



Mission
HPV Cancer
Free

2023 West Virginia Immunization Summit

**Mission HPV Cancer Free:
MOVING WEST VIRGINIA TO 80%**

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Regional Strategy & Implementation
Interventions & Implementation

Your Mission, Should You Choose to Accept It:

- 1 HPV Population Health Impact**
Understand the HPV disease burden & health impacts
- 2 Mission HPV Cancer Free**
Learn about ACS's campaign to achieve 80% by age 13
- 3 The Drop-off**
State impact of pandemic on HPV vaccination rates
- 4 Deploying Key Strategies**
Starting vaccination at age 9: systems & staff education
Understanding vaccine effectiveness
Leverage data/metrics for progress
- 5 West Virginia Mission HPV Cancer Free Steps**
Generate individual and collective action steps for change





Two shots of the
HPV vaccine
help **prevent**
six types of
cancer.



POPULATION HEALTH:

There are
108,080
10–14-year-olds in
West Virginia.

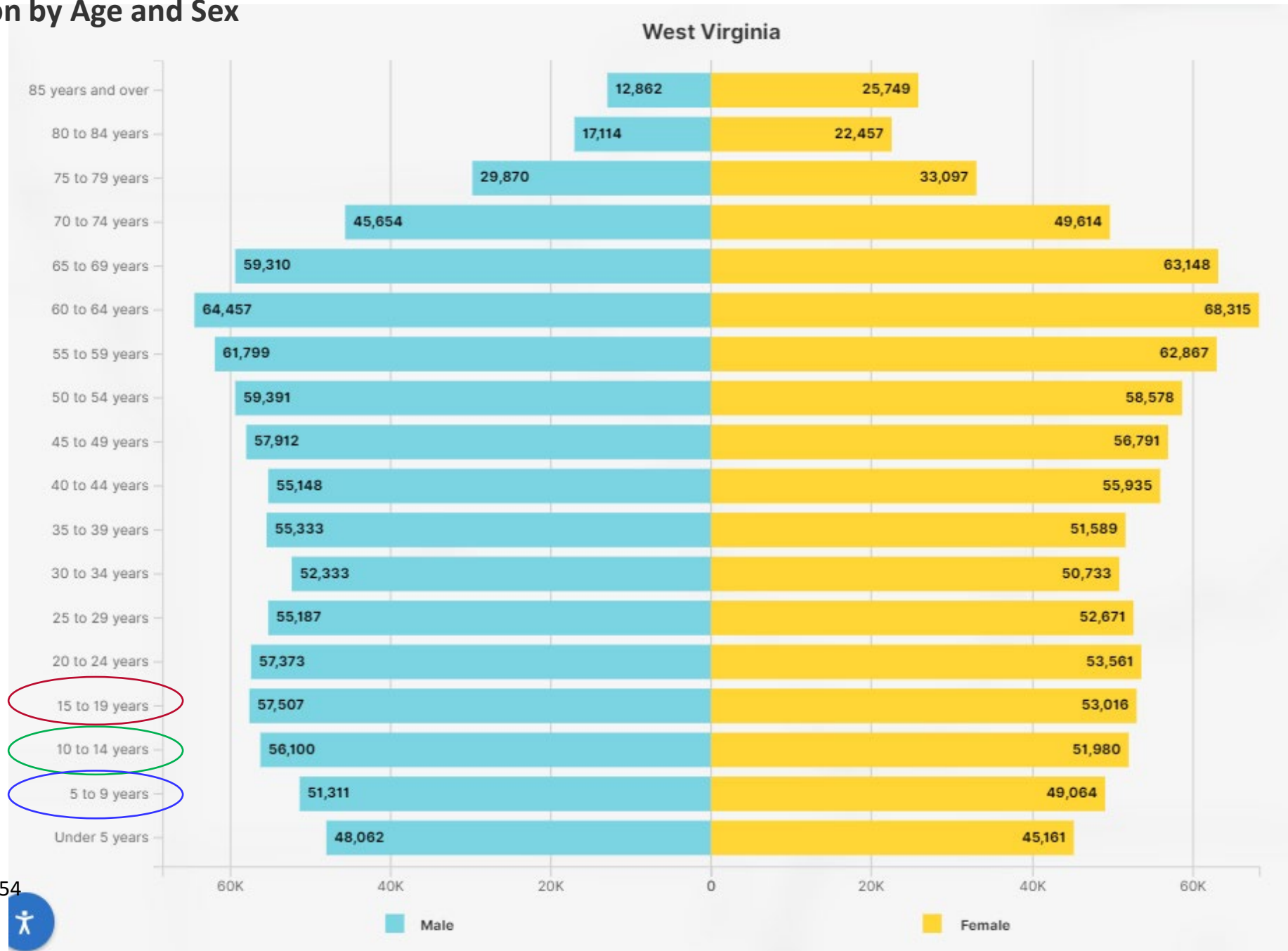


In 2021, only

56.4%

of W. VA 13–17-year-olds were
up to date on their HPV vaccination.

Population Pyramid: Population by Age and Sex in West Virginia, 2021



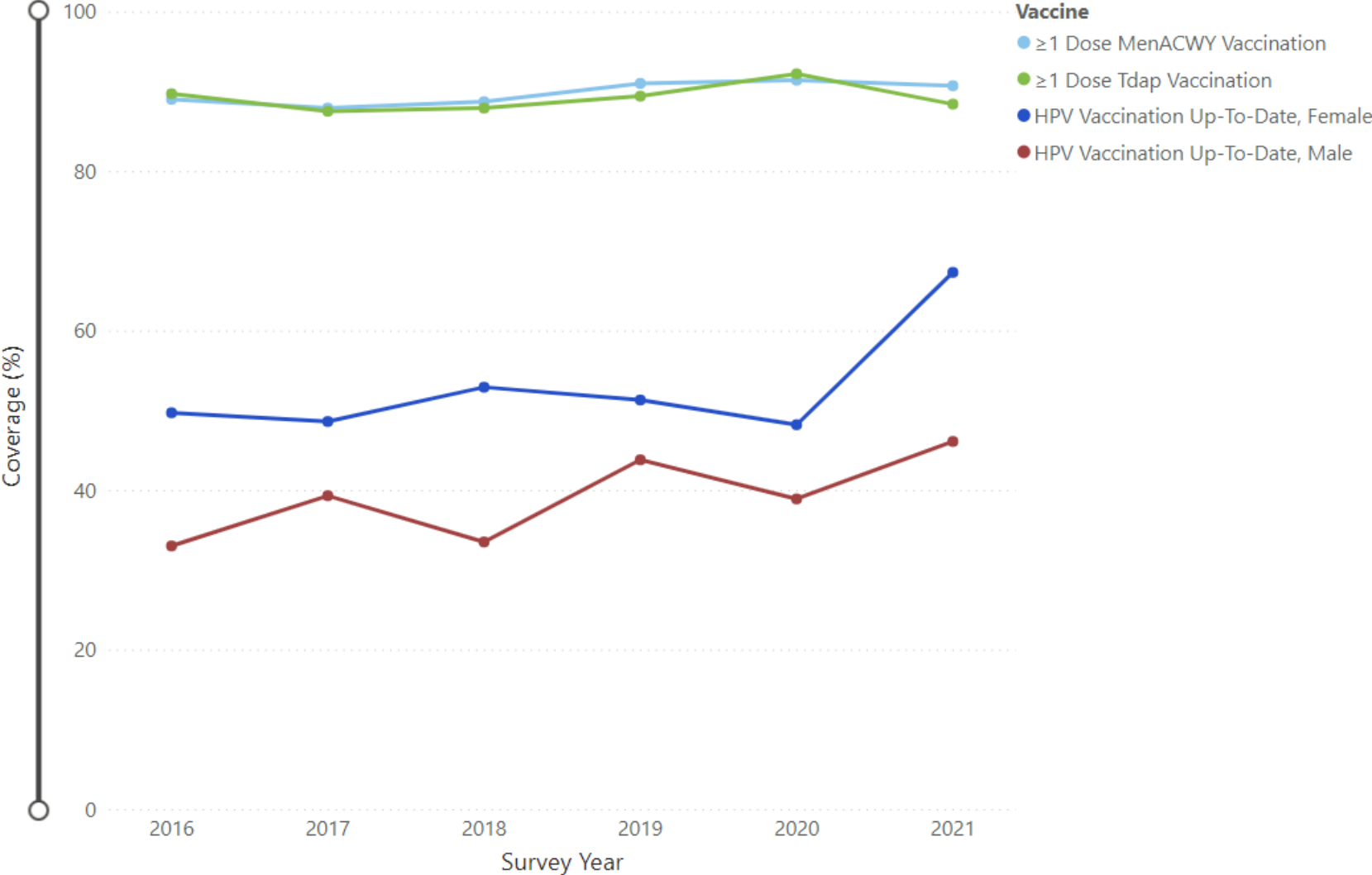
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau
<https://data.census.gov/profile?g=040XX00US54>



NIS Teen Adolescent Vaccines

West Virginia, 2016-2021

Vaccination Coverage by Year among Adolescents Age 13-17 Years, West Virginia, National Immunization Survey-Teen



We want to PROTECT kids today

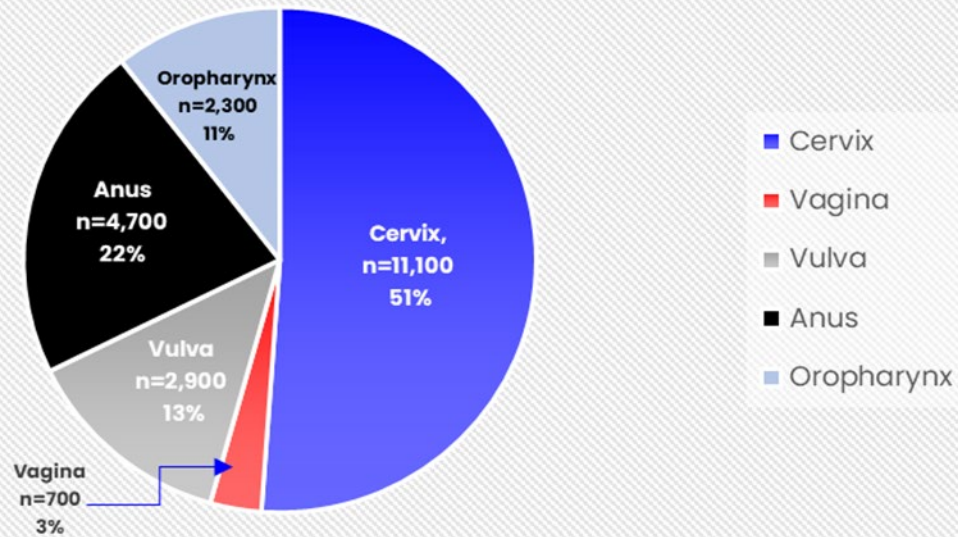
from developing HPV infections,
pre-cancers, and cancers in the future!



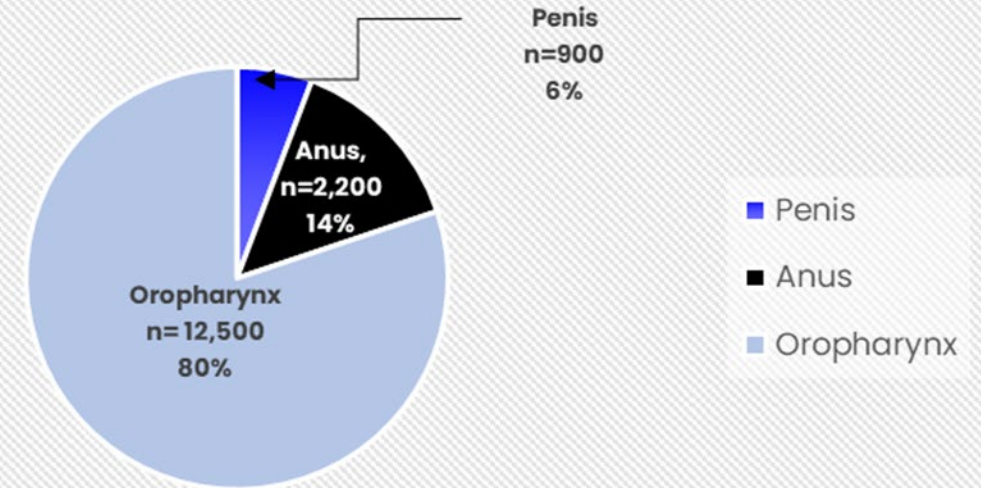
Mission
**HPV Cancer
Free**

U.S. HPV-Attributable Cancer Cases: 37,300

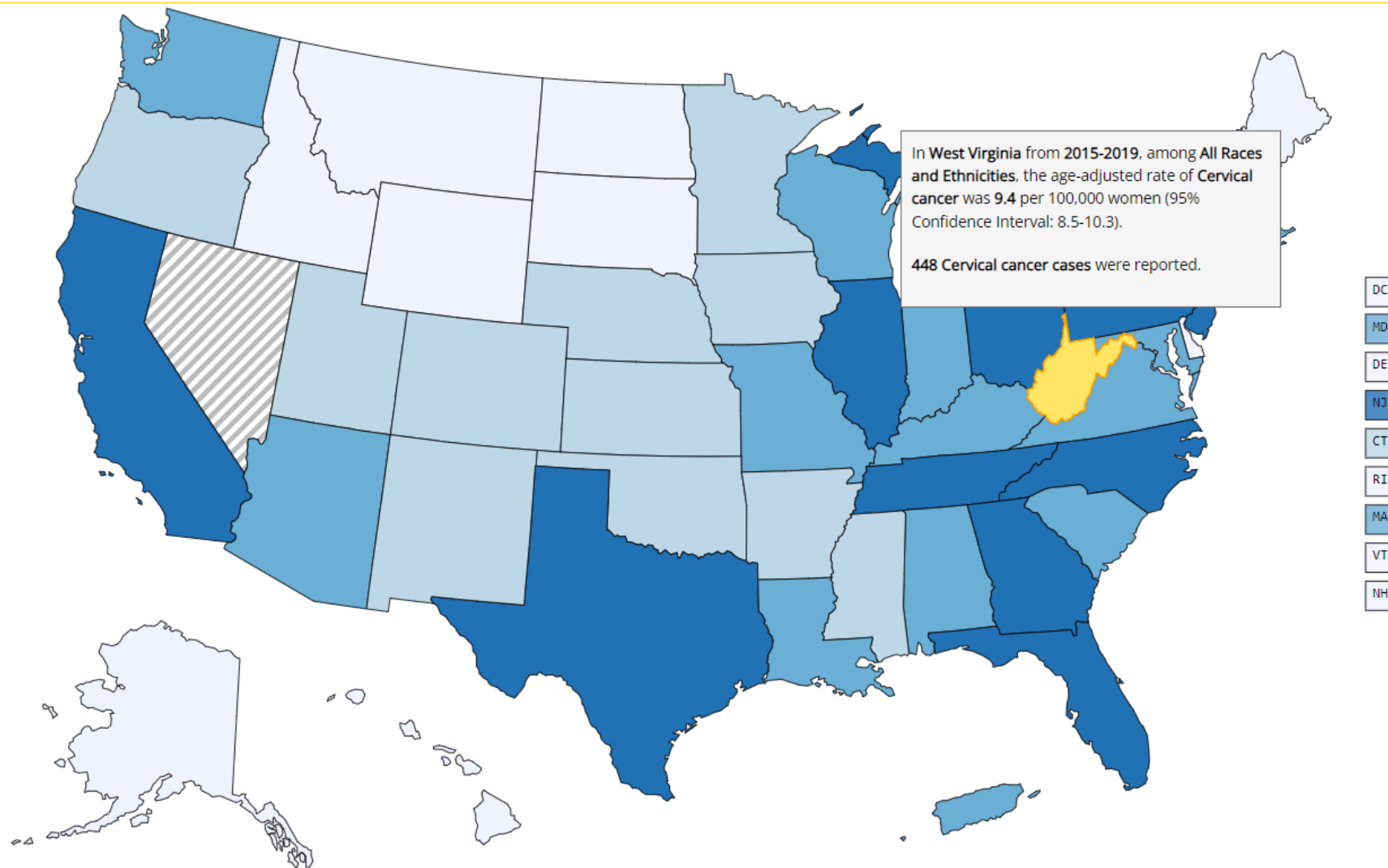
Female HPV-Attributed Cancer Cases Per Year



Male HPV-Attributed Cancer Cases Per Year



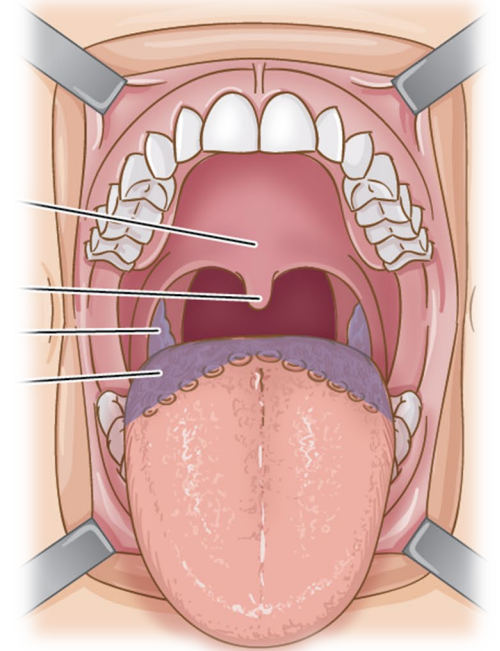
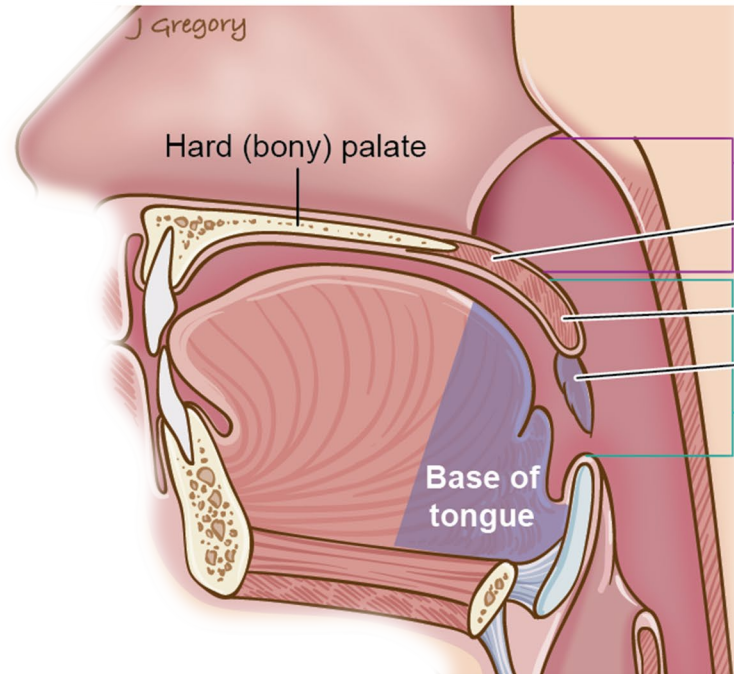
Number of New Cancers in the United States, 2015-2019 in West Virginia, 2015-2019



SOURCE: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2021 submission data (1999-2019); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in November 2022.

HPV-RELATED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

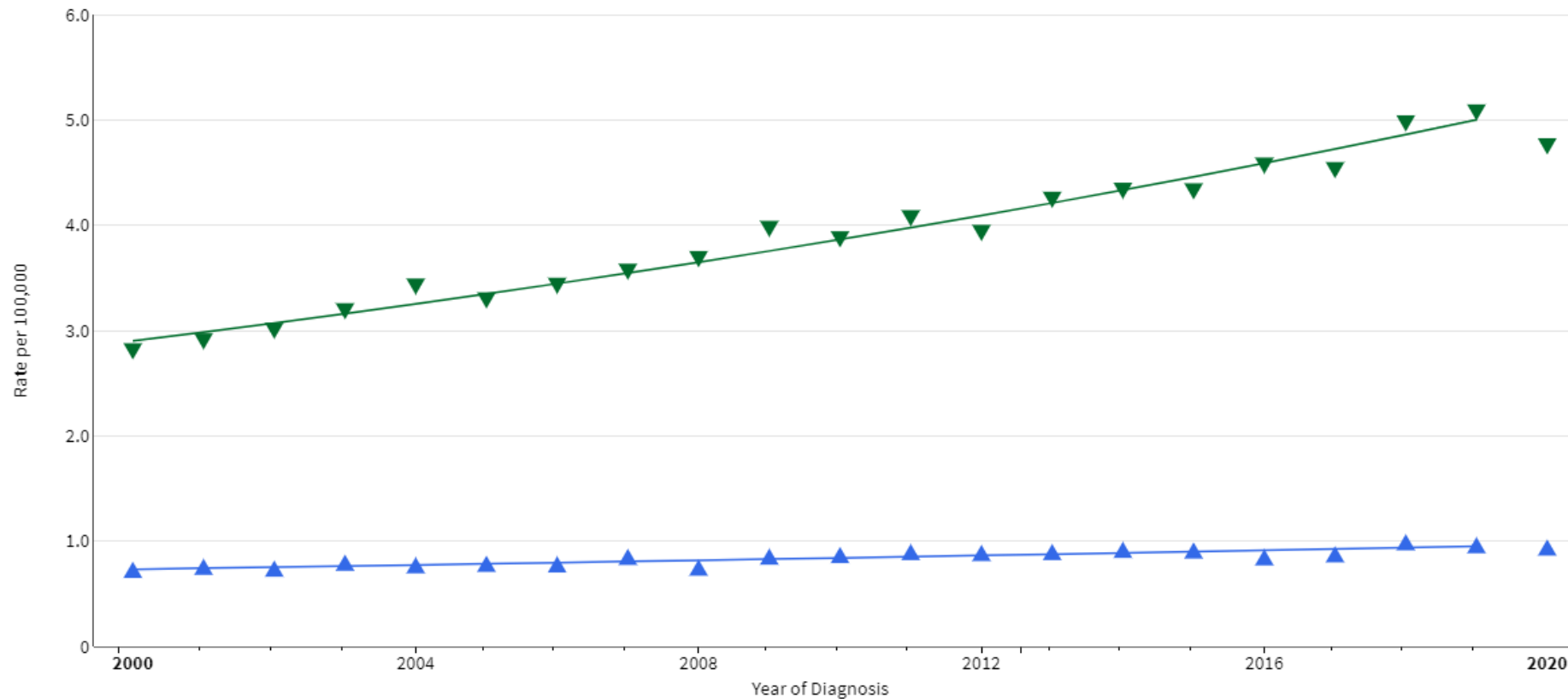
- Has surpassed cervical cancer as the **most common HPV-related cancer**
- HPV-related oropharyngeal cancers have more than doubled in the past three decades
- Rise in incidence and changing patient demographics due to HPV
- **No screening test**
 - No endpoint in clinical trials
 - Late-stage diagnosis



Incidence rates are rising for oropharyngeal cancers especially among men.

Oropharynx & Tonsil
Recent Trends in SEER Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates, 2000-2020
Observed SEER Incidence Rate By Sex, All Races / Ethnicities, All Ages, All Stages

▲ Female
▼ Male



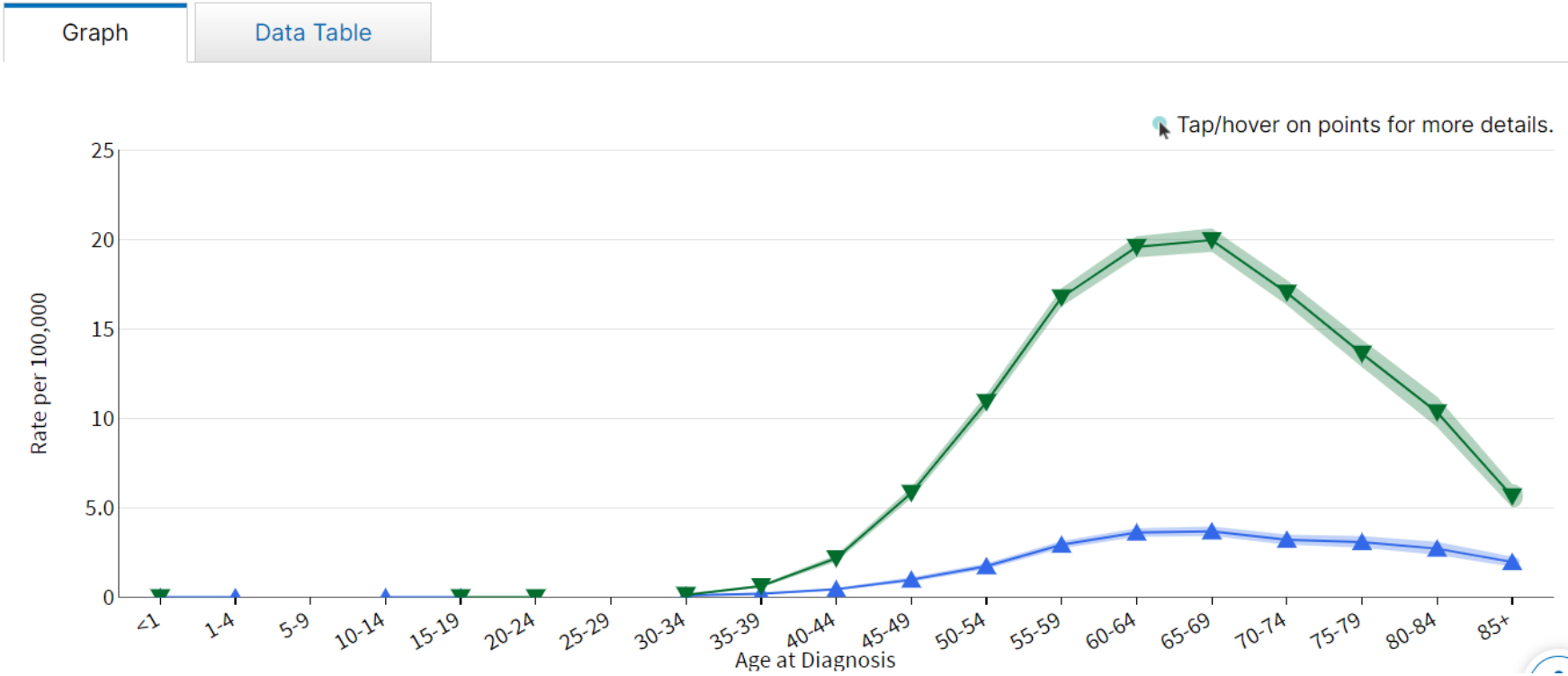
SOURCE: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics-network/explorer>



Age at diagnosis of oropharyngeal cancers is decades after exposure.

Oropharynx & Tonsil SEER Incidence Rates by Age at Diagnosis, 2016-2020

Observed SEER Incidence Rate By Sex, All Races / Ethnicities

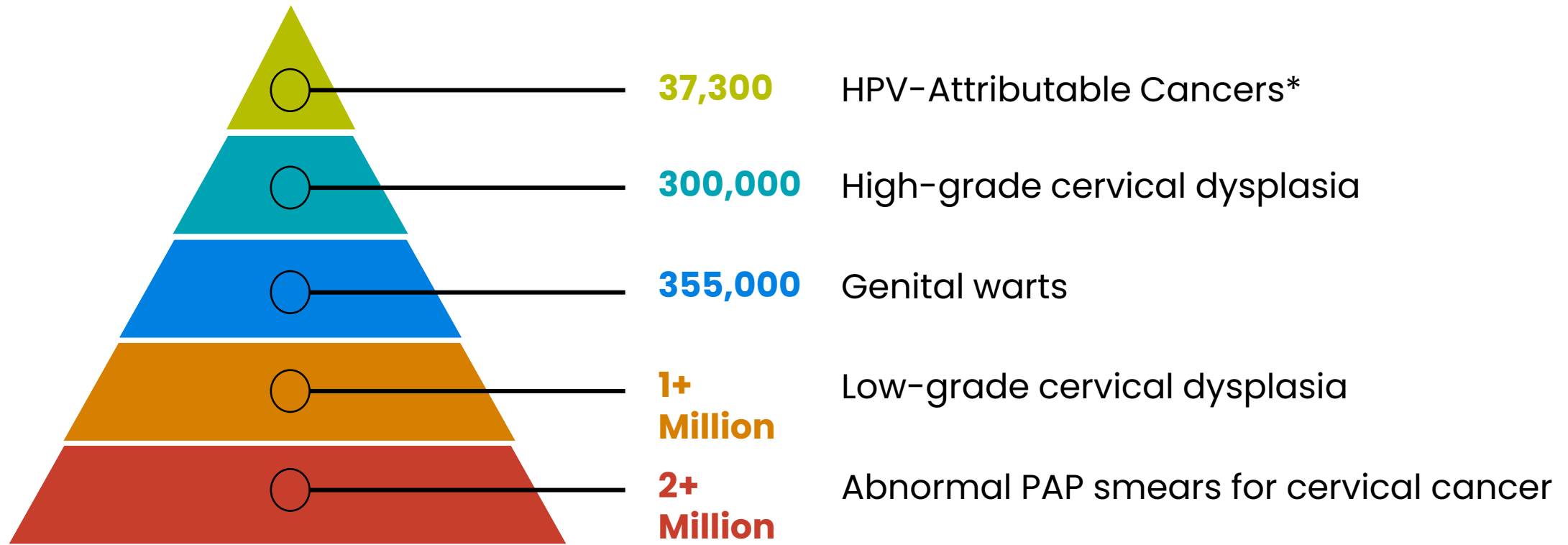


SOURCE: SEER*Explorer: An interactive website for SEER cancer statistics [Internet]. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute; 2023 Apr 19. [cited 2023 Jun 5]. Available from: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics-network/explorer/>. Data source(s): SEER Incidence Data, November 2022 Submission (1975-2020), [SEER 22 registries](#).

➤ **3 Million**

Women & families impacted
by HPV infection

HPV Multiple Impacts on Population Health



* Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>

NOTE: Data are from population-based cancer registries participating in CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program for 2014 to 2018, covering 98% of the U.S. population.





**MISSION HPV
CANCER FREE:**
Our path to elimination



CAMPAIGN GOALS

The American Cancer Society's Mission: HPV Cancer Free is a public health initiative to eliminate vaccine preventable HPV cancers as a public health problem, starting with cervical cancer.

Our goal is to reach an annual vaccination rate of 80% of 13-year-olds in the United States by 2026.



WEST VIRGINIA CANCER PLAN GOALS

2021-2025

Increase initiation & completion rates for vaccines that prevent cancer (focus on 13-17 year olds)

Initiation targets:

- F=71.8%
- M=56.2%

Up to date targets:

- F=55.4%
- M=36%

Catchup 18-45



[cancer.org](https://www.cancer.org)



HPV CANCER FREE STRATEGIES

1. Strengthen provider recommendations
2. Activate partners and stakeholders
3. Know your data & track progress
4. Implement evidence-based interventions and systems changes
5. Increase parental knowledge





New Evidence:

Data from women ages 20 to 24 who were first to receive the HPV vaccine showed a

65% reduction

in cervical cancer incidence rates from 2012 through 2019.

SOURCE: [ACS Cancer Facts & Figures 2023](#)



Trends in cervical cancer incidence rate among women aged 20–24 years by race and ethnicity, United States, 1998–2019

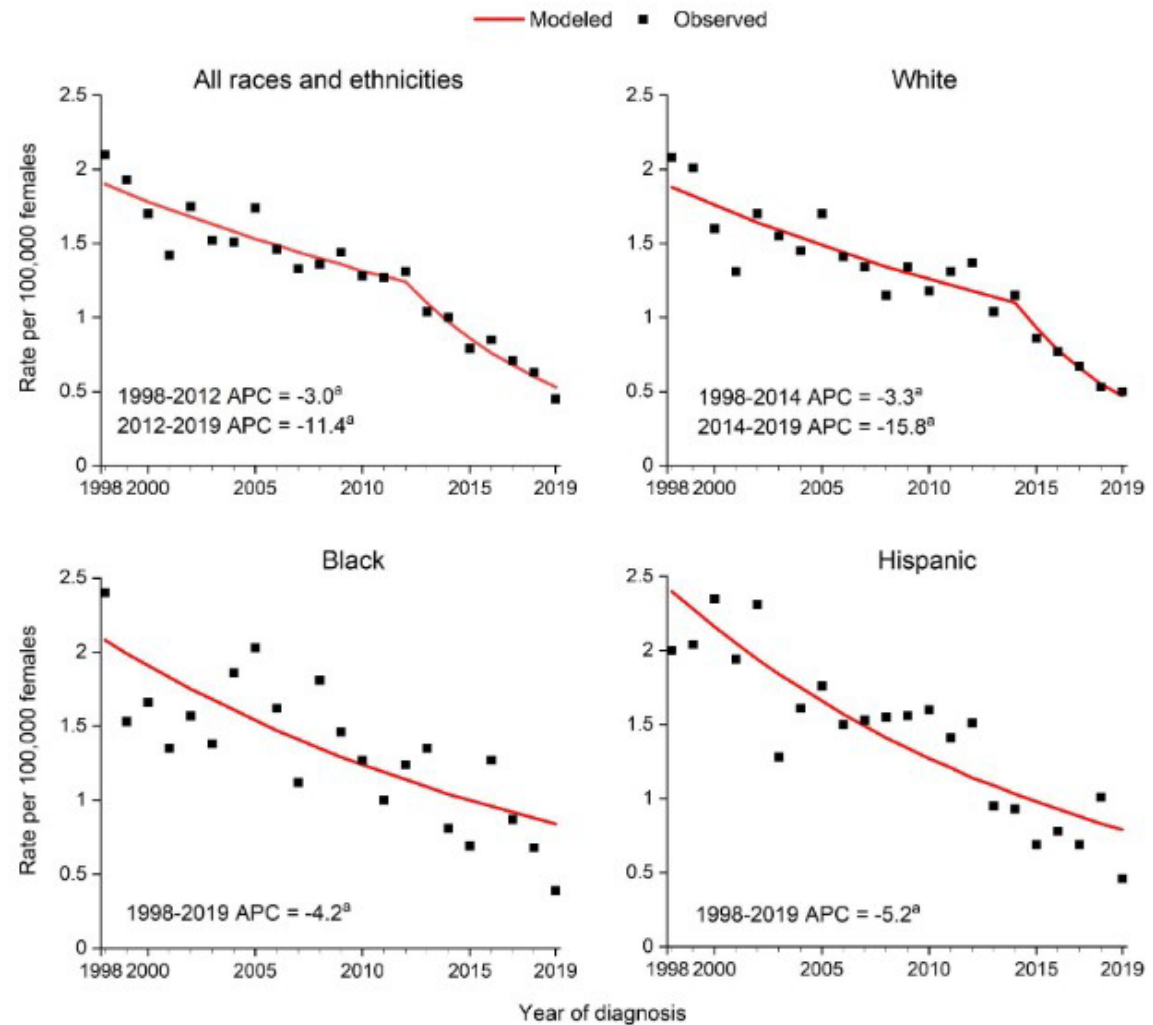
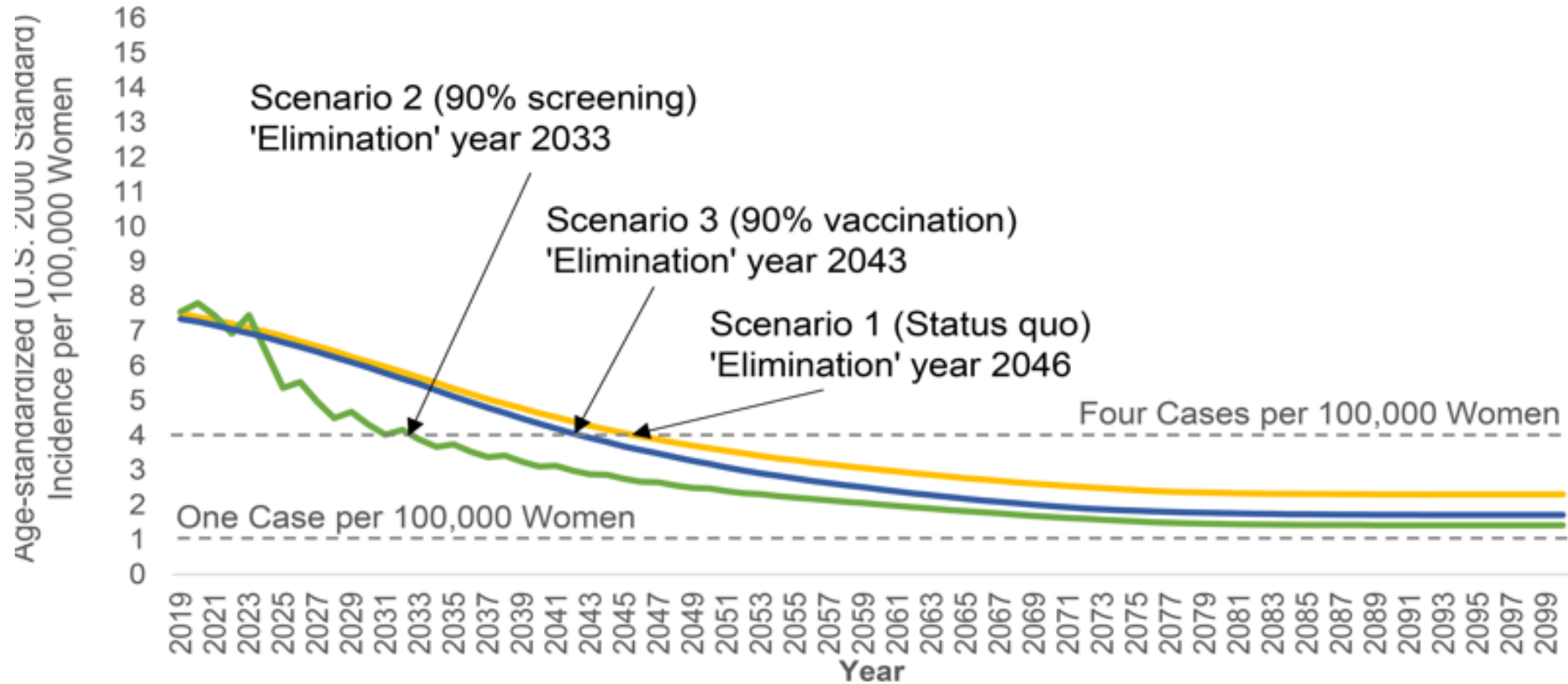


FIGURE 4 Trends in cervical cancer incidence rates among women aged 20–24 years by race and ethnicity, United States, 1998–2019. Rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population and adjusted for reporting delays. White and Black race are exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity. ^aThe APC is statistically significant ($p < .05$). APC indicates annual percent change.



ELIMINATION
is the
achievable
end game.

U.S. is on track to achieve cervical cancer elimination (incidence less than 4 per 100,000 women) by 2038–2046





THE DROP-OFF:

How the pandemic impacted HPV vaccination



**8.4 million
doses missed**

DURING THE PANDEMIC

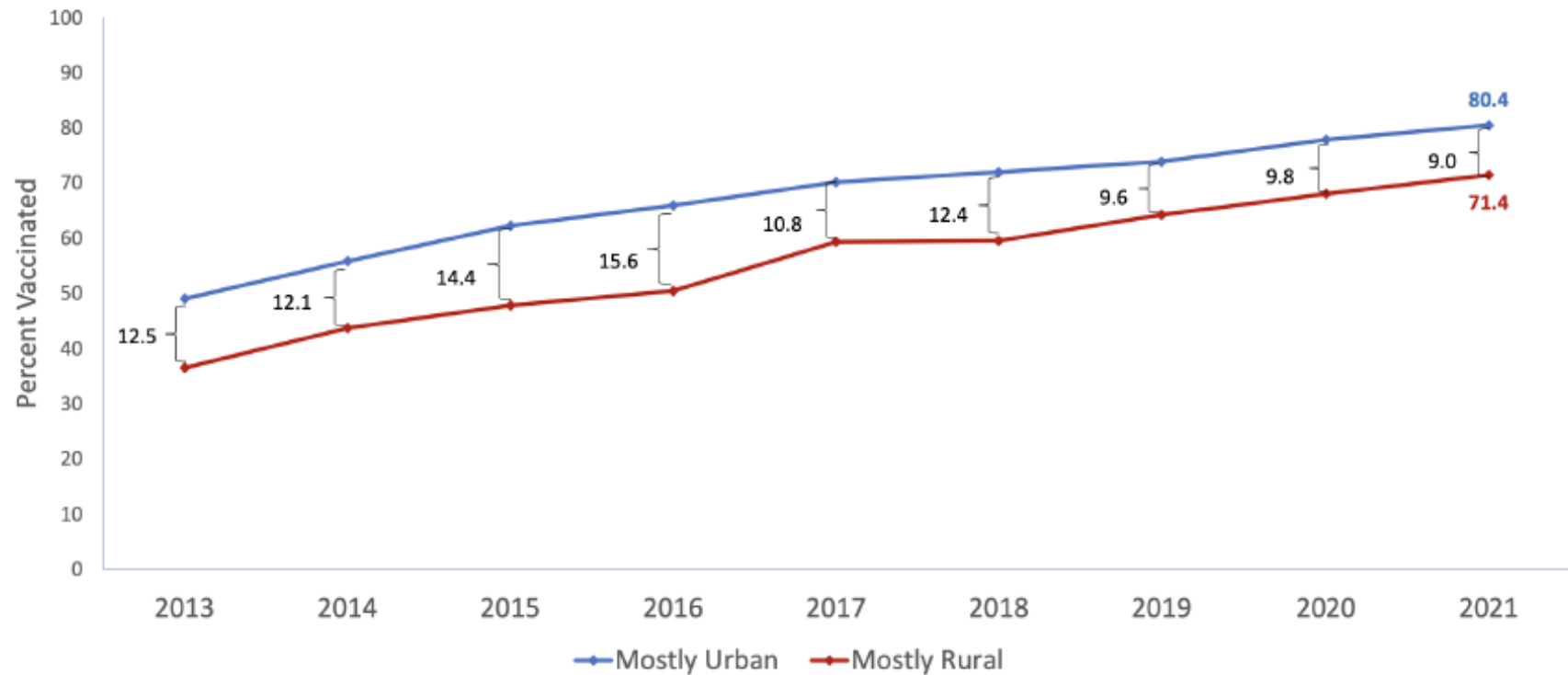
2020–Jan. 2023

Potential Consequences

COVID-19 recovery may take
3-10 years for HPV vaccination
IF WE DON'T TAKE ACTION

Rural Disparities

≥1 HPV vaccination coverage in rural areas is consistently lower

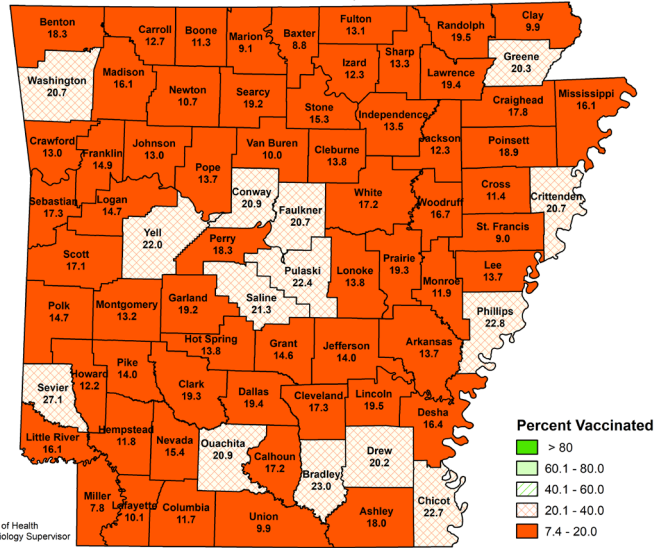


Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/index.html>



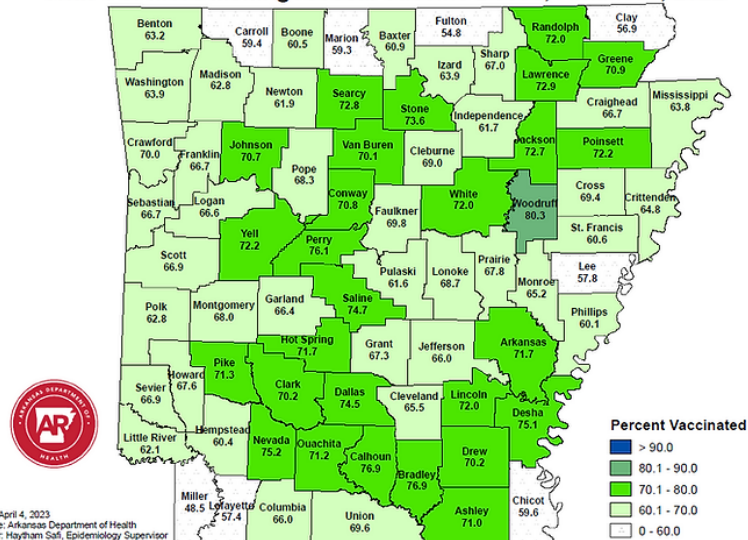
Addressing Missed Opportunities:

Vaccination Rate per County for Children Aged 11-14 Years With 2 or More HPV Vaccine, Arkansas, 2023



Date: March 10, 2023
Source: Arkansas Department of Health
Author: Haytham Saif, Epidemiology Supervisor

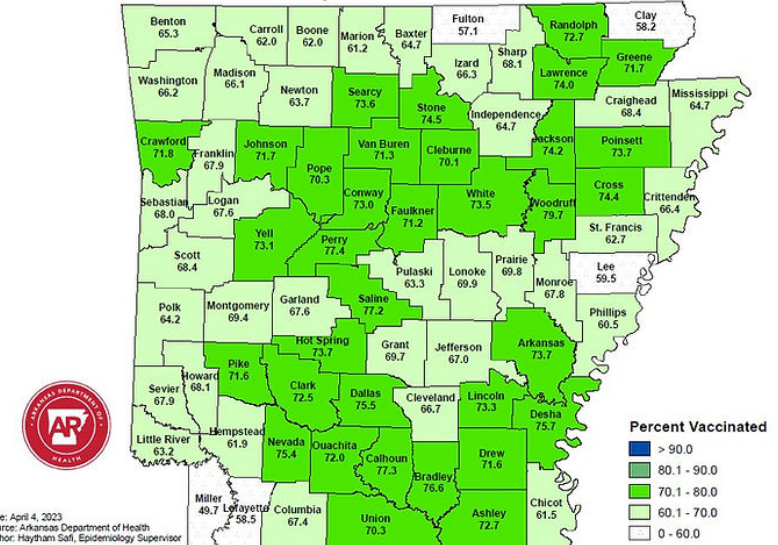
Vaccination Coverage per County for Children Aged 11-14 Years With 1 or More Meningococcal Vaccine Doses, Arkansas, 2022



Date: April 4, 2023
Source: Arkansas Department of Health
Author: Haytham Saif, Epidemiology Supervisor

Vaccination Coverage in this map are for children between 11-14 years old in the year 2022 only.

Vaccination Coverage per County for Children Aged 11-14 Years With 1 or More Tdap Vaccine Doses, Arkansas, 2022



Date: April 4, 2023
Source: Arkansas Department of Health
Author: Haytham Saif, Epidemiology Supervisor

Vaccination Coverage in this map are for children between 11-14 years old in the year 2022 only.

NOT Required for 7th grade school entry

Required for 7th grade school entry





DEPLOYING KEY STRATEGIES: What works



ACCELERATORS

1. Initiate and recommend at age 9
2. Understand effectiveness at younger ages
3. Leverage performance metrics





ACS Guidelines:

The HPV vaccine should be given to boys and girls ages 9–12.



HPV VACCINATION GUIDELINES

- Vaccinate both boys and girls
- ON TIME= ages 9 - 12
- LATE= ages 13 to 26
 - *Individuals ages 22 to 26 who were not previously vaccinated should be informed that vaccination at older ages is less effective in lowering cancer risk*



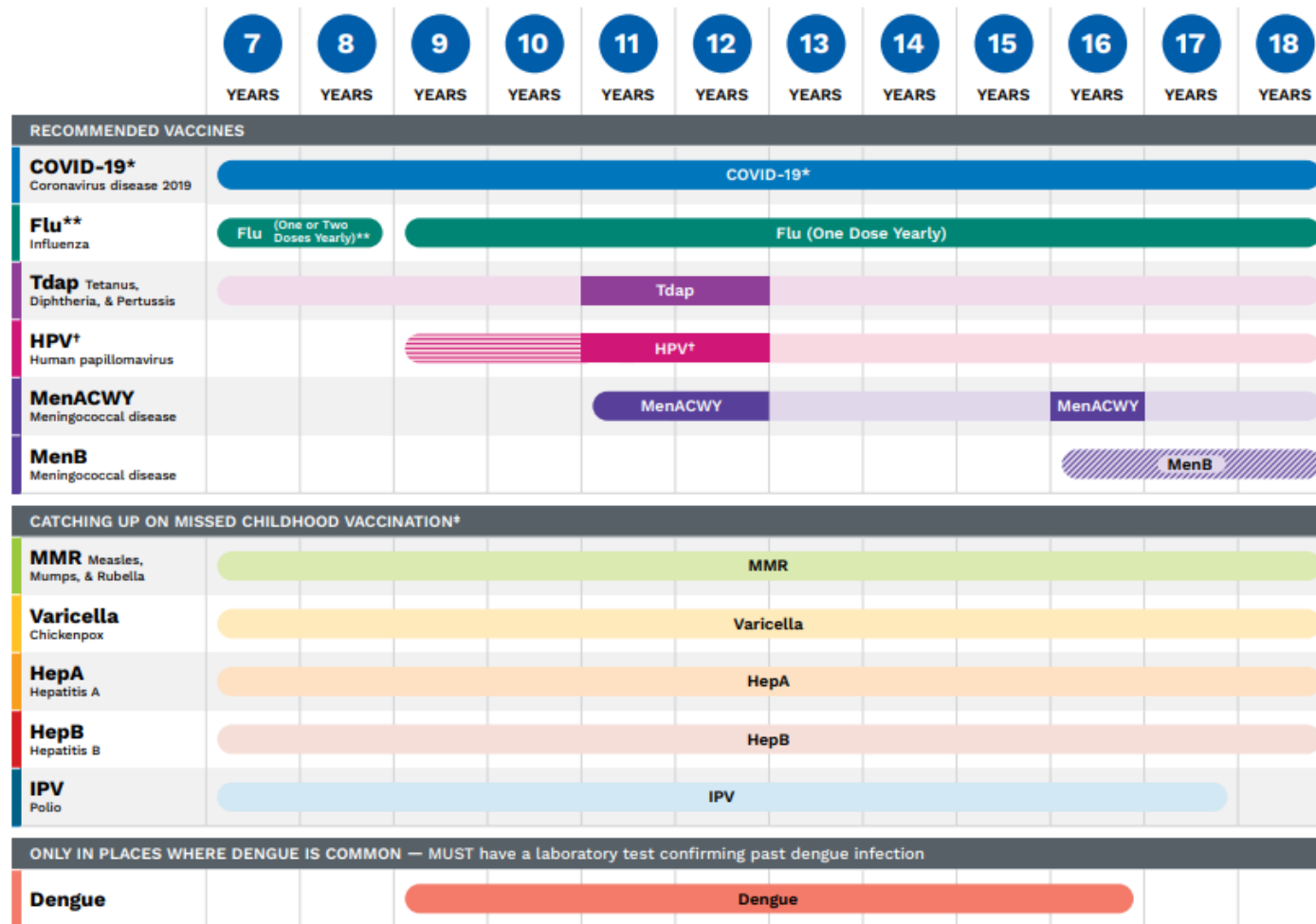
ACIP Guidelines:

ACIP recommends routine HPV vaccination at age 11 or 12 years. Vaccination can be given starting at age 9 years.



CDC Parent Version Adolescent Immunization Schedule

2023 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7–18 Years Old



KEY



Indicates when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.



Indicates the vaccine series can begin at this age.



Indicates the vaccine **should** be given if a child is catching up on missed vaccines. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses.



Indicates children not at increased risk **may** get the vaccine if they wish after speaking to a provider.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. If your child misses a shot recommended for their age, talk to your child's doctor as soon as possible to see when the missed shot can be given.
2. If your child has any medical conditions that put them at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that they may need.

Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about any shot recommended for your child.

FOOTNOTES

COVID-19*

Number of doses recommended depends on your child's age and type of COVID-19 vaccine used.

Flu**

Two doses given at least 4 weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

HPV†

Ages 11 through 12 years old should get a 2-shot series separated by 6 to 12 months. The series can begin at 9 years old. A 3-shot series is recommended for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series after their 15th birthday.

*Originally recommended age ranges for missed childhood vaccinations: 2-dose series of **MMR** at 12–15 months and 4–6 years; 2-dose series of **Varicella** at 12–15 months and 4–6 years; 2-dose series of **HepA** (minimum interval: 6 months) at age 12–23 months; 3-dose series of **HepB** at birth, 1–2 months, and 6–18 months; and 4-dose series of **Polio** at 2 months, 4 months, 6–18 months, and 4–6 years.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call toll-free: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
Or visit: [cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents)



American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

9 Reasons We Start at Age 9

1
Offers more time
for completion of
the series by the
age of 13

2
Results in a strong
immune response to
the HPV vaccine

3
Increases the
likelihood of
vaccinating prior to
first HPV exposure

4
Decreases questions
about sexual activity
by parents and
guardians

5
Decreases requests
for only vaccines that
are “required” for
school

6
Decreases the
number of
administered
shots per visit

7
Increases
vaccinations and
therefore the number
of cancers prevented

8
Has been shown
by several systems
to increase
vaccination rates

9
Has been shown to be
highly acceptable to
systems, providers,
and parents



Recommendations Matter

The **best predictor** of vaccination uptake for both hesitant and non-hesitant parents **was** **how the provider started the conversation.**



Sample Recommendation for 9–10 year old:

“Ben is 9 years old which means he’s due for his first dose of the HPV vaccine, which protects against HPV cancers. We will give it to him at the end of the appointment.”

Sample Recommendation for 11–12 year old:

“Molly needs three vaccines today to protect against meningitis, HPV cancers, and whooping cough. She will get those at the end of the visit.”



VACCINATING AT AGE 9: BUILDING THE EVIDENCE BASE




HVI Special Collection - HPV Vaccination starting at Age 9


The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

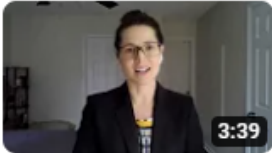
5 videos 26 views Updated 6 days ago


Play all Shuffle

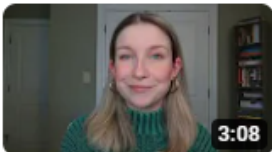
HPV vaccination has the potential to dramatically reduce rates of cervical, oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, anal, and penile cancers. However, HPV vaccination rates in the US lag behind other countries, and HPV vaccine has lower coverage than other adolescent vaccines. Initiation of the

- 

1 **Why the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends initiating HPV vaccine at age 9.**
The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable • 107 views • 2 months ago
- 

2 **HPV vaccine initiation at 9 or 10 implications among privately & publicly insured children in the US**
The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable • 83 views • 1 month ago
- 

3 **Engaging health plans to prioritize HPV vaccination and initiate at age 9**
The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable • 58 views • 1 month ago
- 

4 **The association of initiating HPV vaccination at ages 9–10 years, 2016-2020**
The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable • 47 views • 1 month ago
- 

5 **Optimizing Adolescent Vaccines: Impact of initiating HPV vaccination before Tdap or Meningococcal**
The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable • 43 views • 12 days ago

VACCINATING AT AGE 9: CREATING AN EVIDENCE BASE

HPV – Research Article

Human papillomavirus vaccinations at recommended ages: How a middle school-based educational and vaccination program increased uptake in the Rio Grande Valley

HPV – Research Article

An opportunity to increase human papillomavirus vaccination rates: Change the guidelines

HPV – Article Commentary

Why the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends initiating HPV vaccine at age 9

HPV – Research Article

HPV vaccine initiation at 9 or 10 years of age and better series completion by age 13 among privately and publicly insured children in the US

Brief Report

Multi-level quality improvement strategies to optimize HPV vaccination starting at the 9-year well child visit: Success stories from two private pediatric clinics



VACCINATING AT AGE 9: CREATING AN EVIDENCE BASE

HPV – Brief Report

Engaging health plans to prioritize HPV vaccination and initiate at age 9

HPV – Research Article

Framing of national HPV vaccine recommendations and willingness to recommend at ages 9-10

HPV – Research Article

Optimizing timing of adolescent vaccines: Impact of initiating HPV vaccination before Tdap or meningococcal vaccination on timely completion of the HPV vaccine series

HPV – Brief Report

The association of initiating HPV vaccination at ages 9–10 years and up-to-date status among adolescents ages 13–17 years, 2016-2020

HPV – Article Commentary

Implementing interventions to start HPV vaccination at age 9: Using the evidence we have

[Article collection: HPV Vaccination Starting at Age 9 \(tandfonline.com\)](https://tandfonline.com)



HPV Roundtable Resource: Start at 9 Campaign

Why Age 9? FACT SHEET



Every year in the United States, it is estimated that nearly 36,500 individuals are diagnosed with cancer caused by an HPV infection.¹ Human papillomavirus (HPV) cannot be treated, but there is a vaccine that can prevent transmission and protect against six cancers if initiated prior to exposure. HPV vaccination is a critical prevention tool, safeguarding children and adolescents against more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at recommended ages.² Because cancer prevention decreases as the age of vaccination increases, it is important to start early!

Why Age 9?
Starting the HPV vaccination series at age 9 is recommended by the American Cancer Society, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. Previous guidance from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends routine HPV vaccination at age 11 or 12 years but notes that the HPV vaccine can be given starting at age 9.

Recommended Vaccination Schedule Guideline

On Time AGE 9-12 2 Doses 6-12 months apart	Late AGES 13-14 2 Doses 6-12 months apart	Critical AGES 15-26 3 Doses 1st dose at least one 2nd dose 12 months later 3rd dose 6 months after 2nd
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Benefits to Initiating the HPV vaccine series at age 9. These include:

- Results in a strong immune response to the HPV vaccine
- Increases the likelihood of vaccinating prior to first HPV exposure
- Decreases requests for only vaccines that are "required" for school
- Decreases the number of administered shots per visit
- Has been shown by several systems to increase vaccination rates
- Has been shown to be highly acceptable to systems, providers, and parents

The HPV vaccine has been given for more than 15 years and provides long-lasting protection. The HPV vaccine is safe and effective, with no long-term side effects. In fact, 109 studies conducted among 2.5 million people in 6 countries have shown that there have been no serious side effects other than what is typical for all vaccines (i.e., allergic reactions, fevers).³


For more information, tools and resources, visit HPV.VaccinationStartsAtAge9.org

Footnote:
1. HPV and Cervical Cancer: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated November 1, 2017. Retrieved August 3, 2018. <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/about/hpv-factsheet.html>
2. Pediatric HPV: History & Background. National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. Retrieved August 3, 2018. <http://www.nhpvr.org/our-work/our-work-areas/pediatric-hpv>
3. Pediatric HPV: History & Background. National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. Retrieved August 3, 2018. <http://www.nhpvr.org/our-work/our-work-areas/pediatric-hpv>

Age 9 Sell Sheet

Protect Your Preteen/Teen with Vaccines

Protect them from serious diseases including HPV, meningitis, tetanus, whooping cough, flu



Check Off the Routine School Age Vaccines

By 4 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> Hep A - Hepatitis A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hep B - Hepatitis B
	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP - Diphtheria/Tetanus, and Pertussis (whooping cough)
	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV - Pneumococcal
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rotavirus
	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR - Measles, Mumps and Rubella
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella - Chickenpox
9 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> HPV - 2 doses, 6-12 months apart
11 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> MCV4
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tdap
	<input type="checkbox"/> HPV - if 2 dose series is not complete
16 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> MCV4
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ask about MenB - 2 doses, 1 month apart


Every child 6 months and older should get the annual flu vaccine!

HPV Vaccination - Start at Age 9

Full Name _____

Birthdate _____ Medical # _____

Vaccinate your child starting at age 9 to protect them from human papillomavirus (HPV) cancers. Keep this card with you to ensure your kids are vaccinated on time. Record the dates on the back side of this card.



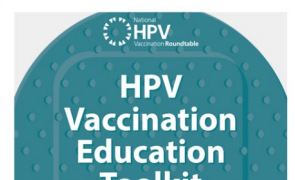
HPV Vaccine: It's Cancer Prevention

Who? All kids (both boys and girls) should get the vaccine starting at age 9.
What? The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is a cancer prevention vaccine.
Why?

- The HPV vaccine prevents 6 different cancers (mouth/throat, cervix, vulva, vagina, penis and anus).
- The HPV vaccine prevents most genital warts.
- The HPV vaccine is safe and effective, with no long term side effects.
- HPV vaccine has been given for more than 15 years and provides long lasting protection.

When?

On Time
AGE 9
2 Doses
6-12 months apart



Record of HPV Vaccinations

Dose 1 Date _____ Clinic _____

Dose 2 Date _____ Clinic _____

Dose 3 Date _____ Clinic _____

3 doses if initiated at or after age 15

For more information, visit cancer.org/healthy/hpv.vaccine.html

Age 9 Provider Toolkits

WHAT ABOUT ADULTS?

The American Cancer Society does not recommend HPV vaccination for adults older than 26 years.





Effectiveness:

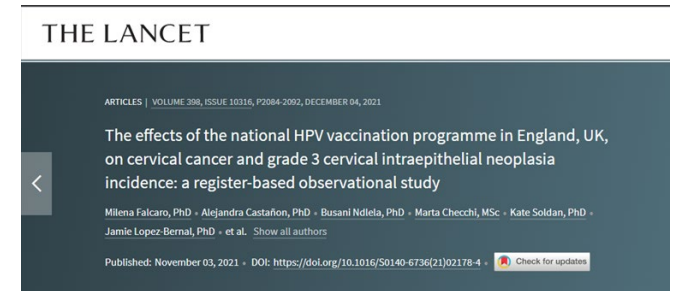
The HPV vaccine is proven effective at preventing cancer.



Effectiveness AGAINST CERVICAL CANCER

England's journey towards elimination

Age at Vaccination	Effectiveness against CIN3+	Effectiveness against cervical cancer
12-13	97%	87%
14-16	75%	62%
16-18	39%	34%



The HPV immunization program has successfully almost eliminated cervical cancer in England among women born since September 1995.



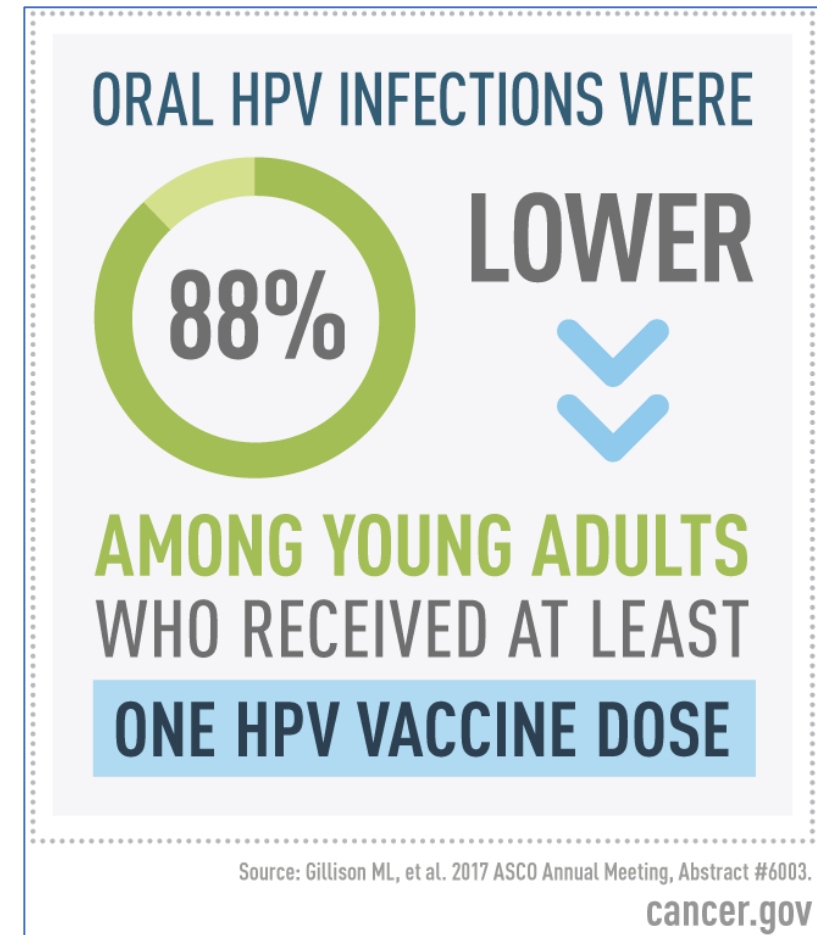
Effectiveness AGAINST Oral HPV Infections

U.S. study of 2,627 men & women ages 18–33 from 2011–2014

Those who reported vaccination had 88% lower rate of oral HPV infection based on oral cell samples

2020: FDA approved adding oropharyngeal and other head/neck cancers to vaccine indications

More research to come on efficacy of preventing infections in men 20–45

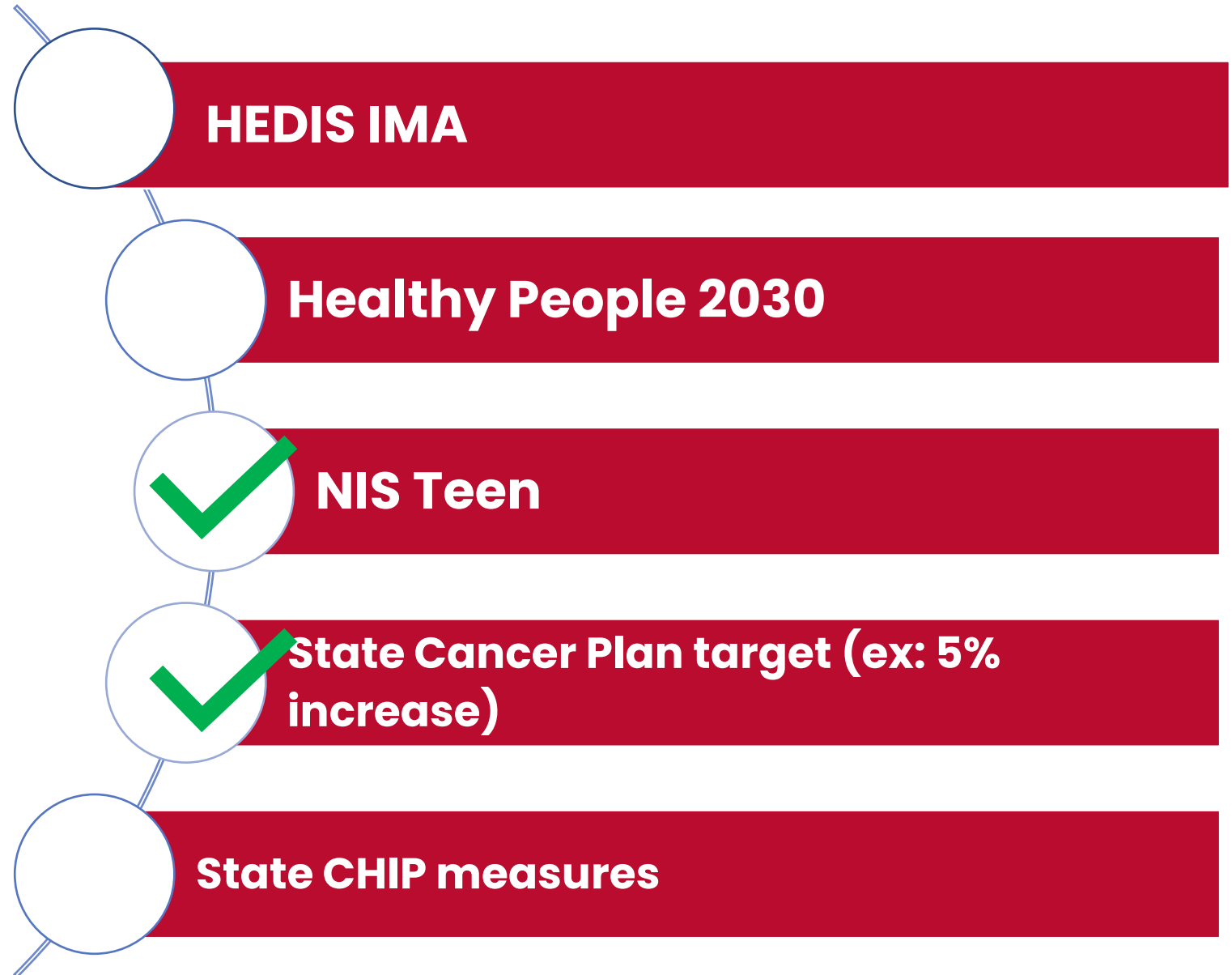




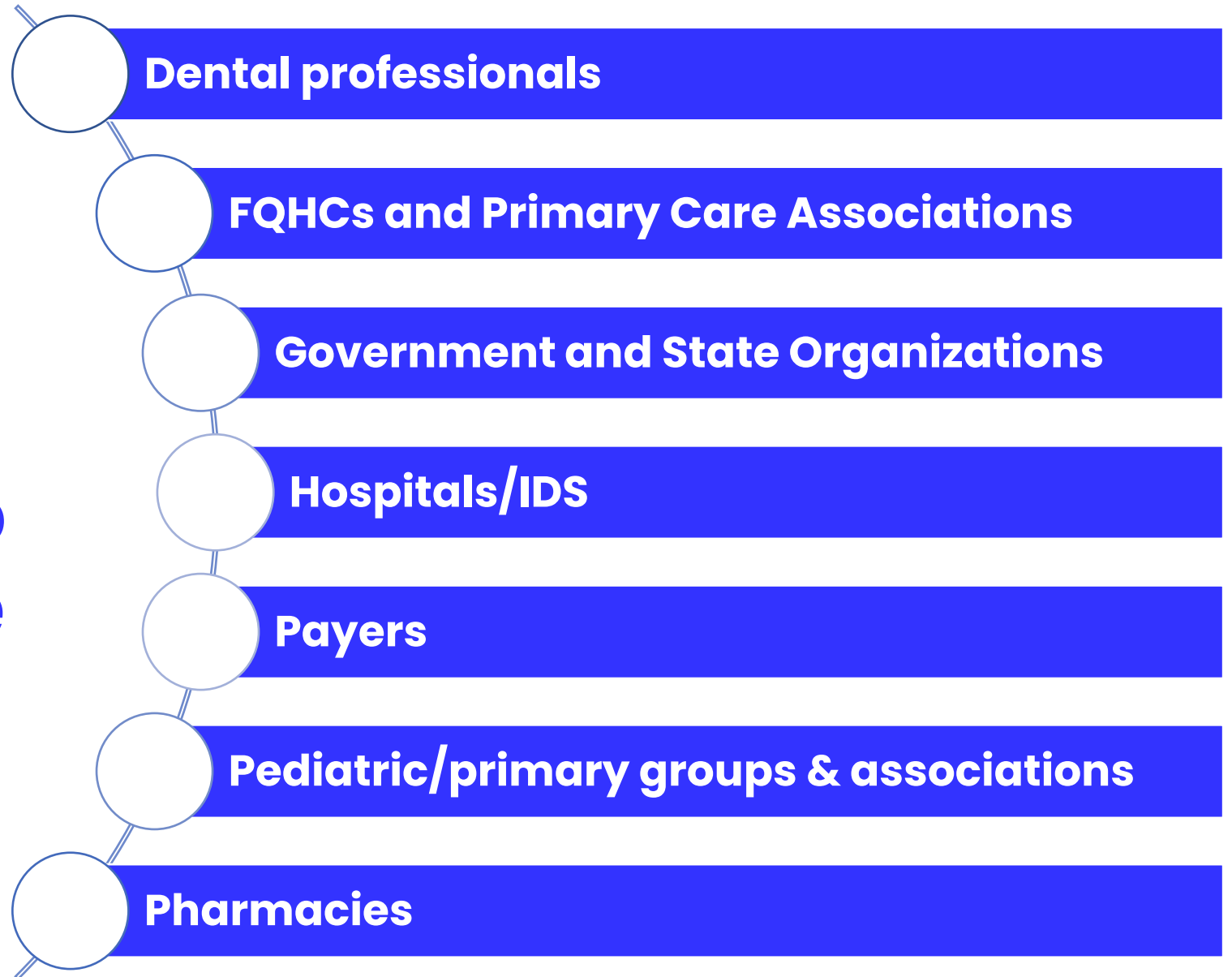
**Driving
Improvement:**
Leverage performance
targets to our advantage.



What opportunities are there to drive improvement using industry/practice measures?

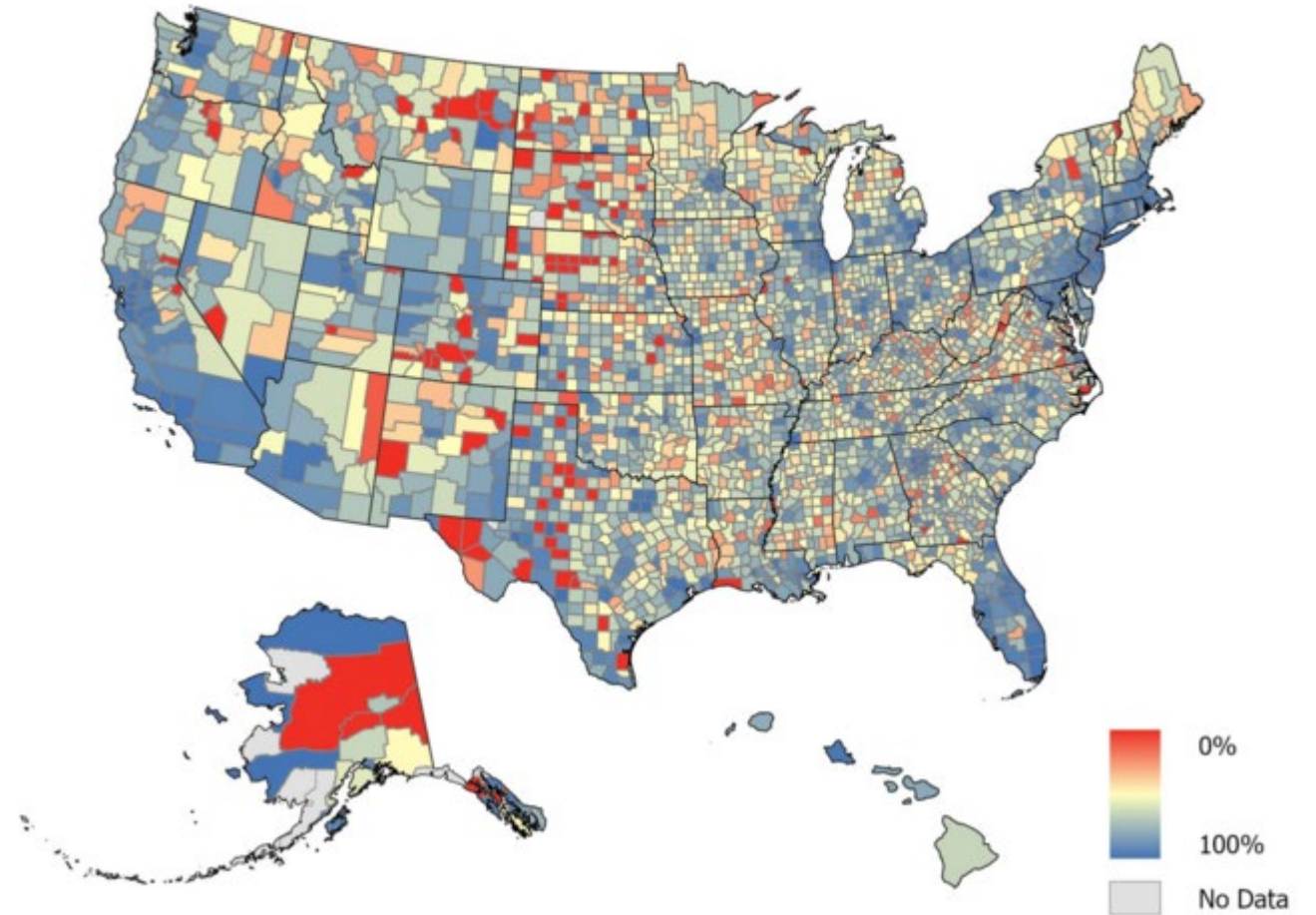


What other key HPV ecosystem players need to help drive state strategy?



88.9% of the population live within 5 miles of a community pharmacy

Proportion of Population within 5 Miles of a Pharmacy



In cities, approximately 62.8% of pharmacies were chains, but in **rural areas**, approximately **76.5%** were franchises or independent pharmacies.

Where can you partner to accelerate interventions for initiation & completion goals?

Patient-Directed

Client Reminders

Patient Education

Provider-Directed

Provider Reminders and Recall

Professional Education

Access to Care

Reduce Structural Barriers

Standing Orders



Summer is
vaccination
season!



Age 9 Activation in Practice:

Nine is the best time!

- Educate and empower providers to recommend the HPV vaccine starting at age 9
- Deploy HPV Roundtable age 9 resources
- Invite patients in for summer vaccine visits
- Set up age 9 tracking and monitor initiation performance using real time data



Summer Social Toolkit: Coming soon...

Recommended Post Copy/Caption

Nothing is more important than the health of your child. That's why we are partnering with the American Cancer Society to vaccinate against HPV cancers. Schedule your back-to-school visit now to protect your 9-12-year-olds from cancer later in their life.



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Free CME Provider Education Series Launching Summer 2023!



HPV PROVIDER VIDEO SERIES



The American Cancer Society in partnership with The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable and the Indiana Immunization Coalition are launching a 6-part provider education virtual series, summer 2023.

The on-demand sessions will range in topics and equip providers with the latest information, HPV vaccination guidelines, science, and implementation strategies to increase vaccination rates. CME, CNE and Pharmacy continuing education will be offered for each webinar.

**Register
Today**



Modules

Vaccine Hesitancy and Making a Strong HPV Vaccination Recommendation

HPV 101: What you Need to know

HPV Vaccination Guidelines & Why Age 9?

HPV Disparities and Special Populations

Effective Evidenced Based Interventions for Implementation

Live Panel Discussion

**August 17, 2023
1:00-2:00PM ET**

Speakers

**Lacey Eden
Seth and Kellie Kelly**
Survivor speaker

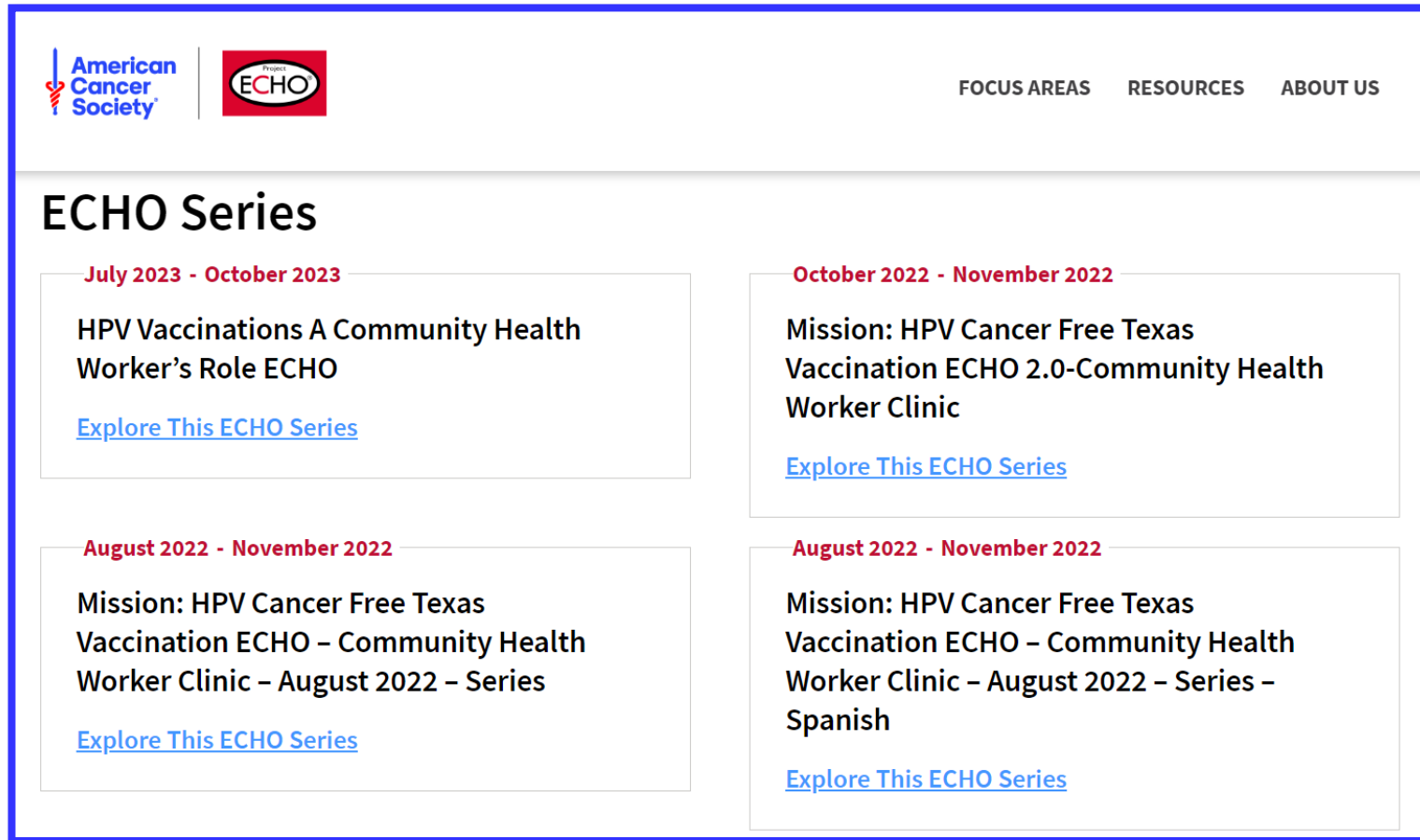
**Dr. Mike Sim
Dr. Rebecca Perkins**

**Dr. Debbie Saslow
Dr. Sean O'Leary**

**Dr. Milkie Vu
Dr. Benjamin Teeter
Dr. Shannon Christy**

**Andrea Stubbs
Dr. Marcie-Fisher-Borne**

Free CHW Modules for Distance Learning: <https://echo.cancer.org/priorities/hpv-vaccination>



The screenshot shows the ECHO Series webpage. At the top left are the American Cancer Society and ECHO logos. On the top right are navigation links for FOCUS AREAS, RESOURCES, and ABOUT US. The main heading is "ECHO Series". Below this, there are four distinct ECHO series modules arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each module includes a date range, a title, and a link to explore the series.

Series Title	Date Range	Explore Link
HPV Vaccinations A Community Health Worker's Role ECHO	July 2023 - October 2023	Explore This ECHO Series
Mission: HPV Cancer Free Texas Vaccination ECHO 2.0-Community Health Worker Clinic	October 2022 - November 2022	Explore This ECHO Series
Mission: HPV Cancer Free Texas Vaccination ECHO - Community Health Worker Clinic - August 2022 - Series	August 2022 - November 2022	Explore This ECHO Series
Mission: HPV Cancer Free Texas Vaccination ECHO - Community Health Worker Clinic - August 2022 - Series - Spanish	August 2022 - November 2022	Explore This ECHO Series



Cancer.org/hpv



Don't Wait to Vaccinate

DID YOU KNOW... Doctors recommend that girls and boys get vaccinated against HPV at age 11 or 12. The series should be completed by age 13.

Age Matters
When you vaccinate your child on time, you help protect them from HPV cancers. The HPV vaccine is most effective when given at age 11 or 12. Cancer protection decreases as age at vaccination increases.

Cancer Prevention Goes Down with Delayed Vaccination

Early Ages 9-10: 90% protection

On Time Ages 11-12: 90% protection

Critical Ages 13-14: 80% protection

Late Chance Ages 15-20: 50% protection

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Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers

HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.
We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.

Healthy diet **Physical activity** **Sunscreen** **No tobacco**

We can also help prevent most HPV cancers by getting our children the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12.

The HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.
HPV vaccination helps prevent 6 types of cancers.

Don't wait to vaccinate.
The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.

Age matters. When you vaccinate your child on time, you give them the best protection from HPV cancers. In fact, HPV cancer prevention decreases the longer you wait to vaccinate.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection.
Scientists and health organizations around the world closely monitor HPV vaccine safety and have found it to be safe and effective.

HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Learn more at cancer.org/hpv, and talk to your child's doctor about the HPV vaccine.

Take a shot at cancer!

Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

HPV is a serious problem.
The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.

PREVENTION MATTERS!
HPV infection has no treatment, but a vaccine can help prevent it.

HPV VACCINATION CAN PREVENT MOST OF THESE CANCERS.

HPV IS VERY COMMON.
Eight out of 10 people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION.
HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers.

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HPV VACS

Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

JUST THE FACTS FOR PROVIDERS

FACT 1 HPV vaccination is safe.

Scientists from the CDC, the FDA, and other organizations in the US and around the world continue to monitor and report any adverse events and side effects related to HPV vaccines. Monitoring in 2010 revealed that most side effects related to HPV vaccines were mild and were similar to those seen with any other vaccine. Several studies from 2011-2015 looking at more than four million women and girls who were vaccinated show that there is no relationship between HPV vaccines and autoimmune disorders, blood clots, or other serious disorders.

TALKING POINT: More than 270 million doses of vaccine have been distributed worldwide, with more than 120 million doses in the US. Like with all vaccines, HPV vaccine safety is constantly monitored, and these studies continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe. All medications and vaccines can have side effects. Common side effects from the HPV vaccine are mild and can include headache, pain, and soreness in the arm where the vaccine was given.

FACT 2 HPV vaccination does NOT cause fertility issues.

There is no evidence that HPV vaccination causes fertility or reproductive problems. HPV vaccination can actually help protect fertility by preventing gynecological problems related to the treatment of cervical cancer. It's possible that the treatment of cervical cancer could leave a woman unable to have children. It's also possible that treatment for cervical pre-cancer could put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix, which could cause preterm delivery or other problems.

TALKING POINT: There are no data to suggest that getting the HPV vaccine will have a negative effect on future fertility. In fact, getting vaccinated and protecting against cervical cancer can help ensure a woman's ability to get pregnant and have healthy babies.



Resources for Health Systems/Practices

American Cancer Society Mission: **HPV** CANCER FREE

Steps for Increasing HPV Vaccination in Practice

An Action Guide to Implement Evidence-based Strategies for Clinicians*

*Includes pediatricians, family physicians, general internists, obstetrician-gynecologists, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, nurses, medical assistants, and their office managers.

American Cancer Society Every cancer. Every life.

Implementation Manual: 2023 ACS Prevention and Screening Quality Improvement Project

Hello and Welcome!

Thank you for participating in a 2023 ACS Prevention and Screening Quality Improvement Project in collaboration with ACS.

Purpose of Manual

This manual shares a recommended framework for health partners and ACS Strategic Partnership Managers. The information provided should prompt conversation that will lead to system process change related to this project. Our projects focus on cancer screening (breast, cervical, colorectal, or lung cancer) or HPV vaccination!

We encourage you to stay curious about what has and has not worked in the past. Although we expect to have challenges along the way, we hope you can take time to celebrate every moment of success as you protect your patients and community.

With deep gratitude,
Your American Cancer Society

This manual was updated on 4/28/23. Please bookmark [this link](#) instead of downloading it.

Protect Your Preeteen/Teen with Vaccines

Protect them from serious diseases including HPV cancers, meningitis, tetanus, whooping cough, flu, and COVID-19.

- AGES 9 - 10**
 - HPV dose 1 (human papillomavirus)
 - HPV dose 2 (6 - 12 months after dose 1)
- AGES 11 - 12**
 - Meningitis dose 1 (MenACWY)
 - Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis)
 - HPV (if 2 doses haven't been given)
- AGE 16**
 - Meningitis dose 2 (MenACWY)
 - Meningitis B series (MenB)
- YEARLY**
 - Flu (seasonal influenza)

Preeteens and teens should stay up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccine to help protect them from COVID-19.

National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

Tweet

American Cancer Society @AmericanCancer

Missed your child's vaccination? Be sure your child gets the HPV vaccine between 9 & 12 to help prevent HPV cancers later in life. Learn more at [#HPVCancerFree](https://cancer.org/hpv)

HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.



What 1-2 actions can your organization
can take in the next:

7 days

30 days

90 days

to help achieve

Mission: West Virginia HPV Cancer Free?



Funding Support:

HPV programming is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$890,000 with 100% funded by CDC/HHS. The contents of this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

In addition, the American Cancer Society (ACS) provides in-kind support and has been awarded additional support from Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. and Lyda Hill Philanthropies.

QUESTIONS?

HPV Vaccination Yogda