The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

IHS Immunization Program
Objectives

• Learn how a vaccine works

• Be familiar with the 4 vaccines that all adolescents (ages 9–18) 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
  • Antibodies act as guards and protect you from getting sick in the future
• Vaccines contain parts of a germ or disease
  • You cannot get the disease from the vaccine
• Vaccines are proven to be safe and effective
• Like with any medication there may be side effects, but they are usually mild
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
  - Meningitis causes swelling of the brain and spinal cord
- Can also cause a bloodstream infection
Human Papillomavirus

• A germ spread by intimate contact
• There are different types of HPV
• Can cause cancer and genital warts in men and women
What are the four vaccines that adolescents need?

A. HPV, Tdap, Flu, and Rotavirus vaccines
B. HPV, Tdap, Meningococcal, and Flu vaccines
C. HPV, Tdap, Flu, and Zoster vaccines
What are the three vaccines that adolescents need?

A. HPV, Tdap, Flu, and Rotavirus vaccines  
B. HPV, Tdap, Meningococcal, and Flu vaccines  
C. HPV, Tdap, Flu, and Zoster vaccines

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

What does it cause?
HPV is the Human papillomavirus

- There are more than 120 types of HPV
  - 40 of those types can infect the genital area of males and females

- HPV can cause genital warts and cancer

- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection

- Nearly all sexually active people will be exposed to HPV at some point in their lives
How is HPV spread?

- HPV is spread through any intimate contact
  - Deep kissing, skin to skin genital contact, oral sex
- Intercourse is not the only way HPV is spread
- HPV can be spread even if the person has no signs or symptoms of an HPV infection
What does HPV cause?

• HPV can cause cancers in males and females

• HPV can cause cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina, anus, penis, throat and mouth

• HPV also causes 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

• The HPV vaccine is the best way to prevent an HPV infection that can lead to cervical cancer
Cervical Cancer Screening

- Routine cervical cancer screening is the best way to detect changes in your body that can lead to cervical cancer

- **Cervical Cancer Screenings 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.
The HPV Vaccine
There are three different HPV vaccines

**Bivalent Cervarix®**
The bivalent vaccine protects against 2 different HPV types. The bivalent vaccine is only recommended for use in girls. The bivalent vaccine protects against HPV related cervical cancer. The bivalent vaccine is not commonly used.

**9-valent Gardasil®**
The 9-valent vaccine protects against 9 different HPV types. The 9-valent vaccine is recommended for boys and girls. The 9-valent vaccine protects against HPV related cancers and genital warts.

**Quadrivalent Gardasil®**
The quadrivalent vaccine protects against 4 different HPV types. The quadrivalent vaccine is recommended for use in boys and girls. The quadrivalent protects against HPV related cancers and genital warts.
HPV vaccine
Age recommendations

• **Routine Recommendation**
  - All girls and boys at 11 or 12 years of age
  - May be given starting at age 9

• **Catch Up Recommendation**
  - Females 19 through 26 years of age.
  - Males 19 through 21 years of age.

• **Adolescents should be vaccinated** BEFORE they begin having sex
High Risk Males 21–26 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.
HPV Vaccine Schedule
HPV Vaccine Schedule

• There are two schedules based on the age of the adolescent when they start the series.
If an adolescent begins the HPV vaccine series between the age of 9-14 years, they only need 2 doses:

1st Dose
2nd Dose: 6-12 months after the first dose
15 years of age and older

• If an adolescent begins the HPV vaccine series at age 15 or older, they need 3 doses
  • 1st Dose
  • 2nd Dose: 1–2 months after the first dose
  • 3rd dose: 6 months after the first dose
HPV Vaccination Schedule

• Schedule for 9-14 years of age: 2 Doses

• Schedule for 15 years of age and older: 3 Doses

• If someone waits longer than the recommended interval between doses, they do not need to start over
How many shots do you need to complete the HPV vaccine series?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. It depends
How many shots do you need to complete the HPV vaccine series?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. It depends

The answer is D. It depends on the age of the adolescent when they begin the series.
What is the best way to prevent cervical cancer?

A. Receive all recommended HPV shots
B. Receive routine cervical cancer screenings
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 all recommended HPV shots
B. Receive routine cervical cancer screenings
C. There isn’t anything you can do to prevent cervical cancer
D. Both A and B

The answer is D, receiving all recommended 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.
Common questions about the HPV vaccine

What do I say???
CHR talking points:

• **YES!** The vaccine is safe

• Sometimes mild side effects may occur, like a sore arm, but they do not last long
CHR talking points:

• YES! The vaccine works

• The HPV vaccine has been proven to prevent HPV related cancers and genital warts
CHR talking points:

• You should vaccinate your child before they have the chance to be exposed to HPV

• Just like when you put your seatbelt on before you drive, you need to get your HPV vaccine before you have sex
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
CHR talking points:

• **NO!** They are not too old to get vaccinated

• 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 to learn more

My daughter is 21 and my son is 16 are they too old to get the HPV vaccine?
CHR talking points:

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

Adolescents should get their HPV, Tdap Meningococcal, and Flu vaccines

Adolescents may need two or three doses of the HPV vaccine depending on when they start the series
Resource List

• IHS Immunization Program HPV Toolkit: https://www.ihs.gov/epi/index.cfm?module=epi_vaccine_resources-hpv

• CDC HPV website: www.cdc.gov/hpv

• CDC infographics: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/web.html

• Immunization Action Coalition – HPV Handouts: http://www.immunize.org/handouts/hpv-vaccines.asp
Congratulations!

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

Name__________________________
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Thank you!

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