

# The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

*IHS Immunization Program 2016*

# Objectives

- Learn how a vaccine works
- Be familiar with the 3 vaccines that all adolescents need
- Learn what diseases HPV causes
- Understand the importance of vaccinating adolescent boys and girls against HPV
- Know what to say when a patient or parent has questions about the HPV vaccine

# Vaccine Basics

- Vaccines help your body make antibodies
- Vaccines contain parts of a germ or disease
- Vaccines are proven to be safe and effective

# What is a vaccine and how does it work?

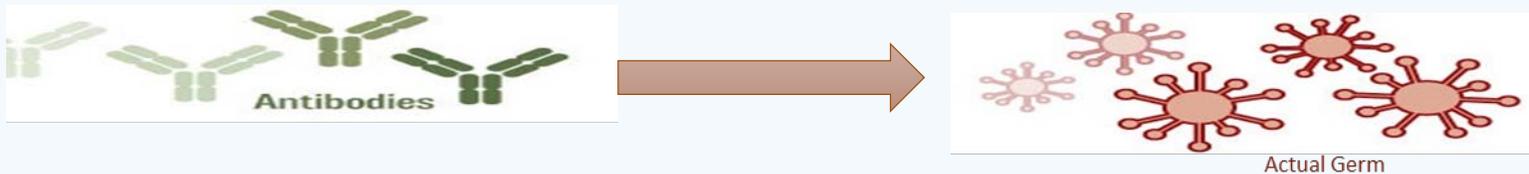
1. A weakened or killed form of the germ that cause the disease is injected into the body.



2. The body creates antibodies to fight the germs



3. If the real germs ever attack the body, the antibodies return to destroy them.



*What vaccines do adolescents need?*

- *Tdap*
- *Meningococcal*
- *HPV*
- *Flu*

*They can all be given at the same visit!*

# Tdap Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis (whooping cough)

- **Tetanus**

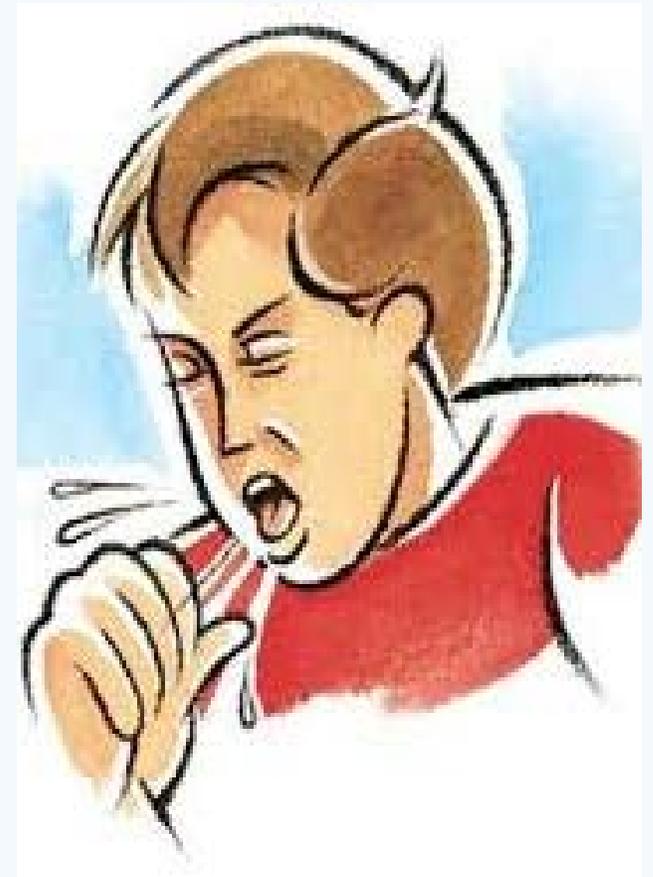
- A germ that enters the skin through a cut or puncture
- Causes “lockjaw”

- **Diphtheria**

- A germ spread by coughing or sneezing
- Causes breathing problems

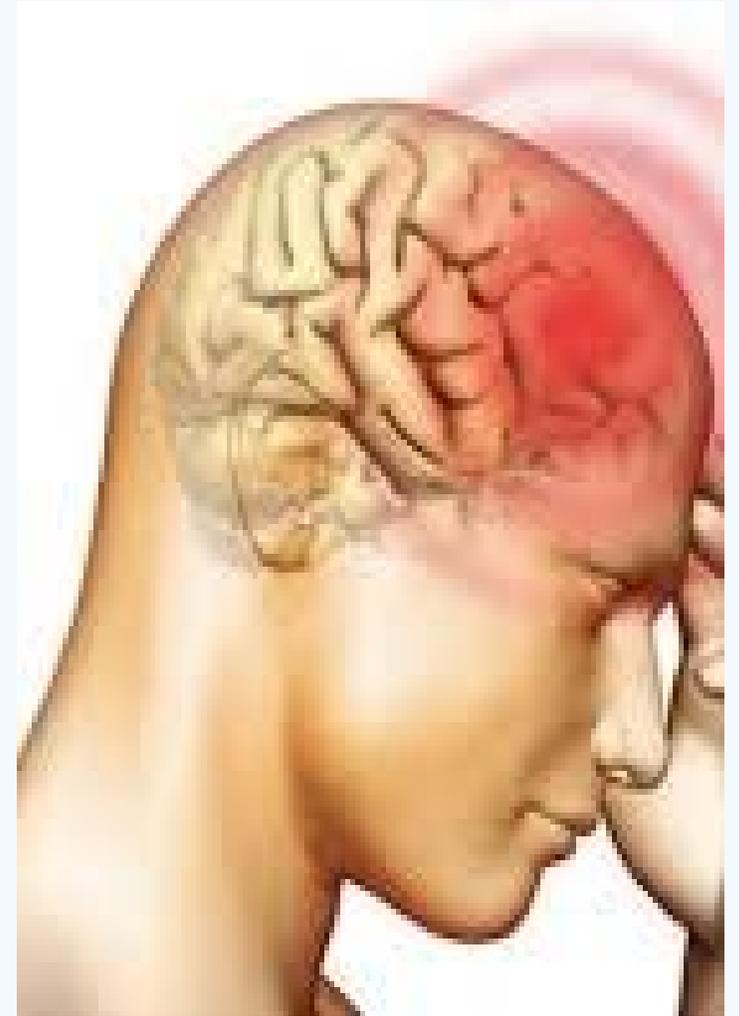
- **Pertussis (Whooping cough)**

- A germ spread through coughing or sneezing
- Causes severe coughing in children, adolescents, and adults



# Meningococcal Disease

- A germ spread by coughing, kissing, or sharing beverages
- There are several different types of meningococcal germs
- Commonly causes Meningitis
  - Swelling of the brain and spinal cord
- Can also cause a bloodstream infection



# Human Papillomavirus

- A virus spread through intimate contact
- There are different types of HPV
- Can cause cancer and genital warts in men and women



What are the three vaccines that adolescents need?

A. HPV, Tdap, and Rotavirus vaccines

B. HPV, Tdap, and Meningococcal vaccines

C. HPV, Tdap, and Zoster vaccines

What are the three vaccines that adolescents need?

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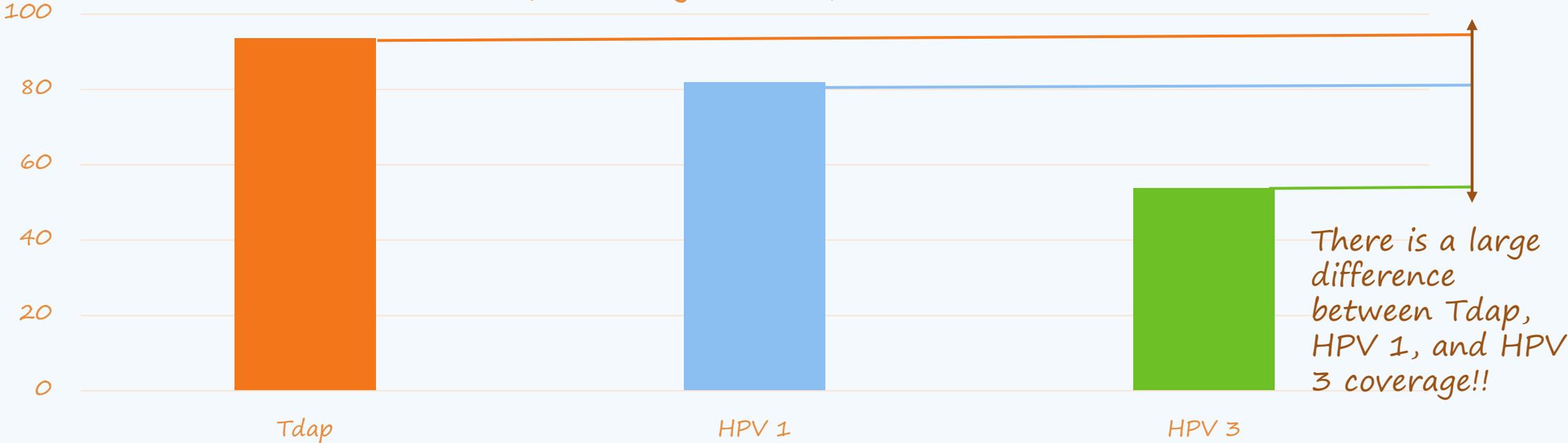
B. HPV, Tdap, and Meningococcal vaccines

C. HPV, Tdap, and Zoster vaccines

The answer is B. Adolescents need the HPV, Tdap, and Meningococcal vaccines. These vaccines can be given at the same visit.

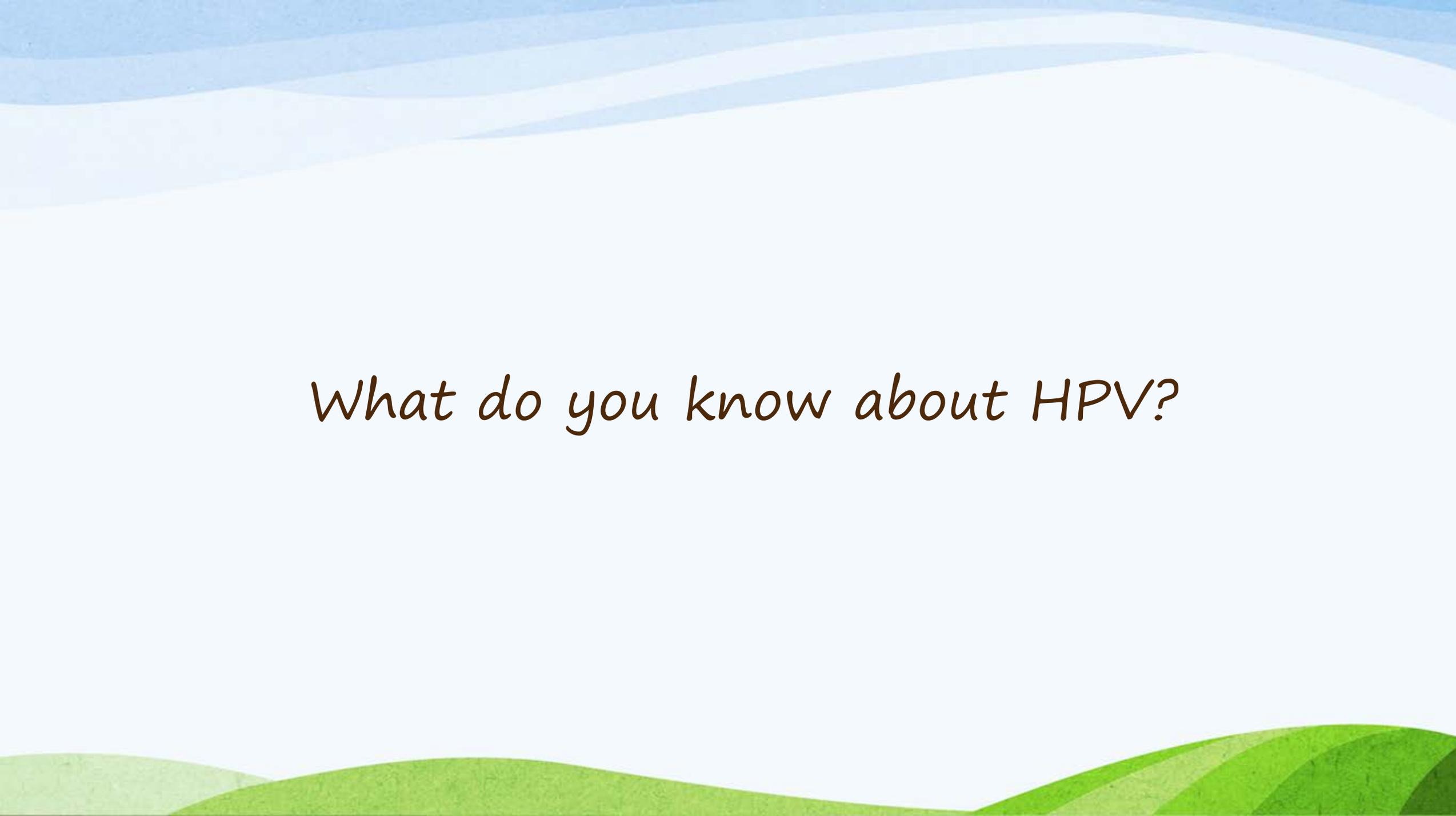
# Why are we talking about HPV?

*Tdap vs HPV Vaccine Coverage  
Adolescents (13-17 year olds), FY 2016 Q1*



# HPV vaccine coverage is lower than Tdap coverage...

- Both the Tdap and HPV vaccines are recommended for adolescent boys and girls, yet HPV vaccine coverage is MUCH lower than Tdap coverage
- HPV, just like Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis (whooping cough) are important health issues!

The background features a stylized landscape with rolling hills. The top portion consists of several layers of light blue and white wavy bands, suggesting a sky or distant mountains. The bottom portion shows rolling green hills in various shades of green, from light to dark, creating a sense of depth and texture.

*What do you know about HPV?*



*What is HPV?*

*What does it cause?*

# HPV is the Human papillomavirus

- There are more than 120 types of HPV
- HPV can cause genital warts and cancer
- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection

# How is HPV spread?

- HPV is spread through any intimate contact
- Intercourse is not necessary for the spread of HPV
- HPV can be spread even if the person has no signs or symptoms of an HPV infection

# What does HPV cause?

- *Can cause cancers in males and females*
  - *Cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina, anus, penis, throat and mouth*
- *Can cause genital warts*

# HPV & Cervical Cancer

- 90% of cervical cancer is caused by HPV
- Cervical cancer rates are **higher** among AI/AN women than other groups
- Preventing Cervical Cancer
  - The HPV vaccine
  - Routine cervical cancer screenings

# Cervical Cancer Screening Tests

- *A Pap Test*
  - *Checks for changes in cells that could become cervical cancer*
- *An HPV test*
  - *Checks to see if you have HPV*
- *A Pap test plus an HPV test is called co-testing*
  - *Patients need to talk to their healthcare provider to see if they should be co-tested*

# What can HPV cause?

- A. Whooping cough
- B. Cancer and genital warts in men and women
- C. Tetanus
- D. Meningitis

# What can HPV cause?

- A. Whooping cough
- B. Genital warts and cancer in men and women
- C. Tetanus
- D. Meningitis

The answer is B. HPV can cause genital warts and cancer in men and women.

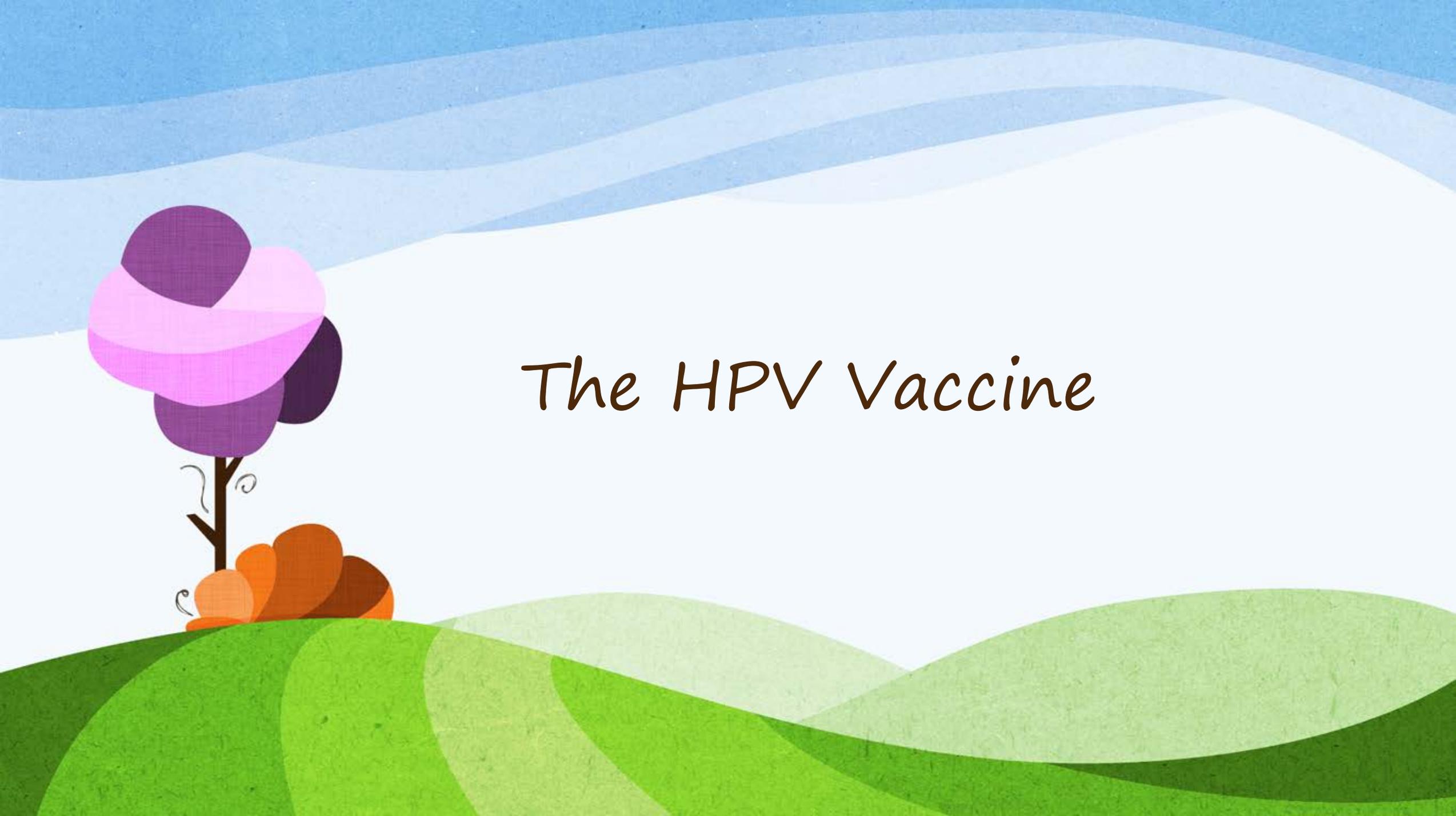
*What is the best way to prevent cervical cancer?*

- A. Receive routine cervical cancer screenings*
- B. Receive all three shots of your HPV vaccine*
- C. There isn't anything you can do to prevent cervical cancer*
- D. Both A and B*

# What is the best way to prevent cervical cancer?

- A. Receive routine cervical cancer screenings
- B. Receive all three shots of your HPV vaccine
- C. There isn't anything you can do to prevent cervical cancer
- D. Both A and B**

The answer is D, receiving all three doses of your HPV vaccine is the best way to prevent an HPV infection. Routine cervical cancer screening tests are the best way to detect changes in your body that can lead to cervical cancer.

The background features a stylized landscape with rolling green hills in the foreground and a blue sky with wavy, layered bands in the background. On the left side, a purple and pink flower with a dark brown stem and small white swirls grows on a green hill. The text "The HPV Vaccine" is written in a brown, cursive font in the center-right area of the image.

# *The HPV Vaccine*

# There are three different HPV vaccines

## **Bivalent** Cervarix®

Protects against 2 different HPV types. Only recommended for use in girls. The bivalent vaccine protects against HPV related cervical cancer.

## **Quadrivalent** Gardasil®

Protects against 4 different HPV types. Recommended for use in boys and girls. The quadrivalent protects against HPV related cancers and genital warts.

## **9- valent** Gardasil 9®

Protects against 9 different HPV types. Recommended for use in boys and girls. The 9-valent vaccine protects against HPV related cancers and genital warts.

# Age recommendations for the HPV vaccine

- **Routine Recommendation**
  - All girls and boys at 11 or 12 years of age
  - May be given starting at age 9
- **Catch Up Recommendation**
  - Females 13 through 26 years of age.
  - Males 13 through 21 years of age.
- **Adolescents should be vaccinated BEFORE they begin having sex**

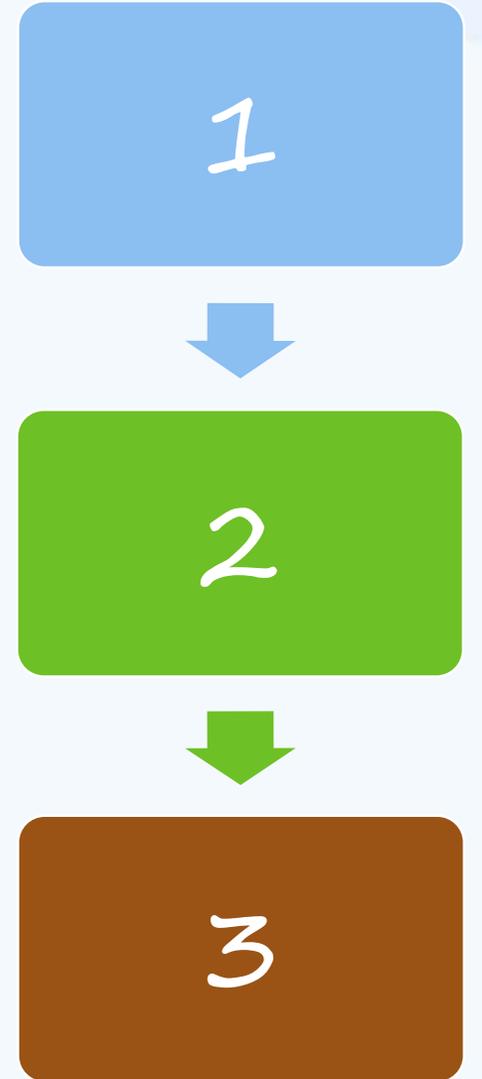
# High Risk Recommendation HPV vaccine

## High Risk Males 22-26 years old

- High risk males include men who have sex with men or whose immune system is weakened because of HIV infection, other illness, or medications.

# The HPV vaccine is a 3 dose series

- An adolescent needs to receive all 3 doses for the vaccine to provide long term protection



# Timeline of HPV Vaccination

- 1<sup>st</sup> Dose
  - Now
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Dose
  - 1-2 months after the first dose
- 3<sup>rd</sup> dose
  - 6 months after dose 1

How many shots does it take to have long-term protection against HPV?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

How many shots does it take to have long-term protection against HPV?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

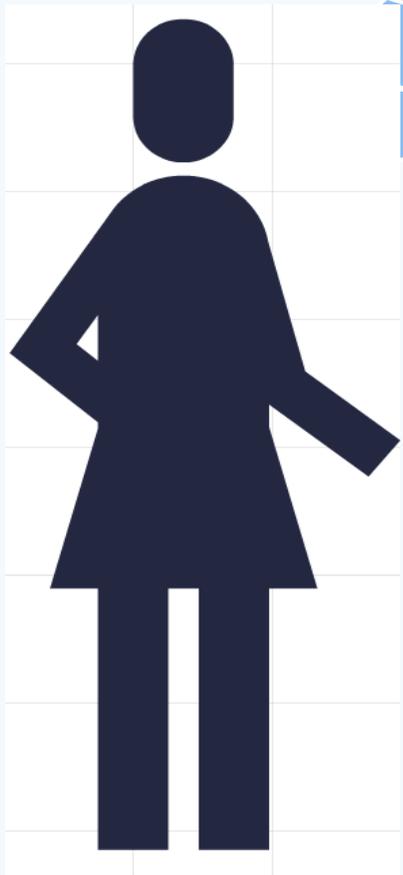
D. 4

The answer is C. The HPV vaccine is a 3 shot series. An adolescent needs to get all three shots to have long-term protection against HPV.



# *Common questions about the HPV vaccine*

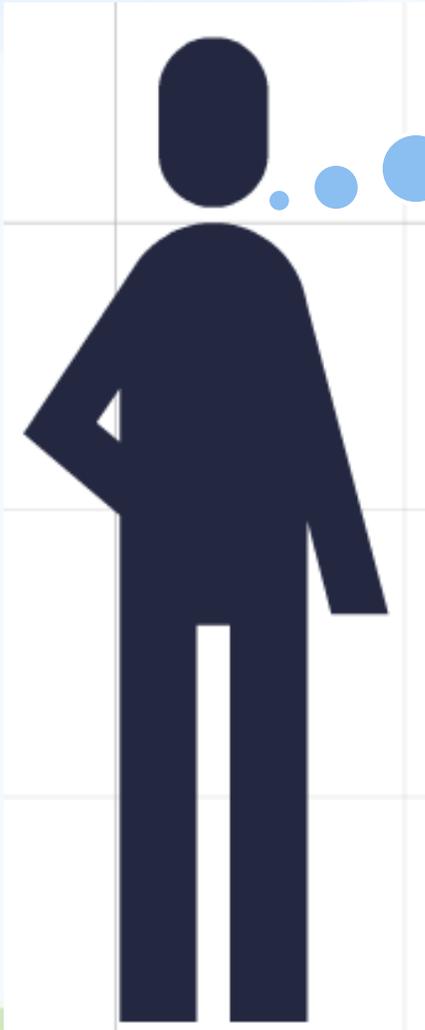
*What do I say?!?*



*My child is too young to have sex, can't I wait until they are older to vaccinate?*

## *CHR talking points:*

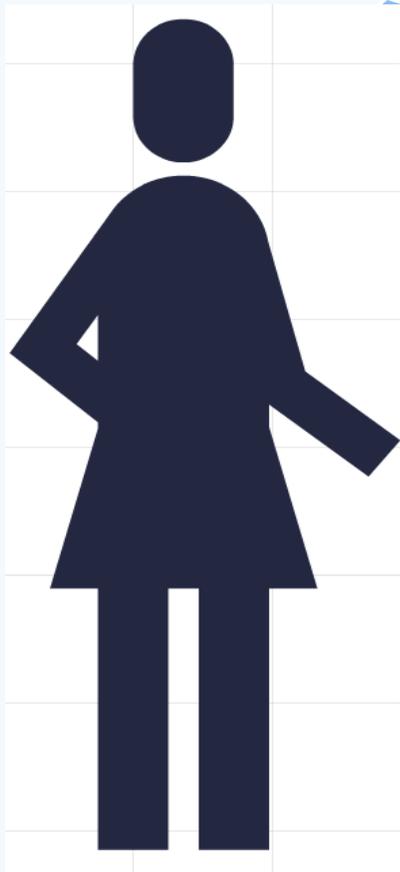
- You should vaccinate your child before they have sex, or are exposed to HPV*



*Is the vaccine safe?*

## *CHR talking points:*

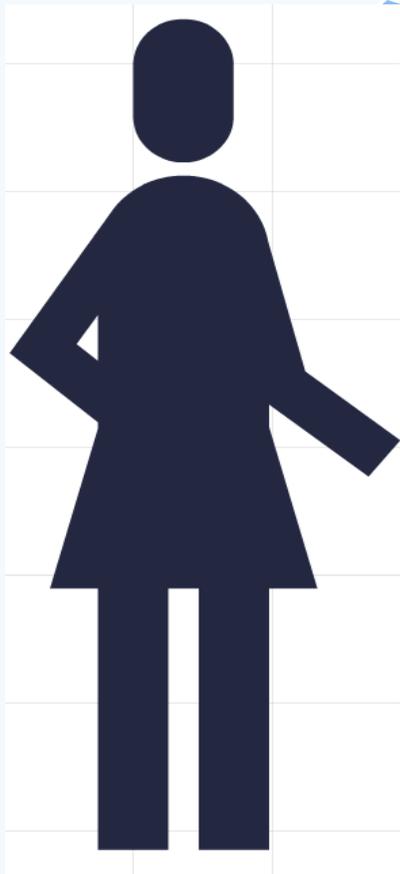
- ***YES!** The vaccine is safe*
- *Sometimes mild side effects may occur, like a sore arm, but they do not last long*



Does the vaccine work?

## CHR talking points:

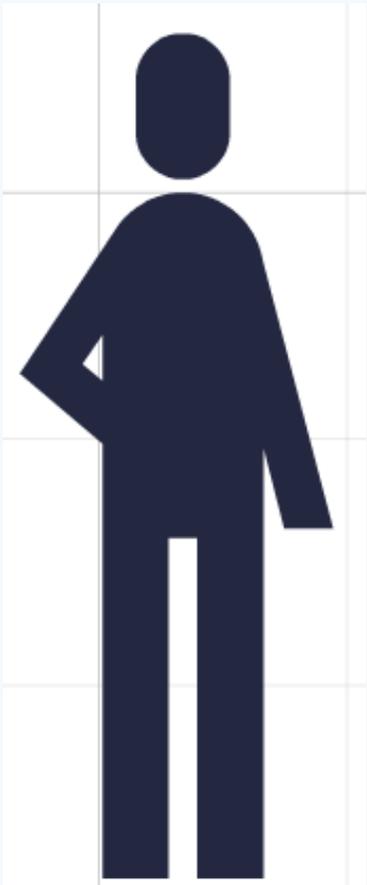
- **YES!** The vaccine works
- The HPV vaccine has been proven to prevent HPV related cancers and genital warts



I have a son, does  
he need the  
vaccine?

## CHR talking points:

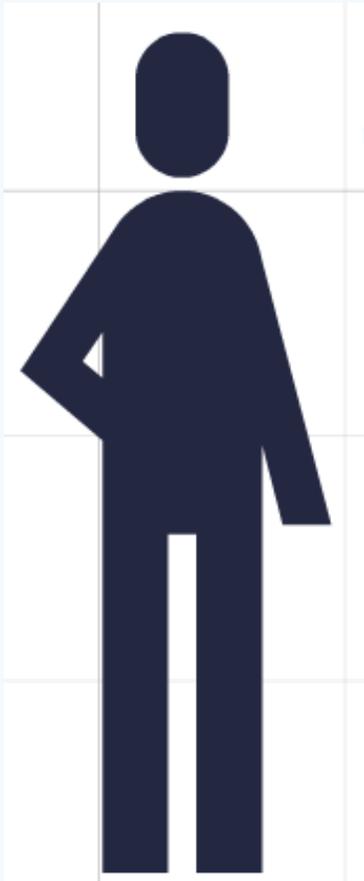
- **YES!** All boys should receive their HPV vaccine
- HPV can cause certain cancers and genital warts in males
- Likely to benefit girls by reducing the spread of HPV infection



My son is 14 and my daughter is 16, are they too old to get the HPV vaccine?

## CHR talking points:

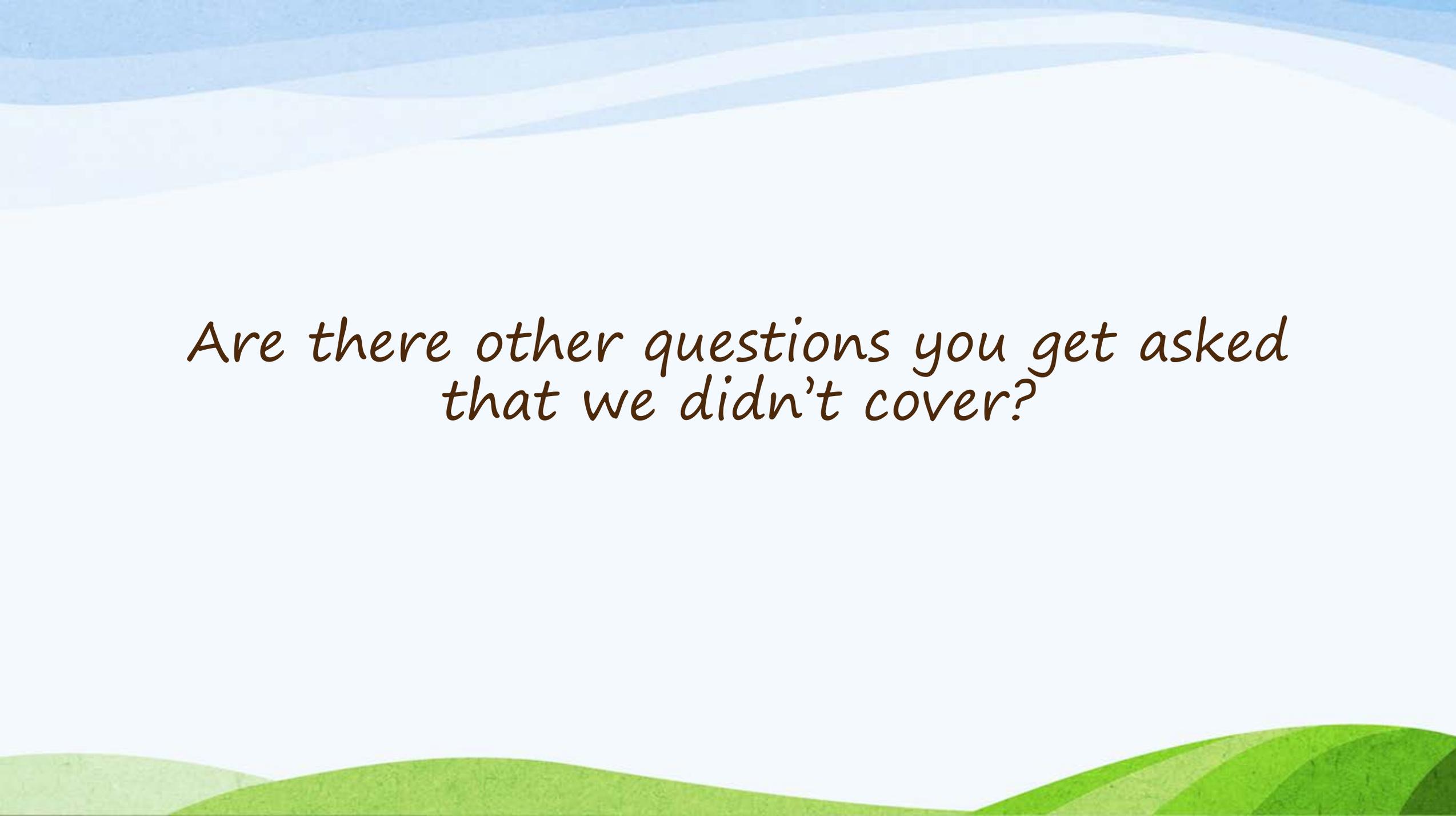
- **NO!** They are not too old.
- Females can receive the vaccine until age 26
- Males can receive the vaccine until age 21
  - Certain groups of males may receive the vaccine up until age 26. Visit [CDC.GOV/HPV](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv) to learn more



Am I encouraging  
my child to have  
sex if they get this  
vaccine?

## CHR talking points:

- **NO!** Receiving the HPV vaccine does not make adolescents more likely to have sex

The background features a stylized landscape with rolling hills. The top portion consists of light blue and white wavy bands, while the bottom portion consists of various shades of green wavy bands. The text is centered in the white space between the blue and green hills.

*Are there other questions you get asked  
that we didn't cover?*

# Things to Remember!

Adolescents should get their HPV, Tdap, and Meningococcal vaccines

The HPV vaccine prevents cancer!

You need 3 shots of HPV vaccine to be fully protected

# Congratulations!

You have completed the HPV Vaccine training for Community Health Representatives presented by the IHS Immunization Program

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Preteens Need HPV Vaccine to Prevent Cancer

**Protect the Circle of Life:** *Let us put our minds together to see what life we can make for our children.* - Sitting Bull, Lakota Sioux, 1877

### Why does my child need HPV vaccine?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a very common virus that can cause cancer. HPV vaccination is the best way to prevent your child from getting infected with the most common HPV types that cause cancer.

Cancer is a leading cause of death for American Indians. In women, HPV infections can cause cancers of the anus, cervix, vagina, vulva, and the mouth/throat area. HPV infection can cause cancers of the anus, penis, and the mouth/throat area in men. Also, both women and men can get genital warts from HPV infections. HPV vaccination provides protection from the infections that cause these health problems.

### Who should get HPV vaccine?

All boys and girls need HPV vaccination when they are 11 or 12 years old so they can be protected from HPV infections. Teens and young adults who didn't start or finish the HPV vaccine series also need HPV vaccine. Young women can get HPV vaccine until they are 27 years old and young men can get HPV vaccine until they are 22 years old. Young men who have sex with other men or who have weakened immune systems can also get HPV vaccine until they are 27.



For more information about HPV infection and HPV vaccine, visit [www.cdc.gov/HPV](http://www.cdc.gov/HPV)

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### Does the HPV vaccine work?

Yes, HPV vaccine works very well. Since HPV vaccination started, HPV infections have decreased in teen girls and boys. HPV vaccine is also preventing cervical precancers in young women who were vaccinated as preteens and teens.

### Is HPV vaccination safe?

Yes, HPV vaccination has been studied very carefully and no serious safety concerns have been linked to HPV vaccination. HPV vaccine, like all other vaccines, has been continually monitored to be sure it is safe and works well. Preteens and teens may experience mild side effects such as redness and soreness in the area of the arm where the shot was given. The benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any possible risk of side effects.

Some preteens and teens may faint after getting a shot or any other medical procedure. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes after getting shots can help prevent injuries that could happen if your child were to fall while fainting.

Serious side effects from the HPV vaccine are rare. Children with severe allergies to yeast or latex shouldn't get certain HPV vaccines. Be sure to tell the doctor or nurse if your child has any severe allergies.

### How can I get help paying for HPV vaccine?

American Indian/Alaska Native children younger than 19 years of age can get shots for free through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program. All DHS, tribal and urban Indian health clinics offer shots through the VFC program. So do many private doctors. Check with your healthcare provider or your local clinic.

**If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?**

**HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11-12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.**

[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens)

**YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION**

CDC HPV Posters

**You can't protect them from everything, but you can protect them from HPV cancers.**

*Talk to your doctor today about protecting your American Indian preteen sons and daughters from cancer later in life with the HPV vaccine.*

American Indian Cancer Foundation  
[www.aicaf.org](http://www.aicaf.org)

American Indian Cancer Foundation

Minnesota Cancer Alliance

American Indian Cancer Foundation HPV posters

AI/AN focused HPV vaccination Fact Sheet

# Resource List

- [www.cdc.gov/hpv](http://www.cdc.gov/hpv)
- <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/infographic/hpv-cancer-prevention.html>
- [www.immunize.org/handouts/hpv-vaccines.asp](http://www.immunize.org/handouts/hpv-vaccines.asp)

Thank you!

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