

# HPV Vaccination is Cancer Prevention

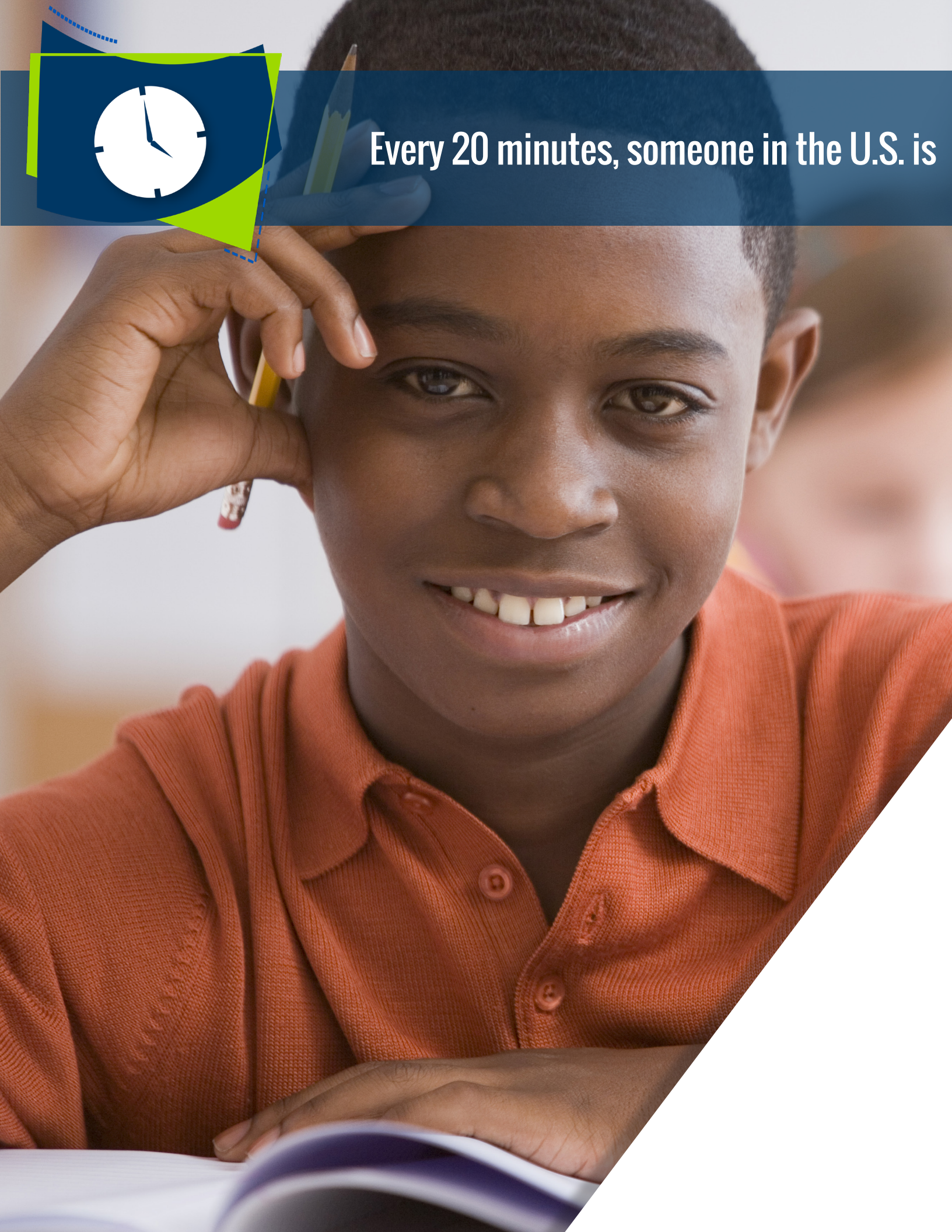


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Every 20 minutes, someone in the U.S. is





# diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV.

About 14 million Americans become infected with HPV each year.

Many HPV infections clear spontaneously.

Persistent infection can lead to mucosal dysplasia, pre-cancers and cancer.

## Prevent Cancer. Vaccinate Now.

Each year 42,700 new cases of Human papillomavirus (HPV) -associated cancers occur in the United States.

The most well-known cancer caused by HPV is cervical. HPV also causes cases of vulvar, vaginal, penile, oropharyngeal (back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils), anal, and rectal cancers.

**Vaccinate both boys and girls at age 11-12.** The vaccine can be started as early as age 9. There is a better immune response at this age. There is evidence that HPV vaccination induces robust immune memory, making it long-lasting.

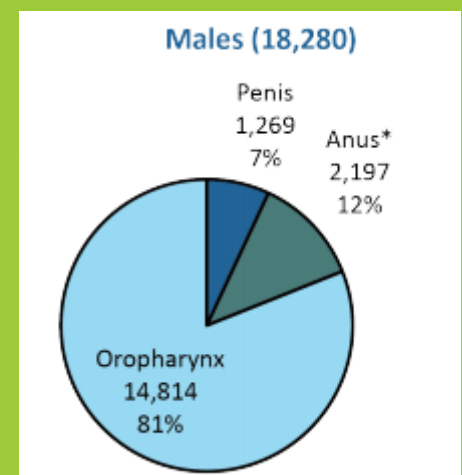
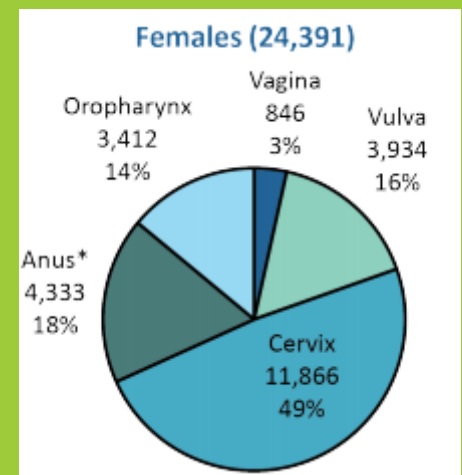
**Two doses of HPV vaccine are recommended if the series is initiated before the 15th birthday.** Ideally, preteens should finish the series by their 13th birthday. Catch-up vaccination is recommended for all persons through age 26 years who are not adequately vaccinated. Shared clinical decision making is recommended for some adults aged 27 - 45 years who are not adequately vaccinated. HPV vaccine does not need to be discussed with most adults aged 26 years and older. HPV vaccine is not licensed for use in adults > 45 years.

Sources and Graphics:  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>  
<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/pdf/USCS-DataBrief-No4-August2018-508.pdf>



# 80%

of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime.



\*Includes anal and rectal squamous cell carcinomas



HPV vaccination has been shown to provide long-lasting cancer protection and improved outcomes.







## HPV Vaccine Proven Safe and Effective

HPV infections and cervical precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer) have dropped significantly since the vaccine has been in use.

HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped **71%** among teen girls.

Among vaccinated women, the percentage of cervical precancers caused by the HPV types most often linked to cervical cancer dropped by **40%**.



With over **100 million** doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that's backed by over **10 years** of monitoring and research.

The FDA (Food and Drug Administration), CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) and the WHO (World Health Organization) have deemed the HPV vaccine safe.

The most commonly reported adverse reaction is a local reaction at the injection site (pain, redness or swelling).



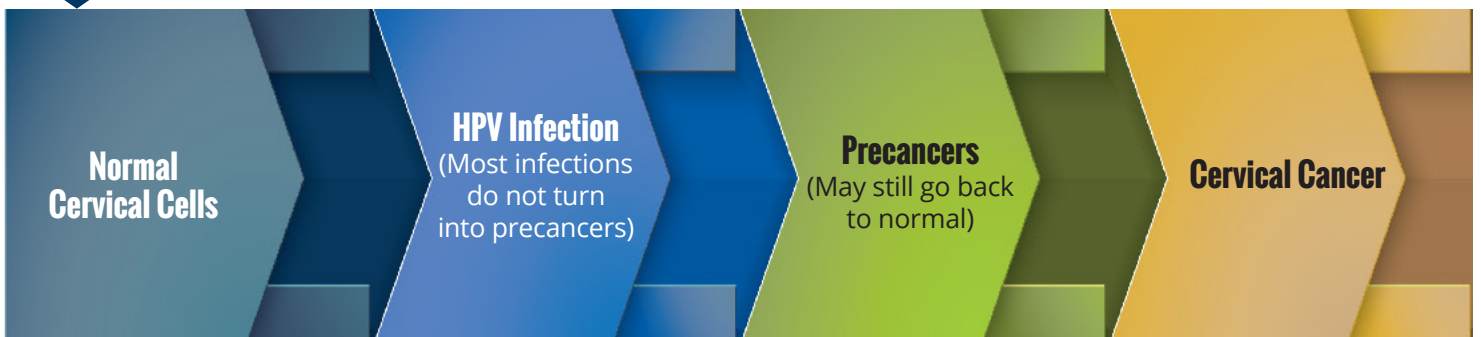


# How HPV Infection Can Lead to Cervical Cancer

## It Could Take Years to Decades

### Vaccination Opportunity

11-12 years old



### Screening Opportunities

21-65 years old

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/cervical-cancer/infographic.html>



# How You Can Prevent HPV-Cancers

## Vaccination = Protection



91% of cervical cancers and 70% of oropharyngeal cancers are caused by HPV. The HPV vaccine protects against 9 types of HPV and prevents 90% of HPV-associated cancers.

HPV Vaccine uptake has been suboptimal despite the cancer risk associated with HPV infection. Evidence-based strategies have been developed that have demonstrated sustained success in increasing HPV vaccination rates with a potential to decrease HPV-associated cancers.

**Clinician recommendation is the #1 reason parents choose to vaccinate.**

**Make a presumptive recommendation.** Recommend HPV vaccine in the SAME WAY and on the SAME DAY as other vaccines.

**Answer parent's questions.** Emphasize the vaccine is safe and effective. Talk about the vaccine in terms of cancer prevention.

**Minimize missed opportunities.** Utilize patient reminders/recall. Schedule follow-up visit for the next vaccine in the series. Re-visit the conversation at each visit.

**Take a team approach.** Establish a pro-immunization culture. Help provide in-service training to empower staff.

**Evaluate and sustain success.** Use performance feedback. Know your immunization rates, run reports from DelVAX and implement Quality Improvement strategies.

*Sources:*

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/STD/HPV/STDFact-HPV.htm>





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