Ask Me About HPV!

Florida Department of Health

HPV

Ambassador Program
What is an HPV Ambassador?

A community or healthcare liaison who is trained to educate others on the importance of the HPV vaccine in preventing related cancers and other HPV related diseases. This person is trained to talk with and answer questions from the community which may include: parents, students, and healthcare professionals.
What does an HPV Ambassador do?

Ambassadors are committed to the cause of protecting people against HPV and other vaccine preventable diseases. Ambassadors believe in the HPV vaccine and share that information whenever possible with others. Ambassadors identify themselves by wearing an HPV Ambassador Button and will give information on where and how to get vaccinated against HPV and also where to screen the SYL documentary. Ambassadors will share information by talking, blogging, tweeting and connecting with the community in various settings. Ambassadors lead by example and share their convictions through words and actions. #BeHPVFree
**How do you become an HPV Ambassador?**

To become an Ambassador, trainees will be required to attend a screening of the Someone You Love (SYL) documentary and complete 1-hour of “You are the Key” training and role play. Following initial training, yearly refreshers will be available to Ambassadors.
Lady Ganga
You are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention - Update

Andrea M Peaten
Community Immunizations Liaison
HPV Ambassador Program Consultant
Florida Department of Health

Funding for this presentation was made possible by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, cooperative agreement number, NH23IP000960. The views expressed in the written materials and by speakers and moderators do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial practices or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government.
Jointly provided by The National AHEC Organization and <Insert AHEC Name>
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
Precursors
Low Grade Cervical Disease

Cutaneous sites of infection

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

Genital Warts
Laryngeal Papillomas
Low Grade Cervical Disease

~ 80 Types

“Common”
Hand and Foot Warts
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

Satterwhite et al. Sex Transm Dis. 2013
## Cancers Caused by HPV per Year, U.S., 2009-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer site</th>
<th>Percentage probably caused by any HPV type</th>
<th>Number probably caused by any HPV type</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vagina</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anus</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>4,800</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectum</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oropharynx</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>11,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>12,100</td>
<td>31,500</td>
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</table>

Based on Viens et al. MMWR 2016. [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics)
HPV-Associated Cancer Rates by Sex, Race and Ethnicity, United States, 2009–2013

HPV-Associated Oropharyngeal Cancer Rates by Sex, Race and Ethnicity, United States, 2009–2013

HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Rates by Race and Ethnicity, United States, 2009–2013

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

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

#UCanStopHPV

Evidence-Based HPV Disease Prevention

HPV VACCINE
HPV Vaccine Comparison

HPV Types Included in Vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quadrivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9-valent</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Bivalent
- Quadrivalent
- 9-valent

Genital warts: 63% of cancers in body parts where HPV DNA is often found

10% of cancers in body parts where HPV DNA is often found

Adapted from Petrosky et al. MMWR. 2015.
Dosing Schedules

Starting the vaccine series before the 15th birthday

Recommended schedule is 2 doses of HPV vaccine

- Second dose should be administered 6–12 months after the first dose (0, 6–12 month schedule)
- Minimum interval between dose one and dose two in a 2-dose schedule is 5 months

Starting the vaccine series on or after the 15th birthday*

Recommended schedule is 3 doses of HPV vaccine

- Second dose should be administered 1–2 months after the first dose, and the third dose should be administered 6 months after the first dose (0, 1–2, 6 month schedule)
- Minimum interval between dose one and dose three in a 3-dose schedule is 5 months

*and immunocompromised persons 9-26 years

Meites et al. MMWR. 2016.
YOU ARE THE KEY TO CANCER PREVENTION

HPV VACCINE SAFETY
## United States Vaccine Safety System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Collaborators</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)</td>
<td>CDC and FDA</td>
<td>Frontline spontaneous reporting system to detect potential vaccine safety issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD)</td>
<td>CDC and 9 Integrated Health Care Systems</td>
<td>Large linked database system used for active surveillance and research ~9.4 million members (~3% of US pop.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA) Project</td>
<td>CDC and 7 Academic Centers</td>
<td>Expert collaboration that conducts individual clinical vaccine safety assessments and clinical research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Licensure Rapid Immunization Safety Monitoring Program (PRISM)</td>
<td>FDA and 6 partner organizations</td>
<td>Large distributed database system used for active surveillance and research ~170 million individuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over 10 Years of HPV Vaccine Safety Data

- HPV vaccine is safe
- Reactions after vaccination may include
  - Injection site reactions: pain, redness, and/or swelling in the arm where the shot was given
  - Systemic: fever, headaches
- HPV vaccines should not be given to anyone who has had a previous allergic reaction to the vaccine or who has an allergy to yeast (Gardasil/Gardasil 9)
- Brief fainting spells (syncope) and related symptoms (such as jerking movements) can happen soon after any injection, including HPV vaccine
- Patients should be seated (or lay down) during vaccination and remain in that position for 15 minutes

Studies suggest that vaccine protection is long-lasting

No evidence of waning protection

- Available evidence indicates protection for at least 10 years
- Multiple studies are in progress to monitor
HPV Vaccination Is Safe, Effective, and Provides Lasting Protection

**HPV Vaccine is SAFE**
- Benefits far outweigh any potential risks
- Safety studies findings for HPV vaccination are reassuring and similar to MenACWY and Tdap vaccine safety reviews

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

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

FRAMING THE CONVERSATION
Adolescent Vaccination Coverage
United States, 2006-2015

Reagan-Steiner et al. MMWR 2016.
Reasons parents won’t initiate HPV vaccination for children

- Not sexually active
- Not recommended
- Safety concern/Side effects
- Not needed or necessary
- Lack of knowledge

Stokley et al. MMWR. 2014.
Value Parents Place on the Vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Median Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent vaccines</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Healy et al. Vaccine. 2014.
Clinician estimations

Parent	Clinician's estimate

Meningitis	9.4 9.2
Hepatitis	9.5 9.2
Pertussis	9.5 9.3
Influenza	9.3
HPV	9.3
Adolescent vaccines	9.2

Median Values

Adapted from Healy et al. Vaccine. 2014.
Clinicians underestimate the value parents place on HPV vaccine

Adapted from Healy et al. Vaccine. 2014.
What is an effective recommendation for HPV vaccination?
Same Way
Same Day
Why does my child need HPV vaccine?
HPV vaccination is important because it prevents cancer. That’s why I’m recommending that your child start the HPV vaccine series today.
Is my child really at risk for HPV?
HPV is a very common and widespread virus that infects both females and males. We can help protect your child from the cancers and diseases caused by the virus by starting HPV vaccination today.
Why at 11 or 12 years old?
When should the bike helmet go on?

A. Before they get on their bike
B. When they are riding their bike in the street
C. When they see the car heading directly at them
D. After the car hits them

When do we put our seat belts on?

A. Before turning on car

B. When leaving driveway

C. After a near accident
As with all vaccine-preventable diseases, we want to protect your child early. If we start now, it’s one less thing for you to worry about.

Also, your child will only need two shots of HPV vaccine at this age. If you wait until 15, your child will need three shots.

We’ll give the first shot today and then you’ll need to bring your child back in 6 to 12 months from now for the second shot.
I’m just worried that my child will perceive this as a green light to have S-E-X.
Numerous research studies have shown that getting the HPV vaccine does not make kids more likely to be sexually active or start having sex at a younger age. Starting the HPV vaccine series today will give your child the best protection possible for the future.
Why do boys need HPV vaccine?
HPV infection can cause cancers of the penis, anus, and throat in men.

HPV infection can also cause genital warts.

Getting HPV vaccine today for your son can help prevent the infection that can lead to these diseases.
Would you get HPV vaccine for your kids?
Yes, I have given HPV vaccine to my child. I believe strongly in the importance of this cancer-preventing vaccine. The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, NIH cancer centers, and the CDC, also agree that getting the HPV vaccine is very important for your child.
If a parent doesn’t say yes today...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>Acknowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Clarify &amp; restate their concerns to make sure you understand</td>
<td>• Emphasize it is the parents’ decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Acknowledge risks &amp; conflicting info sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Applaud them for wanting what is best for their child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Be clear that you are concerned for the health of their child, not just public health safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise</td>
<td>• Allow time to discuss the pros &amp; cons of the vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Be willing to discuss parents’ ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Offer written resources for parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tailor your advice using this presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Henrickson Vax Northwest 2014.
If a parent declines today...

- 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.
HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION
And YOU are the key!

#WeCanStopHPV
References


• Meites E, Kempe A, Markowitz LE. Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination — Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. MMWR. 2016;65(49);1405-8.

• Petrosky et al. Use of 9-Valent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine: Updated HPV Vaccination Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. MMWR. 2015 64(11);300-304


• Temte JL. Comment: Timing of HPV Vaccine. Available at http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2014/08/12/peds.2014-0442.comments#-timing-of-hpv-vaccine

Verbal Judo
“BY FIGHTING YOU NEVER GET ENOUGH, BUT BY YIELDING YOU GET MORE THAN YOU EXPECTED.”

DALE CARNEGIE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do not use</th>
<th>Do use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unprofessional language or words</td>
<td>Professional language or words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words that express personal feelings</td>
<td>Use of words to achieve professional objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-referred language {such as “I” or “me”}</td>
<td>In contact w/audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments not in context</td>
<td>Defined comments which are on target and specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-target reactions</td>
<td>Deflection and redirection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VERBAL KARATE vs VERBAL JUDO