertility,” try saying:

There is no data to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility.

However, persistent HPV infection can cause cervical cancer and the treatment of cervical cancer can leave women unable to have children.

Even treatment for cervical pre-cancer can put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix during pregnancy causing preterm delivery or problems.
Before leaving the exam room, remind parents when to come back. Try saying:

To work, Robert needs the full HPV vaccine series, so ... Please make sure to make appointments for the next shot on the way out, and put that appointment on your calendar before you leave the office today!
Increase the number of target patients who come in & *leave vaccinated*

1. Align office policy with mission – e.g., immunize at *every* opportunity
2. Align communication with mission
3. Standing orders
4. Prompt the person who is supposed to order the vaccine
   - Nursing personnel
   - EHR
   - Both
Be sure everyone in the office understands the mission

Human stories often influence people more than statistics. To understand the human stories behind HPV, listen to survivors:

- Shot By Shot
- Unprotected People on www.immunize.org
Standing orders

- Empower non-physician personnel to vaccinate patients (after assessing for specific contraindications) without direct physician involvement

- Practices should have on file preapproved orders to vaccinate

- Templates available for all routine vaccines at www.immunize.org/standing-orders/

- To save physicians time, staff have to be aware of the standing orders and be trained to use it
Review Question #1

HPV vaccine is recommended for the following persons:

A. All adolescents at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
B. Females only at the 13 year old visit.
C. Males only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
D. Females only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
Review Question #1

HPV vaccine is recommended for the following persons:

A. All adolescents at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
B. Females only at the 13 year old visit.
C. Males only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
D. Females only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
Review Question #2

Why should males receive HPV vaccine?

A. Prevention of infection with HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18.
B. Prevention of genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11.
C. Prevention of anal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
D. All of the above.
Review Question #2

Why should males receive HPV vaccine?

A. Prevention of infection with HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18.
B. Prevention of genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11.
C. Prevention of anal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
D. All of the above.
Review Question #3

Which of the following HPV vaccine recommendations for a child aged 11 or 12 years is the most likely to be successful?

A. Ask parent if child is sexually active and then discuss importance of HPV vaccination.
B. Tell parent that their child needs three vaccinations to prevent meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.
C. Tell parent about the vaccinations that are mandatory for school entry and ask if they also want HPV vaccine.
D. Ask parent if they want to get HPV vaccination for their child or wait until the child is older.
Review Question #3

Which of the following HPV vaccine recommendations for a child aged 11 or 12 years is the most likely to be successful?

A. Ask parent if child is sexually active and then discuss importance of HPV vaccination.
B. Tell parent that their child needs three vaccinations to prevent meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.
C. Tell parent about the vaccinations that are mandatory for school entry and ask if they also want HPV vaccine.
D. Ask parent if they want to get HPV vaccination for their child or wait until the child is older.
cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey

HPV PORTAL FOR PROVIDERS
Factsheets for Parents in English & Spanish

HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens

HPV (Human Papillomavirus) is a common virus that can cause certain types of cancer and other health problems. It is spread through skin-to-skin contact. HPV can cause warts, cancer of the skin, and certain cancers that can cause death.

Who should get the HPV vaccine?

- Girls and young women should get it before they are sexually active.
- Boys should get it even if they are sexually active.
- HPV vaccine is given in 2 or 3 doses.

Where to get the HPV vaccine?

Ask your doctor or local clinic.

What are the side effects of the HPV vaccine?

- Mild side effects include pain at the injection site, fever, headache, and feeling tired.
- Severe side effects are rare.

How can I help my child?

- Teach your child about sexual health and the importance of protecting it.
- Encourage your child to get all their shots on time.

Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

- 11-12 Years: Dose 1
- 16-18 Years: Dose 2

Vaccines and Immunization Services

For more information, call toll-free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Declaración informativa sobre la vacuna

Vacuna contra el VPH

¿Qué es el VPH?

1. ¿Es el VPH una vacuna?

2. ¿Cómo funciona la vacuna contra el VPH?

3. ¿Quién debe vacunarse contra el VPH y cuándo?

4. ¿Cómo se administra la vacuna contra el VPH?

5. ¿Cuántas dosis de vacuna contra el VPH se requieren y cuándo se deben administrar?

6. ¿Dónde se puede administrar la vacuna contra el VPH?

7. ¿Cuáles son los efectos secundarios de la vacuna contra el VPH?

8. ¿Qué es la vacuna contra el VPH?
Free posters available for ordering in the following sizes: 8.5x11, 11x17, 18x24
Want to know when we have new resources and tools? Send us an email to request our newsletter:

PreteenVaccines@cdc.gov

We can help provide speakers for grand rounds and continuing education events, as well.
HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

And YOU are the key!

#WeCanStopHPV