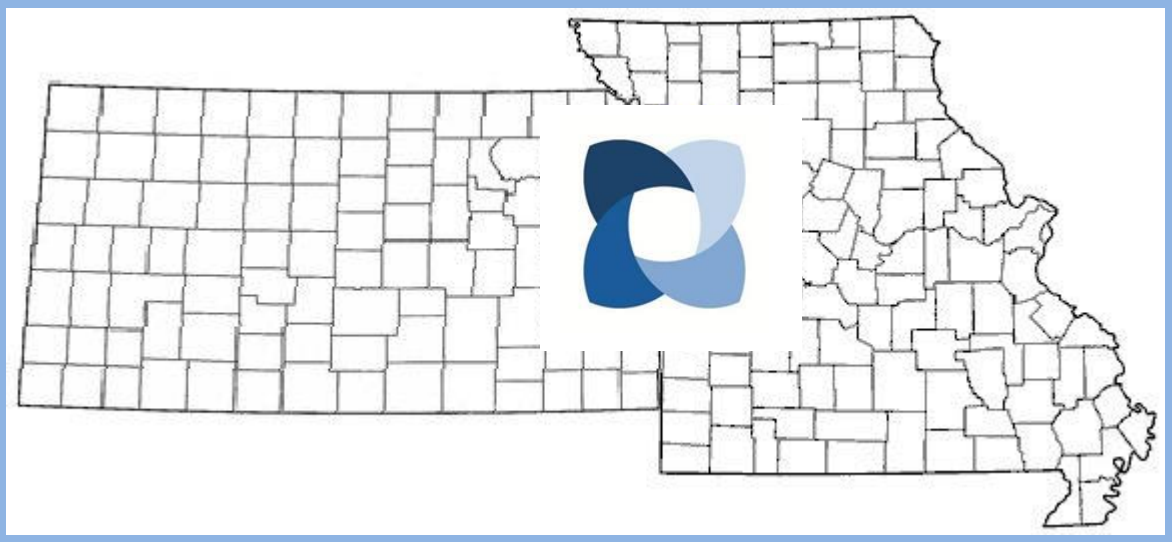

Strike 3 Against HPV
Stakeholder Toolkit

ACKNOWLEGEMENT

The following work is an effort to provide stakeholders in the fight against HPV access to information and resources that may assist them in the charge to #strike3against HPV.

Information contained in this toolkit was acquired from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Cancer Society, National Cancer Institute and the Kansas Foundation for Medical Care. Additionally, parts if this toolkit were adapted from toolkits produced by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Illinois Department of Public Health and Immunize Nevada

Special thanks to my field supervisor, Hope Krebill, for her guidance and support throughout this project.

DeNean Winslett Jones
Master of Social Work Candidate
The University of Kansas

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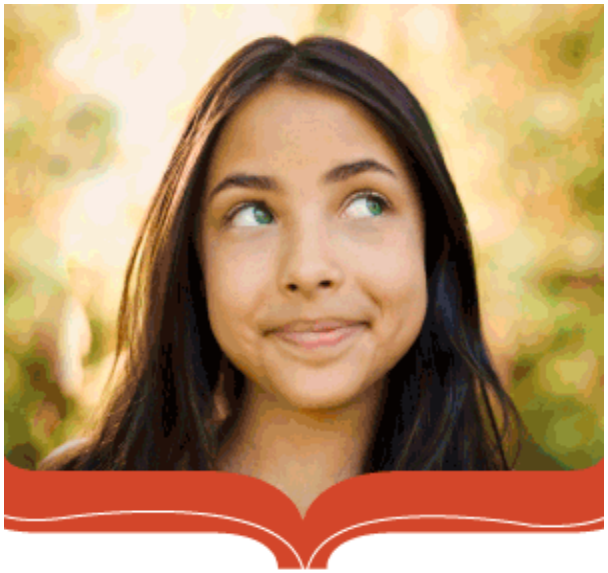


If there was a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

Ask your healthcare provider about getting your 11 or 12 year old sons and daughters vaccinated against HPV today.

MCA
MIDWEST CANCER ALLIANCE

Dear Healthcare Provider,

As you may be aware, several human papillomavirus (HPV) types have been found to cause cancer in men and women. HPV causes most cervical cancers, as well as some cancers of the vulva, vagina, penis, anus, and oropharynx. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), HPV infections are responsible for about 27,000 new cancer diagnoses each year in the U.S.

In order to prevent these types of cancers, the CDC recommends pre-teen boys and girls get the HPV vaccine to protect against the contraction of these viruses and ultimately prevent the development of HPV-related cancers. Effective vaccines against HPV are available, yet uptake rates of the vaccines remain below average, and a majority of our boys and girls in Kansas and Missouri are being left unprotected against HPV. In Kansas and Missouri, less than 49 percent of girls have received the vaccine. Kansas ranks the ***lowest*** in the nation, and Missouri is near the bottom. Both states also rank low for the number of boys who are vaccinated.

In an effort to increase awareness and vaccination rates in your area, the MCA has compiled an assortment of resources in a toolkit to assist you in sharing factual information with your colleagues, healthcare partners and patients. This toolkit is intended to provide important resources to community stakeholders from diverse settings across Kansas and Missouri. We hope it will influence you to be an advocate for HPV vaccination. This toolkit includes materials to help you communicate with our local communities about the importance of receiving the HPV vaccine, including fact sheets, social media posts, informational flyers, and tips on addressing HPV vaccine with parents and patients.

We encourage you to get involved, support and share the messages of HPV cancer prevention.

Thank you for all that you do to improve the health of Kansans and Missourians and for joining this important fight against HPV.

Sincerely,

Jerry Colbert, MD

Professor, Internal Medicine- Hematology/Oncology
Medical Director, Midwest Cancer Alliance
Assistant Dean for Foundational Sciences
Capitol Federal Masonic Professor

Background

What is HPV?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a group of over 200 different types of viruses. HPV is typically transmitted through direct skin-to-skin contact and can cause warts, precancerous changes, and cancer (NIH, 2015)

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), HPV is so common that almost everyone will be infected with HPV at some point in their lives. Although most HPV infections are asymptomatic and can occur and go away within 1 to 2 years without causing cancer, some infections may persist for many years. Persistent infections with high risk HPV can lead to cell changes that, if untreated may progress to cancer in both men and women. In the U.S., HPV infections cause over 17,000 cancers in women and over 9,000 cancers in men each year (CDC, 2014).

If HPV infection is so common, is it really that bad?

High risk HPV are those that have been identified in causing cancer. High risk HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58 are responsible for a majority of HPV attributed cancers (ACS, 2016). Each year, about 33,000 new cases of cancer are found among areas of the body where HPV is commonly present and nearly 27,000 of these cancers are thought to be caused by HPV. Alarmingly, virtually all cervical cancers are caused by HPV infections. Additionally HPV is attributed to 91% of anal cancers, 75% of vaginal cancers, 69% of vulvar cancers, 63% of penile cancers, and 72% of oropharyngeal cancers (CDC, 2014).

How do we prevent HPV infections?

Vaccination. HPV vaccines are safe and effective. They can protect against cancer caused by HPV when given in the recommended age groups. HPV vaccines are administered in a 3-dose schedule. The second dose should be administered 2 months after the first dose and the third dose 6 months after the first dose. It is important to get all three doses (NIH, 2015).

HPV vaccines are recommended for girls and boys between 9 and 11 years old. Teen boys and girls who did not get the vaccine when they were younger should get it now. Young women can get HPV vaccine through age 26, and young men can get vaccinated through age 21. The HPV vaccine greatly reduces the likelihood of getting HPV related cancers (CDC, 2014).

Who should get the HPV vaccine and When?

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is a committee established by the CDC and is comprised of medical and public health experts that develop recommendations on how to use vaccines to control diseases in the United States. The ACIP recommends routine vaccination at 11 or 12 years of age with Gardasil or Cervarix for females and Gardasil for males. Vaccinating against HPV can begin as early as 9 years of age in males or females. Research shows that vaccinating at 11 or 12 years old is most effective because it produces the highest amount of protective antibodies and provides protection before exposure to HPV. Catch-up vaccination is recommended for females 13–26 years old and males 13–21 years old. Males 22–26 years old may also be vaccinated if they are immunocompromised or have sex with men and were not previously vaccinated (NIH, 2014).

Where do we want our HPV vaccination rates to be?

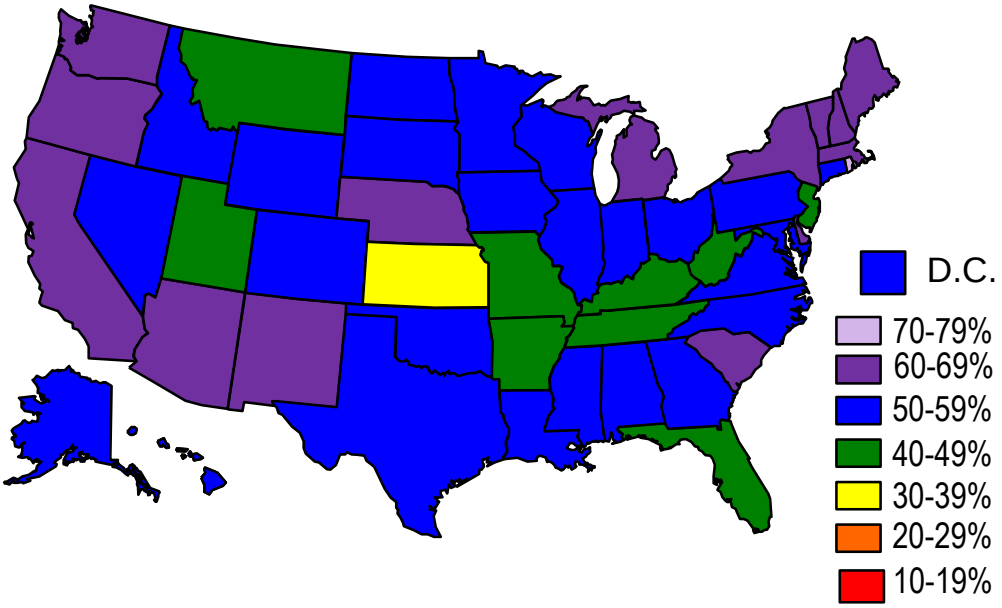
The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services set a goal to have 80 percent of American girls ages 13 to 15 fully vaccinated by the year 2020. But four out of 10 girls remain unvaccinated, according to CDC statistics, and fewer than 6 out of 10 boys have been vaccinated (CDC, 2014).

Sources:
NIH National Cancer Institute (NIH, 2015) http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-fact-sheet
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2014) http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/cancer.html
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2014) http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/cancer.html
American Cancer Society
http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/infectiousagents/hpv/humanpapillomavirusandhpvvaccinesfaq/hpv-faq-can-vaccine-help-prevent-hpv

HPV Vaccination Data

HPV Vaccination Rates by State

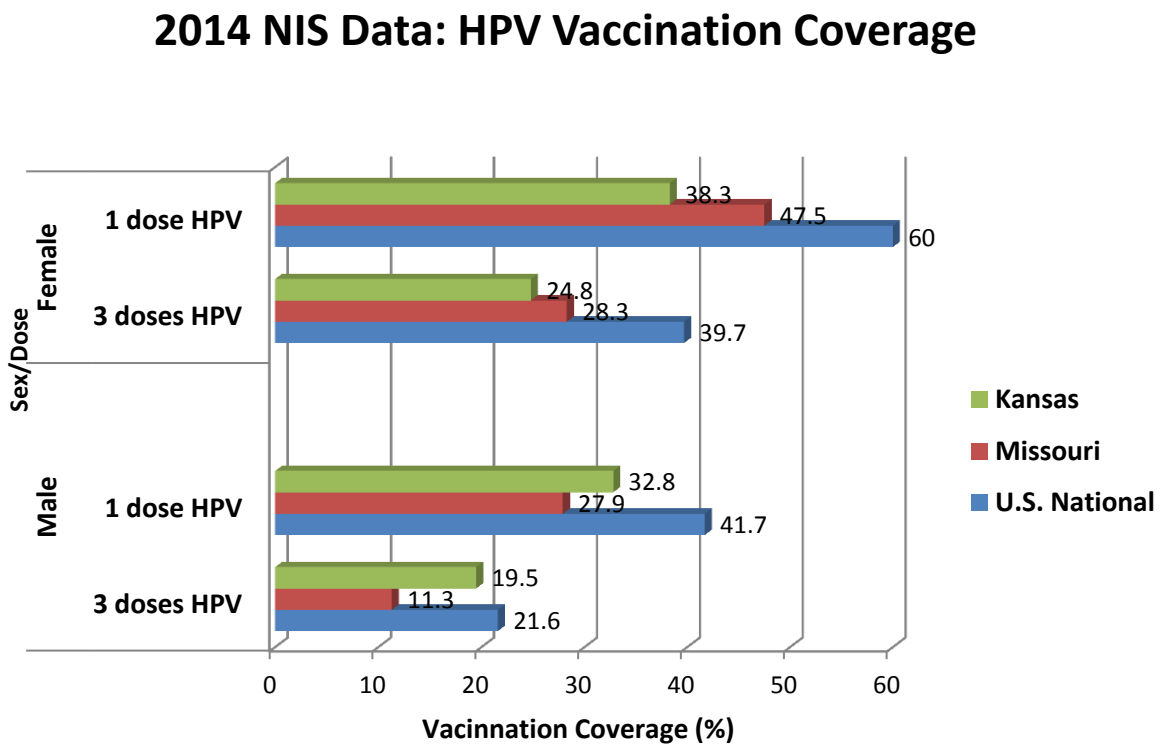
Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 1+ HPV
among Adolescent Girls, 2013
National Coverage = 57%



Source: CDC. National, state, and local area vaccination coverage among adolescents aged 13-17 years---United States, 2013.

National Immunization Survey (NIS)-Teen

The CDC conducts the National Immunization Survey (NIS) by random-digit-dialing on an annual basis for teens 13-17 years old. The NIS provides a nationally representative sample and estimates of vaccination coverage throughout the United States that can be analyzed nationally, by region, state, or metro areas.



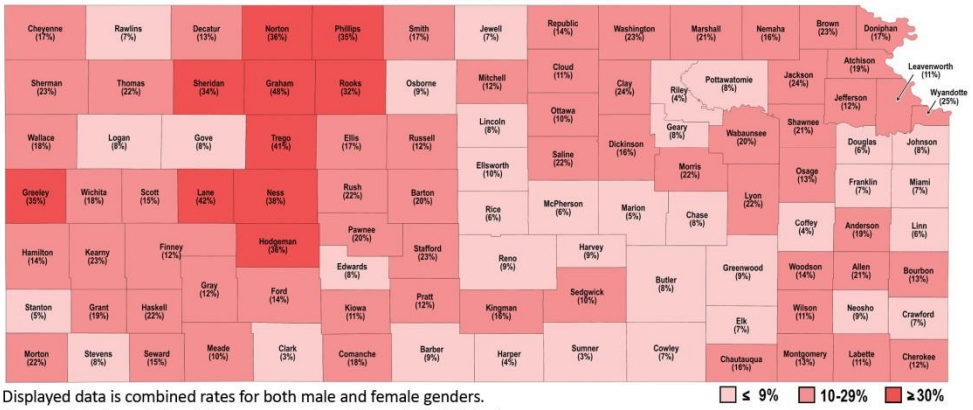
Kansas and Missouri both fall behind the national average for both females and males among HPV vaccination coverage. The 2014 NIS teen data shows that the rates of HPV vaccine series initiation were 38.3% (KS) and 47.5 (MO) among females and 32.8% (KS) and 27.9 (MO) among males. Regarding HPV vaccine series completion in Kansas and Missouri, only 39.7% (KS) and 28.3 % (MO) of females and 11.3% (KS) and 19.5% (MO) of males completed the entire series in 2014. When these HPV rates are compared to the vaccination rates of 79% for Kansas and 86% for Missouri for Tdap, the tetanus-diphtheria-acelluar pertussis booster shot that helps protect preteens or teens, the data suggests that high vaccination coverage is possible. However, HPV vaccination rates remain far too low demonstrating an HPV vaccination gap exists.

Limitations are present among the NIS data including: errors with self reporting, reliance on a single source for critical immunization data, issues with response rates and exclusion of rural immunization data.

Kansas is Last in the Nation for HPV Vaccination Coverage

Kansas HPV Vaccination Rates

11-18 Year Olds Receiving Three HPV Vaccinations



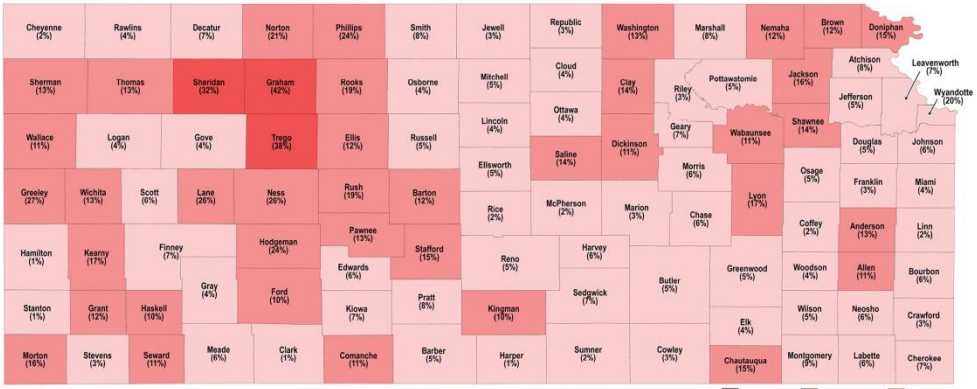
Displayed data is combined rates for both male and female genders.
The associated county level data was current as of August 11, 2014, when obtained from the Kansas Immunization Registry (KSWebIZ).

≤ 9% 10-29% ≥30%

kfmc Kansas Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.

Kansas HPV Vaccination Rates

11-18 Year Old Males Receiving Three HPV Vaccinations



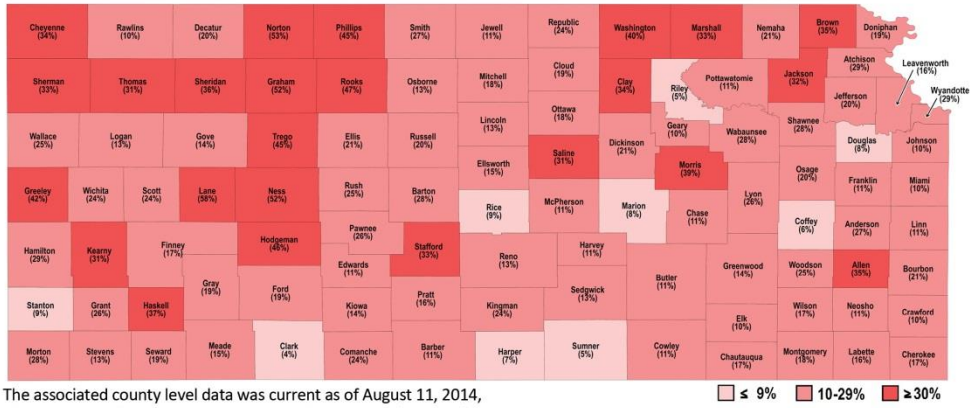
The associated county level data was current as of August 11, 2014, when obtained from the Kansas Immunization Registry (KSWebIZ).

≤ 9% 10-29% ≥30%

kfmc Kansas Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.

Kansas HPV Vaccination Rates

11-18 Year Old Females Receiving Three HPV Vaccinations



The associated county level data was current as of August 11, 2014, when obtained from the Kansas Immunization Registry (KSWebIZ).

≤ 9% 10-29% ≥30%

kfmc Kansas Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.

Strike 3 Against HPV

Cancer Prevention

Rationale

HPV vaccination rates remain low across Kansas and Missouri in regards to both series initiation and series completion. Low HPV vaccination rates leave our communities vulnerable to HPV and HPV-associated cancers. This issue is a public health priority that requires urgent action. The use of an integrated, multifaceted approach is essential in the success of increasing HPV vaccination rates.

Target Audience

- Health care providers for adolescent boys and girls.
- Parents and guardians of adolescent boys and girls, especially 11 and 12 year olds.
- Adolescents
- Community partners promoting immunizations

Mission

To promote adolescent health through awareness and advocacy

Objectives

- Increase HPV vaccination rates
- Increase provider knowledge of the HPV vaccine
- Increase provider skillset to recommend and administer the vaccine
- Increase parent, caregiver, and adolescent knowledge and awareness regarding the HPV vaccine

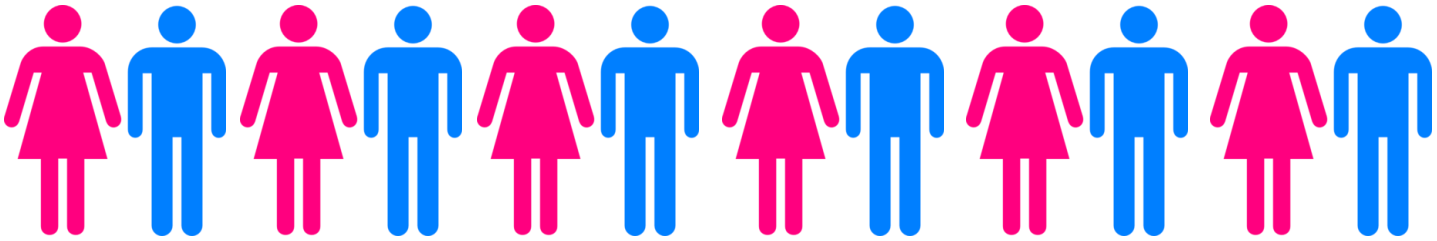
The Stakeholders Role

- Spread the word using the messaging provided within this toolkit.
- Talk with parents and adolescents to increase knowledge and awareness about HPV, its associated cancers, and the HPV vaccine.
- Reach out to providers and tell them that their HPV vaccine recommendations matter.
- Share this project and toolkit with other community stakeholders in your network.
- Reach out and spread the message through social media. Use the sample Tweets and Facebook posts below to let your networks know what we're doing for HPV vaccination and how they can get involved! Hashtag is strike3againstHPV
- Always be an advocate for the HPV vaccine

Let's Talk About HPV

Human papillomaviruses are a group of more than **200** related viruses. More than **40** HPV types can be easily spread through direct contact with the skin and mucous membranes of infected people.

Not just for girls!



HPV vaccination is the best way to prevent many types of cancer in males and females

High-risk HPVs, can cause cancer. About **12** high-risk HPV types have been identified. **2** of these, HPV types, 16 and 18, are responsible for most HPV-caused cancers.

- Girls and Boys should begin vaccine cycle at age 11 or 12
- All 3 doses of the vaccine are required
- HPV Vaccine Protects against several types of HPV related cancer
- Vaccines are safe and effective

4 out of **10** adolescent girls AND **6** out of **10** adolescent boys have yet to start the HPV vaccine series of three shots, and are vulnerable to cancers caused by HPV infections

Sources:
http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-fact-sheet
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/vaccination-coverage.html
http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/infectiousagents/hpv/humanpapillomavirusandhpvvaccinesfaq/hpv-faq-can-vaccine-help-prevent-hpv

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5 things Providers Can do to Increase Patient HPV Vaccination:

1. Give an effective recommendation for all preteen vaccines during the same office visit by telling parents their child needs three vaccines ***today*** to help prevent meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.
2. Strongly recommend adolescent vaccines to parents of your 11 through 18 year old patients
3. Know the facts about HPV caused cancers and share them with patients and their parents.
4. Implement patient reminder and recall systems such as automated postcards, phone calls, and text messages to increasing completion of vaccination.
5. Utilize CDC's HPV resources in your office, on your websites and in your community to inform parents about the importance of HPV Vaccination.

Strike 1:between ages 11 and 12*

Strike 2: 2 months after strike 1

Strike 3: 6 months after strike 2

#strike3againstHPV

*This is the ACIP recommended vaccination initiation for greatest effectiveness, however vaccine may be started as early as 9 for males and females and as late as age 21 for males and age 26 for females.

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MIDWEST CANCER ALLIANCE

Sources:

http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-fact-sheet
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/vaccination-coverage.html

HPV FACTS QUIZ

True or False

1.	HPV caused cancers are rare	T	F
2.	Only females are at risk of developing cancer through HPV	T	F
3.	The HPV vaccine is only for the prevention of cervical cancer	T	F
4.	Only promiscuous individuals contract HPV	T	F
5.	All types of the HPV virus cause cancer	T	F
6.	Most adolescents have had at least one dose of the HPV vaccine prior to entering middle school	T	F
7.	Parents should consider the HPV vaccine after their child expresses an interest in sex	T	F
8.	The HPV Vaccine can be harmful to teens and adolescents	T	F
9.	Vaccinating pre-teens/teens for HPV increases their sexual activity	T	F
10.	The HPV vaccine should not be offered during the same visit as other vaccinations	T	F
11.	A strong recommendation from a healthcare provider may increase HPV vaccination rates	T	F
12.	Healthcare providers should wait for parents to initiate conversations around HPV vaccination	T	F
13.	Healthcare providers should put systems in place to remind patients to complete the HPV series	T	F
14.	Informing patients about HPV can be difficult for providers because there are not many materials to help address the questions parents and patients may have	T	F

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Answers: 1.F 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.F 6.F 7.F 8.F 9.F 10.F 11.T 12.F 13.T 14.F

Research Articles

Accelerating HPV Vaccine Uptake: Urgency for Action to Prevent Cancer. A Report to the President of the United States from the President's Cancer Panel. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute; 2014; deainfo.nci.nih.gov/advisory/pcp/annualReports/HPV/PDF/PCP_Annual_Report_2012-2013.pdf

Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, featuring incidence trends for human papillomavirus (HPV)–associated cancers and HPV vaccination. 2013; www.jnci.oxfordjournals.org/content/105/3/175

Beliefs, Behaviors and HPV Vaccine: Correcting the Myths and the Misinformation. Preventive Medicine. 2013; www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S009174351300176X

HPV Vaccination and Sexual Behavior in a Community College. Journal of Community Health. 2013; www.professorkinseth.com/uploads/1/9/1/2/19124971/hpv_and_risky_sexual_behavior.pdf

Research on HPV Vaccine. National Cancer Institite:2015: http://www.hhs.gov/nvpo/nvac/meetings/pastmeetings/2015/2015_research_onthe_hpv_vaccine_updates.pdf

Safety of Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Administered Routinely to Females. Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine. 2012; ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/23027469/

Surveillance of Autoimmune Conditions Following Routine Use of Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine. Journal of Internal Medicine. 2012; ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21973261/

Reduction of HPV infections through vaccination among at-risk urban adolescents. Cummings T, Zimet GD, Brown D, et al.Vaccine 2012; ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22750043

Vaccine-Type Human Papillomavirus and Evidence of Herd Protection After Vaccine Introduction. Kahn JA, Brown DR, Ding L,et al. Pediatrics 2012; pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/07/03/peds.2011-3587.abstract

Adolescent Vaccination Messaging for Practice Hold Lines

CDC has created messages that can be used for your practices hold lines. These messages, or messages like them, can be heard by parents who call the office and are placed on hold. This turns their wait-time into a time where they can be educated about adolescent vaccination and HPV vaccine.

August is National Immunization Awareness Month. Did you know that as your children get older, they are at increased risk for some infections? Also, the protection provided by some childhood vaccines begins to wear off. As you prepare your preteen or teen for back-to-school, protect their health by getting them vaccinated according to the recommended immunization schedule. All boy and girls who are 11 or 12 years old should be receiving vaccines to help protect them against tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, HPV cancers, and meningitis. Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the vaccinations recommended for your preteen or teen.

Did you know that both girls and boys need to get HPV vaccine when they are 11 or 12 years old? Each year, about 17,000 women and 9,000 men are affected by the cancers caused by HPV. You can protect your children with HPV vaccination. If your child hasn't started or finished the HPV vaccine series, make an appointment with their doctor today! Now is the perfect time to ask about HPV vaccine for your preteens and teens.

If you haven't already vaccinated your sons and daughters against HPV, it's not too late. Ask your child's doctor at any appointment about getting HPV vaccine. The series is 3 shots over six months' time and can protect your child from HPV related cancers, such as cervical cancer, later in life. Take advantage of any visit to the doctor—such as an annual health checkup or physicals for sports, camp, or college—to ask the doctor about HPV and the other shots your preteens and teens need. For more information on HPV and HPV vaccination visit www.cdc.gov/hpv.

Any visit to the doctor— from an annual health checkup to a physical for sports, camp, or college—can be a good time for preteens and teens to get their recommended vaccinations. There are four vaccines recommended for preteens and teens—these vaccines help protect your children, their friends, and their family members. While your kids should get a flu vaccine every year, Tdap, Meningococcal, and HPV vaccines should be given when kids are 11- 12 years old. Ask your child's doctor or nurse about the immunizations your preteen or teen need to protect them against serious diseases

SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS

#strike3againstHPV

Social Media Accounts to Follow:

Immunize Kansas Coalition	Facebook	
Kansas Department of Public Health		Twitter
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services	Facebook	Twitter
The Kansas Academy of Family Physicians	Facebook	Twitter
Midwest Cancer Alliance	Facebook	Twitter
The American Cancer Society	Facebook	Twitter
President's Cancer Panel		Twitter

Sample Tweets/Facebook Posts

- If there were a vaccine to prevent cancer, would you get it for your children? Of course you would. #strike3againstHPV #MCA (125 characters)
- Every year in the United States there are 27,000 newly diagnosed cases of a cancer caused by HPV, that's 1 case every 20 minutes. (133 characters)
- The HPV vaccine IS cancer prevention. #strike3againstHPV #MCA #HPV(68 characters)
- The HPV vaccine is very important because it PREVENTS cancer. #strike3againstHPV #MCA #HPV (94 characters)
- No child dreams of being a cancer patient. The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. #strike3againstHPV #MCA #HPV (112 characters)
- The best way to prevent HPV-associated cancers is to have your sons and daughters completely vaccinated against HPV. #strike3againstHPV #MCA (140 characters)
- A healthcare encounter where a child does not receive a vaccination he or she is eligible for = missed opportunity. #strike3againstHPV (136 characters)
- Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among females. #strike3againstHPV #MCA #HPV (103 characters)
- Oropharyngeal cancers are the most common among males. #strike3againstHPV #MCA (78 characters)
- If a vaccine is not covered under insurance, a child may be covered through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. #strike3againstHPV (137 characters)
- Unfortunately, there is no cure for HPV. It can only be prevented. #strike3againstHPV #MCA #HPV (98 characters)

Sample Month Long Campaign

Week1	• Vaccinating isn't just protection for now, it's an investment in their future #Strike3againstHPV (97 characters) • #HPC can cause penile, anal, head and neck cancers in #men. #HPV #Vaccine is #CancerPrevention! #Strike3againstHPV (113 characters) • #HPV #vaccine is #Cancer prevention! Protect your kids today! cdc.gov/vaccines/teens #Strike3againstHPV (104 characters) • #HPV #vaccine has been licensed by FDA since 2006. Safe and effective in both females and males! #Strike3againstHPV (112 characters)
Week 2	• Did you know the #HPV #vaccine can reduce risk of #Cancers and genital warts? cdc.gov/hpv #Strike3againstHPV (110 characters) • #HPV vaccination is recommended for boys and girls. HPV #vaccine produces the highest immune response in preteens #Strike3againstHPV (131 characters) • #HPV #vaccine is #Cancer prevention! Protect your kids today. cdc.gov/vaccines/teens #Strike3againstHPV (104 characters) • #HPV #vaccine can protect men from HPV cancers and genital warts. It can also help protect their partners #Strike3againstHPV (123 characters) • #HPV vaccination recommended for boys and girls age 11 or 12. Vaccinate at this age to prevent HPV before exposure #Strike3againstHPV (113 characters)
Week 3	• Take a look at the #HPV #vaccine and find out how vaccination is #Cancer #prevention #Strike3againstHPV (104 characters) • #HPV #vaccine is recommended for males ages 9 – 21and females ages 9 - 26. HPV vaccine is #Cancer prevention! #Strike3againstHPV (129 characters) • Protect boys and girls from #Cancer. Give 3 doses of #HPV #vaccine at ages 11 or 12 cdc.gov/Features/HPVvaccine/ #Strike3againstHPV (130 characters) • #HPV #vaccine is #Cancer prevention! Protect your kids from #HPV related #Cancer cdc.gov/vaccines/teens #Strike3againstHPV (124 characters) • #HPV #Vaccines protect against the types of HPV that cause 70-90% of cervical #Cancers and pre-cancers #Strike3againstHPV (120 characters)
Week 4	• #Strike3against HPV and protect the ones you love from cancer (93 characters) • If not vaccinated, #Teens and young adults ages 13-26 should get the #HPV #vaccination http://bit.ly/adulthpv #Strike3againstHPV (123 characters) • #HPV causes cancer in cervix, vagina, and vulva in women, penile cancer in men, and cancers of the anus, mouth or throat in both #Strike3againstHPV (139 characters) • Take advantage of any visit to #doctor- checkups, sick visits, sports physicals, etc. to ask doctor about the #HPV #vaccine! #Strike3againstHPV (136 characters) • About 79 million people in US infected with #HPV! 14 million new infections each year! Protect yourself with the vaccine! #Strike3againstHPV (134 characters) • HPV vaccination rates remain low and lag behind those of Tdap and meningococcal conjugate vaccines. Don't miss an opportunity to prevent cancer in your patients. Vaccinate at ages 11–12. (157 characters)

SEASONAL and HEALTH MESSAGING
May 2016 – April 2017

National Women's Health Week (May 10–16)

- It's National #WomensHealthWeek! You can protect a generation of young girls from cancers and other diseases caused by HPV by recommending the HPV vaccine the same way and same day you recommend the Tdap and meningococcal conjugate vaccines. Cervical cancer affects over 17,000 women every year, but most of these cases could be prevented by HPV vaccine.
- It's #WomensHealthWeek. Protect your patients from devastating cancers caused by HPV and administer the HPV vaccine series before your patients turn 13.

Back to School (June–August)

- As your patients come in for the back-to-school appointments, make sure all preteens get three vaccines: Tdap, HPV, and meningococcal conjugate.
- As you get ready for the rush of back-to-school vaccination appointments, CDC has materials you can give to parents that want more information. You can also find tips to help you communicate with parents about HPV vaccine.
- Back-to-school appointments are here, and your strong recommendation for HPV vaccine can protect a generation of young people from devastating cancers caused by HPV. Check out CDC's Tips and Time-savers factsheet for some straightforward messages to assist you in your vaccine discussion with parents.

National Men's Health Week (June 7–13)

- Boys need HPV vaccine too. Recommend HPV vaccine for boys and girls during the same visit you recommend Tdap and meningococcal conjugate shots. #MensHealthWeek
- It's #MensHealthWeek. Don't miss an opportunity to protect your male and female patients from cancers and other diseases caused by HPV. Recommend HPV vaccine the same way and same day you recommend the Tdap and meningococcal conjugate vaccines.

National Immunization Awareness Month (August)

- It's National Immunization Awareness Month! Send your patients back to school with the best protection possible. All preteens need Tdap, meningococcal conjugate, and HPV shots to be protected from serious, sometimes deadly, diseases.
- Take every opportunity to protect your preteen patients from HPV cancers. Back-to-school appointments are a perfect time to make sure your patients are up-to-date on the vaccines recommended for them.

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month (January)

- Protect your preteen patients from #CervicalCancer this month, and recommend HPV vaccine for them. Cervical cancer kills 4,000 women every year—even with screening and treatment. HPV vaccine could prevent most of those cancers from ever developing. HPV

protects against cancers including #CervicalCancer. Make an appointment to get your girls and boys the HPV vaccine today.

Cancer Prevention Month (February)

- Do parents often ask you why their preteens need HPV vaccine? The number one reason is HPV vaccine is
- #CancerPrevention. Learn more about why 11–12 is the best age to administer HPV vaccine:
- February is #CancerPrevention month. CDC recommends HPV vaccine at ages 11-12 to protect against cancers and other diseases caused by HPV.

National Cancer Control Month (April)

- One of the simplest ways to keep cancer in check this month is to recommend and administer HPV vaccine during the same visit you administer the Tdap and meningococcal conjugate vaccines. #CancerControl
- It's National #CancerControl month! What is your practice doing to keep cancer in check this month? One of the simplest things you can do is to recommend HPV vaccine the same way and same day you recommend the Tdap and meningococcal conjugate vaccines.

National Minority Cancer Awareness Week (April 3–7)

- According to the American Cancer Society, cancer is the leading cause of death for female Asian Americans. In fact, Asian American females are the first American population to experience cancer as the leading cause of death.
- African Americans have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any racial and ethnic group in the US for most cancers. Although the overall racial disparity in cancer death rates is decreasing, (ACS)

National Oral, Head, and Neck Cancer Awareness Week (April 10–14)

- It's Oral, Head, and Neck Cancer Awareness Week. Among the many cancers caused by HPV is oropharyngeal cancer, or cancer of the back of the throat, base of the tongue, or tonsils. Recommend HPV vaccine for your preteen patients to protect against cancers caused by HPV.

Sources:
Www.cdc.gov
www.aap.org/HPVToolkit
http://www.cancer.org/research/cancerfactsstatistics/cancer-facts-figures-for-african-americans
http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-fact-sheet
https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/hpvtoolkit_professionalFB_hpv_2015_August_2015.pdf
http://everthriveil.org/resources/hpv-social-media-toolkit
https://www.immunizenevada.org/sites/default/files/HPV/Stakeholder%20Toolkit.pdf.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL FLYERS

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HPV CANCER PREVENTION

1 HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that most commonly cause anal, cervical, oropharyngeal, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.

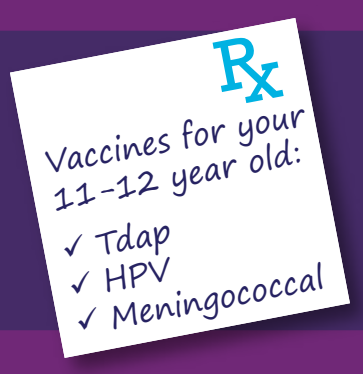
Every year in the U.S., 27,000 people get cancer caused by HPV.

That's 1 person every 20 minutes of every day, all year long.

Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.

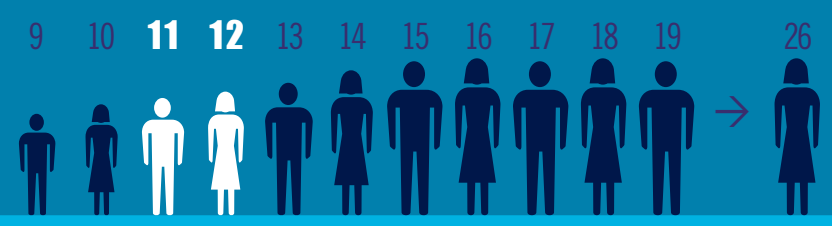
2 HPV VACCINE IS RECOMMENDED AT THE SAME TIME AS OTHER TEEN VACCINES

Preteens need three vaccines at 11 or 12. They protect against whooping cough, cancers caused by HPV, and meningitis.



3 HPV VACCINE IS BEST AT 11-12 YEARS

Preteens have a higher immune response to HPV vaccine than older teens.



While there is very little risk of exposure to HPV before age 13, the risk of exposure increases thereafter.

Parents and healthcare professionals are the key to protecting adolescents from HPV cancers.

VACCINATE YOUR 11-12 YEAR OLDS.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

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YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

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

NCIRDig406 | 07.23.2014


HPV vaccination is the best way to PREVENT many types of CANCER.
HPV vaccination is REDUCING HPV DISEASE.
HPV vaccination is RECOMMENDED at ages 11 or 12.
3 THINGS PARENTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PREVENTING CANCER
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens
NCIRDig525 | July 31, 2015
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Addressing Parents' Top Questions about HPV VACCINE

Parents may be interested in vaccinating, yet still have questions. Some parents might just need additional information from you, the clinician they trust. Taking the time to answer their questions and address their concerns can help parents to accept a recommendation for HPV vaccination.

WHEN PARENTS SAY:	TRY SAYING:
Why does my child need the HPV vaccine?	HPV vaccine is important because it prevents certain cancers. Cervical, vaginal and vulvar cancers in females and anal cancer in both males and females. That is why I recommend that he/she be vaccinated today.
What diseases are caused by HPV?	Certain types of HPV can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in females and anal cancer in both males and females. We can help prevent this, and I recommend we start the HPV vaccine series for your child today.
Is my child really at risk for HPV?	HPV is a widespread virus that infects males and females. We can help protect your child from HPV-related cancers and diseases by starting HPV vaccine today.
Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?	With every vaccine, it is important to vaccinate before exposure and we can't predict when exposure might occur. Like other vaccines, the HPV vaccine works to help prevent disease when given before there is any contact with the virus. This is why we need to start protecting with HPV vaccine today.
I have some concerns about the safety of the vaccine—I keep reading things online that says HPV vaccination isn't safe. Do you really know if it's safe?	I know there are stories in the media and online about vaccines, and I can see how that could concern you. However, I want you to know that HPV vaccine has been carefully studied for many years by medical and scientific experts. HPV vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at protecting against some HPV types that cause cancer.Vaccines, like any medication, can cause side effects. With HPV vaccination this can include pain, swelling and redness where you got the shot as well as headache.
Could HPV vaccine cause my child to have problems with infertility?	There is no data available to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility.
I'm just worried that my child will perceive this as a green light to have sex.	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.
How do you know if the vaccine works?	In clinical trials, the vaccine was shown to be very effective at helping to prevent certain HPV-related cancers and diseases.
Why do boys need HPV vaccine?	HPV infection can cause cancers of the anus in men and it can also cause genital warts in men. HPV vaccine can help prevent these diseases in men.
Would you get HPV vaccine for your kids?	Yes, I have given HPV vaccine to my child (or grandchild, etc) because I believe in the importance of this vaccine for preventing against certain cancers. The American Academy of Pediatrics, cancer doctors, and the CDC, also agree that getting the HPV vaccine is very important for your child.

CDC

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HPV VACCINE
IS CANCER PREVENTION

Jan 2016

What Parents Should Know About HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

Last updated JUNE 2014

HPV vaccines prevent cancer

About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with human papillomavirus (HPV) each year. When HPV infections persist, people are at risk for cancer. Every year, approximately 17,600 women and 9,300 men are affected by cancers caused by HPV. HPV vaccination could prevent many of these cancers.

HPV vaccines are safe

There are two vaccines licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and recommended by CDC to protect against HPV-related illness. All vaccines used in the United States are required to go through extensive safety testing before they are licensed by FDA. Once in use, they are continually monitored for safety and effectiveness.

Numerous research studies have been conducted to make sure HPV vaccines were safe both before and after the vaccines were licensed. No serious safety concerns have been confirmed in the large safety studies that have been done since HPV vaccine became available in 2006. CDC and FDA have reviewed the safety information available to them for both HPV vaccines and have determined that they are both safe.

The HPV vaccine is made from one protein from the HPV virus that is not infectious (cannot cause HPV infection) and non-oncogenic (does not cause cancer).

HPV vaccines work

The HPV vaccine works extremely well. In the four years after the vaccine was recommended in 2006, the amount of HPV infections in teen girls decreased by 56%. Research has also shown that fewer teens are getting genital warts since HPV vaccines have been in use. In other countries such as Australia, research shows that HPV vaccine has already decreased the amount of pre-cancer of the cervix in women, and genital warts have decreased dramatically in both young women and men.

HPV vaccines provide long-lasting protection

Data from clinical trials and ongoing research tell us that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long-lasting. Currently, it is known that HPV vaccine works in the body for at least 10 years without becoming less effective. Data suggest that the protection provided by the vaccine will continue beyond 10 years.

HPV vaccine is recommended and safe for boys

One HPV vaccine (Gardasil) is recommended for boys. This vaccine can help prevent boys from getting infected with the HPV-types that can cause cancers of the mouth/throat, penis and anus as well as genital warts.

Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccines might cause side effects

HPV vaccines occasionally cause adverse reactions. The most commonly reported symptoms among females and males are similar, including injection-site reactions (such as pain, redness, or swelling in the area of the upper arm where the vaccine is given), dizziness, fainting, nausea, and headache.

Brief fainting spells and related symptoms can happen after many medical procedures, including vaccination. Fainting after getting a shot is more common among adolescents. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes after a vaccination can help prevent fainting and injuries that can be caused by falls.

When fainting was found to happen after vaccination, FDA changed prescribing information to include information about preventing falls and possible injuries from fainting after vaccination. CDC consistently reminds doctors and nurses to share this information with all their patients. Tell the doctor or nurse if your child feels dizzy, faint, or light-headed.

HPV vaccines don't negatively affect fertility

There is no evidence to suggest that HPV vaccine causes fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers. If persistent high-risk HPV infection in a woman leads to cervical cancer, the treatment of cervical cancer (hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation, for example) could leave a woman unable to have children. Treatment for cervical pre-cancer could put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix, which could cause preterm delivery or other problems.

How can I get help paying for these vaccines?

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger, who are not insured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. You can find out more about the VFC program by going online to www.cdc.gov and typing VFC in the search box.

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

CS 249472_F

2015 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

7–10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-18 YEARS
Tdap [1]	Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine	Tdap
	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)[2]	HPV
MCV4	Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1[3]	MCV4 Dose 1[3] / Booster at age 16 years
Influenza (Yearly)[4]		
Pneumococcal Vaccine[5]		
Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series[6]		
Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series		
Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series		
Varicella Vaccine Series		

These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching-up on missed vaccines.

These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health conditions that put them at high risk for serious diseases. Note that healthy children **can** get the HepA series[6]. See vaccine-specific recommendations at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Tdap vaccine is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7 -10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.

[2] All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls *and* boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. The full HPV vaccine series should be given as recommended for best protection.

[3] Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.

[4] Everyone 6 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 9 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.

[5] Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) and Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV23) are recommended for some children 6 through 18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your healthcare provider about pneumococcal vaccines and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.

[6] Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. HepA vaccine is licensed, safe, and effective for all children of all ages. Even if your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against HepA. Talk to your healthcare provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.

For more information, call toll free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

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

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS
STRONG MEDICINE FOR AMERICA

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Diphtheria (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Diphtheria is a very contagious bacterial disease that affects the respiratory system, including the lungs. Diphtheria bacteria can be passed from person to person by direct contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. When people are infected, the diptheria bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that can cause weakness, sore throat, low-grade fever, and swollen glands in the neck. Effects from this toxin can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In severe cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, and even death.

Hepatitis A (Can be prevented by HepA vaccine)

Hepatitis A is an infection in the liver caused by hepatitis A virus. The virus is spread primarily person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. In other words, the virus is taken in by mouth from contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms include fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes). An infected person may have no symptoms, may have mild illness for a week or two, or may have severe illness for several months that requires hospitalization. In the U.S., about 100 people a year die from hepatitis A.

Hepatitis B (Can be prevented by HepB vaccine)

Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by hepatits B virus. The virus spreads through exchange of blood or other body fluids, for example, from sharing personal items, such as razors or during sex. Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. The virus stays in the liver of some people for the rest of their lives and can result in severe liver diseases, including fatal cancer.

Human Papillomavirus (Can be prevented by HPV vaccine)

Human papillomavirus is a common virus. HPV is most common in people in their teens and early 20s. It is the major cause of cervical cancer in women and genital warts in women and men. The strains of HPV that cause cervical cancer and genital warts are spread during sex.

Influenza (Can be prevented by annual flu vaccine)

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. The virus spreads easily through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can cause mild to severe illness. Typical symptoms include a sudden high fever, chills, a dry cough, headache, runny nose, sore throat, and muscle and joint pain. Extreme fatigue can last from several days to weeks. Influenza may lead to hospitalization or even death, even among previously healthy children.

Measles (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Measles is one of the most contagious viral diseases. Measles virus is spread by direct contact with the airborne respiratory droplets of an infected person. Measles is so contagious that just being in the same room after a person who has measles has already left can result in infection. Symptoms usually include a rash, fever, cough, and red, watery eyes. Fever can persist, rash can last for up to a week, and coughing can last about 10 days. Measles can also cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death.

Meningococcal Disease (Can be prevented by MCV vaccine)

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria and is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord) in children. The bacteria are spread through the exchange of nose and throat droplets, such as when coughing, sneezing or kissing. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion and sleepiness. Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections. About one of every ten people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

Mumps (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Mumps is an infectious disease caused by the mumps virus, which is spread in the air by a cough or sneeze from an infected person. A child can also get infected with mumps by coming in contact with a contaminated object, like a toy. The mumps virus causes fever, headaches, painful swelling of the salivary glands under the jaw, fever, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Severe complications for children who get mumps are uncommon, but can include meningitis (infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), permanent hearing loss, or swelling of the testes, which rarely can lead to sterility in men.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Pertussis is caused by bacteria spread through direct contact with respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. In the beginning, symptoms of pertussis are similar to the common cold, including runny nose, sneezing, and cough. After 1-2 weeks, pertussis can cause spells of violent coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe, drink, or eat. This cough can last for weeks. Pertussis is most serious for babies, who can get pneumonia, have seizures, become brain damaged, or even die. About two-thirds of children under 1 year of age who get pertussis must be hospitalized.

Pneumococcal Disease

(Can be prevented by Pneumococcal vaccine)

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by the bacteria called pneumococcus. This bacteria can cause other types of infections too, such as ear infections, sinus infections, meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), bacteremia and sepsis (blood stream infection). Sinus and ear infections are usually mild and are much more common than the more severe forms of pneumococcal disease. However, in some cases pneumococcal disease can be fatal or result in long-term problems, like brain damage, hearing loss and limb loss. Pneumococcal disease spreads when people cough or sneeze. Many people have the bacteria in their nose or throat at one time or another without being ill—this is known as being a carrier.

Polio (Can be prevented by IPV vaccine)

Polio is caused by a virus that lives in an infected person's throat and intestines. It spreads through contact with the feces (stool) of an infected person and through droplets from a sneeze or cough. Symptoms typically include sudden fever, sore throat, headache, muscle weakness, and pain. In about 1% of cases, polio can cause paralysis. Among those who are paralyzed, up to 5% of children may die because they become unable to breathe.

Rubella (German Measles) (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Rubella is caused by a virus that is spread through coughing and sneezing. In children rubella usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. Rubella rarely causes serious illness or complications in children, but can be very serious to a baby in the womb. If a pregnant woman is infected, the result to the baby can be devastating, including miscarriage, serious heart defects, mental retardation and loss of hearing and eye sight.

Tetanus (Lockjaw) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Tetanus is caused by bacteria found in soil. The bacteria enters the body through a wound, such as a deep cut. When people are infected, the bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that causes serious, painful spasms and stiffness of all muscles in the body. This can lead to "locking" of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. Complete recovery from tetanus can take months. Three of ten people who get tetanus die from the disease.

Varicella (Chickenpox) (Can be prevented by varicella vaccine)

Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus. Chickenpox is very contagious and spreads very easily from infected people. The virus can spread from either a cough, sneeze. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache and fever. Chickenpox is usually mild, but it can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

If you have any questions about your child's vaccines, talk to your healthcare provider.

Last updated on 02/02/2015 • *CS254242-A*

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

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES • USA

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE • PHS • 1955 •

June 2015
CS250577-A

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

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

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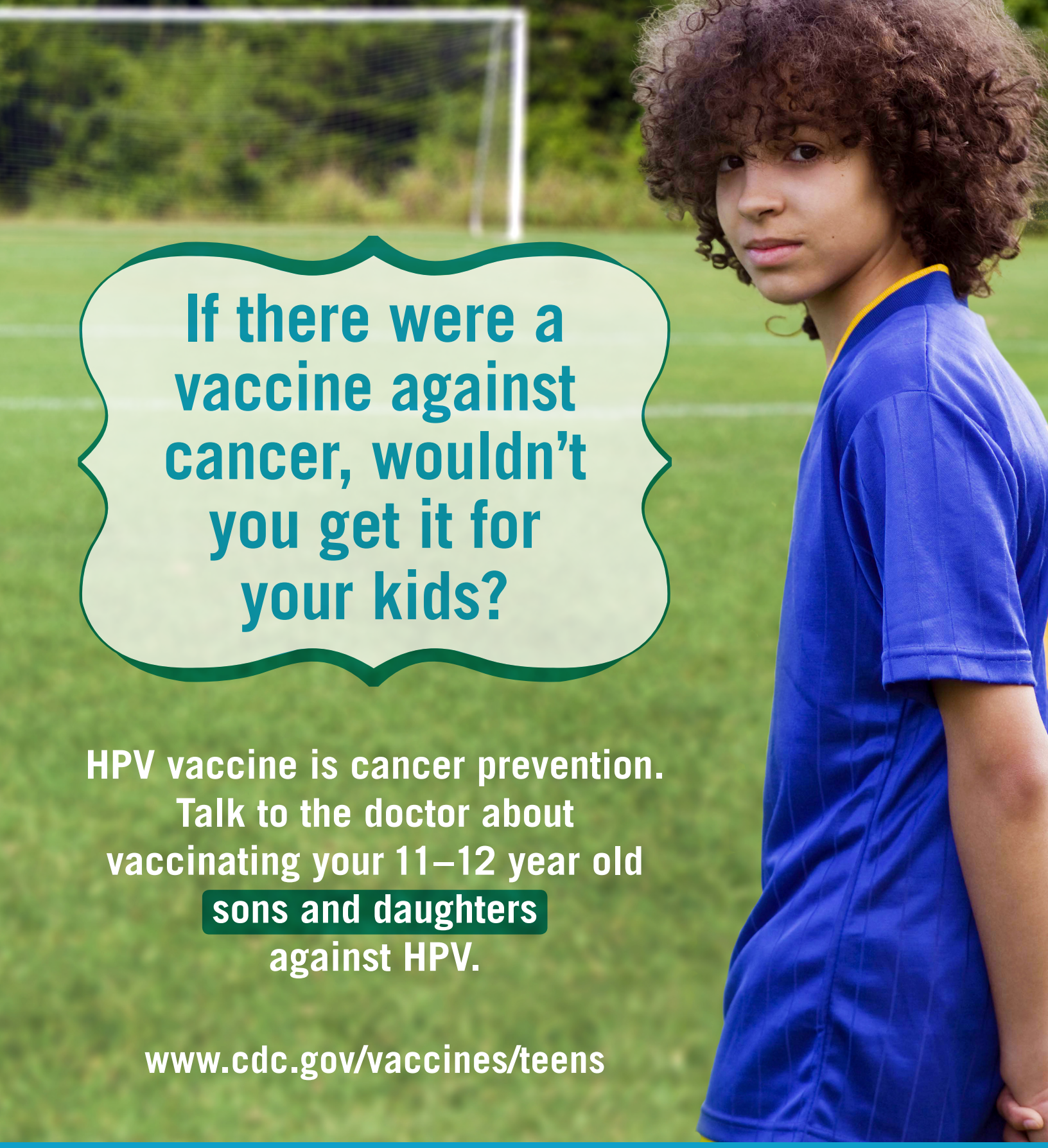

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

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

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

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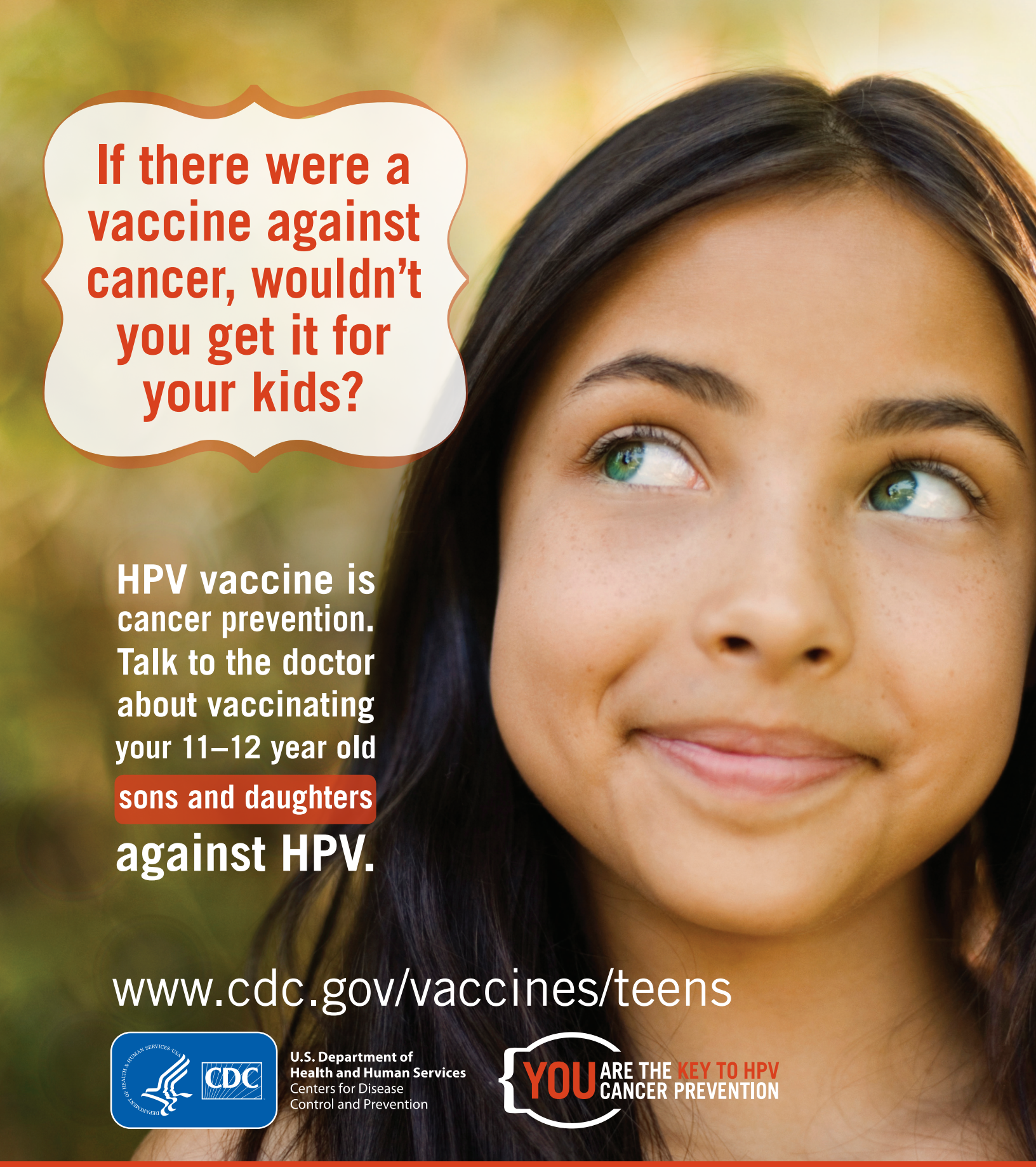

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CS249586-A

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Report: Kansas

Working Together to Reach National Goals for HPV Vaccination

January 2016

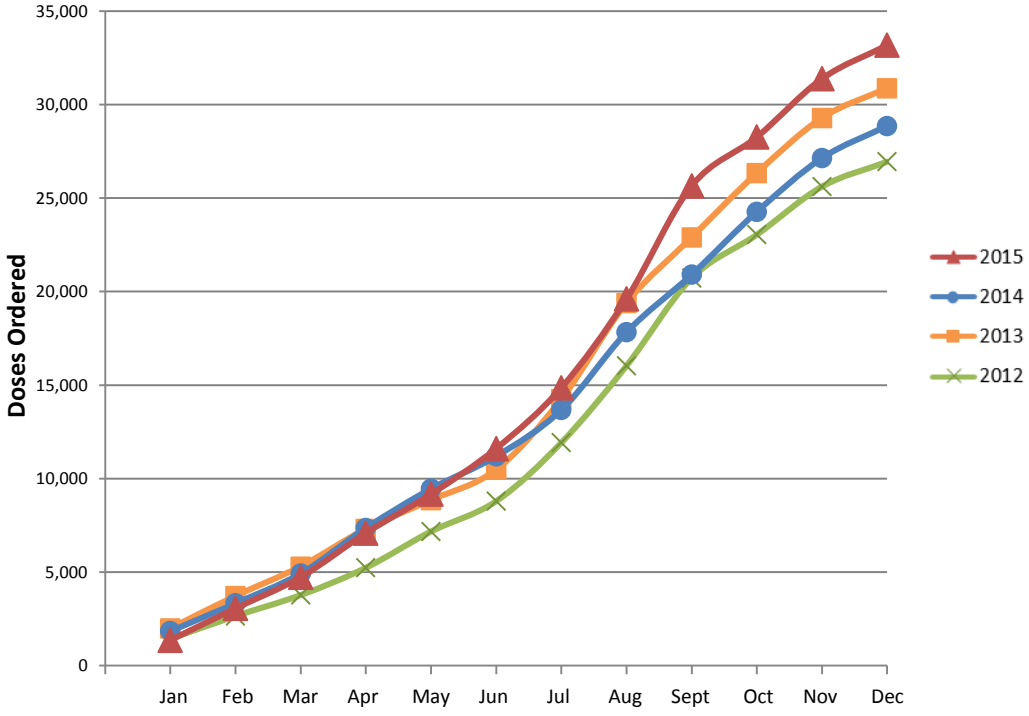
January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month, and this quarter's report shares information on making changes to prevent HPV-associated cancers. Every year in the United States, more than 12,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and more than 4,000 women die of cervical cancer. Up to 93% of cervical cancers could be prevented by HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening. HPV vaccination helps prevent infection with the HPV types that cause most cervical cancers. More information about cervical cancer, prevention, and statistics can be found on CDC's Vital Signs report: http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/cervical-cancer/index.html.

Three vaccinations are recommended for adolescents aged 11-12 years: human papillomavirus (HPV), tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap), and meningococcal (MenACWY). Nationally, HPV vaccination coverage lags behind other adolescent vaccination coverage estimates and remains far below *Healthy People 2020* targets of 80% coverage. **This month, sixty-nine cancer centers from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have issued a joint statement of endorsement of HPV vaccination as a cancer prevention measure. Find this statement and other information at:** https://www.mdanderson.org/content/dam/mdanderson/documents/prevention-and-screening/NCI_HPV_Consensus_Statement_012716.pdf.

2015 HPV Vaccine Ordering Trends in Kansas

CDC recommends examining vaccine ordering data for trends to approximate recent HPV vaccination uptake, as ordering data can inform action in real time. Reviewing ordering data at the health system or clinic level can help target outreach activities to clinicians or facilities with inconsistent or lower ordering patterns.

Cumulative Year-to-date Total of Publicly‡ Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses in KS (2012-2015)



Cumulative Year-to-Date Total of Publicly‡ Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses, KS (2014-2015)

	2014	2015	% change
Jan	1,850	1,360	-26.5%
Feb	3,340	3,060	-8.4%
Mar	4,930	4,730	-4.1%
Apr	7,360	7,090	-3.7%
May	9,460	9,170	-3.1%
Jun	11,200	11,610	3.7%
Jul	13,680	14,860	8.6%
Aug	17,830	19,610	10.0%
Sept	20,910	25,660	22.7%
Oct	24,270	28,270	16.5%
Nov	27,140	31,390	15.7%
Dec	28,860	33,180	15.0%

CDC. Vaccine Tracking System (VTrckS). January 2016.
‡Defined as orders for publicly funded vaccine (i.e. Vaccines for Children, 317, state/local, or CHIP doses).

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Report: Kansas

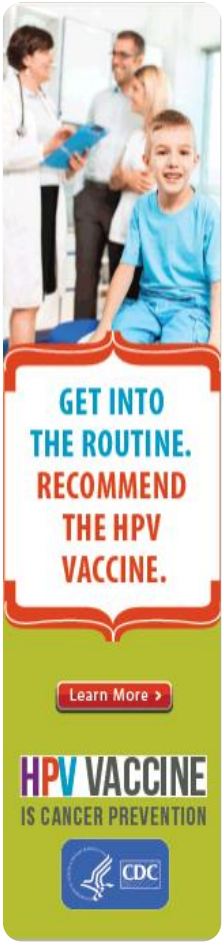
Working Together to Reach National Goals for HPV Vaccination

January 2016

2016: The Year of Preventing Cancer Together!

The new year brings a new start and fresh opportunities to prioritize HPV vaccination. **Now** is the time to make changes and minimize missed opportunities! There are many effective ways to increase HPV vaccine coverage rates:

- Talk about **HPV vaccination in terms of cancer prevention**
- **Avoid missed opportunities** through strategies including recommending HPV vaccination the same way and on the same day as other vaccines
- Learn how to **communicate successfully** about HPV vaccination. Tips for answering questions parents may have can be found at: http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/answering-questions.html
- Use adolescent **vaccination messaging for practice hold lines**. Consider trying these five sample messages, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp/adolescent-messaging.html
- Identify **HPV vaccination champions** to help motivate and educate others
- **Conduct or participate in AFIX** (Assessment, Feedback, Incentives, and eXchange) visits. For more information on AFIX, visit CDC's website: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/afix/index.html?s_cid=cs_748
- **Collaborate with partners** to identify opportunities to work together to increase HPV vaccination
- **Learn more about national initiatives,** such as the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. More information about Roundtable meetings is available at: http://www.cancer.org/healthy/informationforhealthcareprofessionals/nationalhpvvaccinationroundtable/index



Resources and Materials

- CDC's learning module for **gynecological cancer is available for CME**: http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/knowledge/provider-education/index.htm
- The FDA licensure **of 9-valent HPV vaccine now includes males up to age 26**. Learn more about this here: http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/9vhpv-fda.pdf
- Visit **CDC's updated HPV Web Portal**, www.cdc.gov/hpv, to find more resources such as:
  - Immunization Safety Office Safety factsheets
  - Clinician factsheets
  - Materials for partners and programs
- For more information on **cancer resources**, visit: www.cdc.gov/cancer