IMMUNIZE KANSAS COALITION

Test Your HPV Vaccine Knowledge

1. **The HPV vaccine protects against cancer and is recommended for both girls and boys.**
   a. True
   b. False

2. **What percentage of people are exposed to HPV during their lifetime?**
   a. More than 25%
   b. More than 50%
   c. More than 66%
   d. More than 80%

3. **HPV currently causes as many deaths annually as measles did in the pre-vaccine era.**
   a. True
   b. False

4. **The estimated U.S. annual burden of HPV disease prevention and treatment without HPV vaccine.**
   a. $8 million
   b. $80 million
   c. $800 million
   d. $8 billion

5. **Which of the following statements about HPV vaccination rates is true?**
   a. Kansas has one of the worst HPV vaccination rates in the nation
   b. HPV vaccination for boys is not as high a priority as vaccinating girls
   c. Boys are less likely to be vaccinated for HPV than girls
   d. The Healthy People 2020 Goal for HPV vaccination is 50%
   f. a and c are true
   g. All of the above are true

6. **Men are at risk for HPV-associated cancers.**
   a. True
   b. False

7. **Which of the following statements about oropharyngeal cancers is true?**
   a. The incidence of oropharyngeal cancers has increased in the past 20 years
   b. 70% of these cancers are caused by HPV
   c. Oropharyngeal cancers are more common in men
   d. There is no screening test for oropharyngeal cancers
   e. a and c are true
   f. All of the above are true

8. **Pre-teens and younger teens have a higher immune response to the HPV vaccine compared to older teens.**
   a. True, it's most effective when given to preteens
   b. Studies show no difference between response of younger teens and older teens, but it is best to give the vaccine to 11 and 12 year olds
   c. False, older teens have a higher immune response

9. **Which of the following is true?**
   a. 30% of adolescents never present for preventive care
   b. Preventive visits decline after age 13
   c. Early adolescents (11-14 year olds) have 3 times more preventive visits than late adolescents
   d. Use sick and well visits to vaccinate
   e. Each adolescent visit may be the last chance to vaccinate!
   f. All of the above

10. **Which of the following is true?**
    a. Clinicians underestimate the value parents place on HPV vaccine
    b. Providers overestimate parents' concerns
    c. Parents place a high importance on the HPV vaccine and other adolescent vaccines
    d. All of the above

Check your answers on the back.

Answers

For more HPV vaccine facts & resources visit our website: www.immunizekansascoalition.org

1. **The HPV vaccine protects against cancer and is recommended for both girls and boys.**
   a. **True**
   b. False

2. **What percentage of people are exposed to HPV during their lifetime?**
   a. More than 25%
   b. More than 50%
   c. More than 66%
   d. **More than 80%**

3. **HPV currently causes as many deaths annually as measles did in the pre-vaccine era.**
   a. **True**
   b. False

4. **The estimated U.S. annual burden of HPV disease prevention and treatment without HPV vaccine.**
   a. $8 million
   b. $80 million
   c. $800 million
   d. **$8 billion**

5. **Which of the following statements about HPV vaccination rates is true?** *
   a. Kansas has one of the worst HPV vaccination rates in the nation - ***TRUE***
   b. HPV vaccination for boys is not as high a priority as vaccinating girls - ***FALSE***
   c. Boys are less likely to be vaccinated for HPV than girls - ***TRUE***
   d. The Healthy People 2020 Goal for HPV vaccination is 50% - ***FALSE***
   f. **a and c are true**
   g. All of the above are true

**According to the 2016 National Immunization Survey, 45.6% of girls and 26.0% of boys ages 13-17 in Kansas have completed the HPV vaccine series, compared to 49.5% of girls and 37.5% of boys nationally. In partnership with the Kansas Cancer Partnership, IKC has set Kansas-specific goals of 43% vaccination rate for both girls and boys by 2020. Although these are reasonable and achievable near-term Kansas goals representing increases of about 5% per year from 2015-2020, they are still well below the Healthy People 2020 goal of at least 80% HPV vaccination of 13-15 year-olds for effective protection of our population against HPV-related diseases.*

6. **Men are at risk for HPV-associated cancers.**
   a. **True**
   b. False

7. **Which of the following statements about oropharyngeal cancers is true?**
   a. The incidence of oropharyngeal cancers has increased in the past 20 years
   b. 70% of these cancers are caused by HPV
   c. Oropharyngeal cancers are more common in men
   d. There is no screening test for oropharyngeal cancers
   e. a and c are true
   f. **All of the above are true**

8. **Pre-teens and younger teens have a higher immune response to the HPV vaccine compared to older teens.**
   a. **True, it's most effective when given to preteens**
   b. Studies show no difference between responses of younger teens and older teens, but it is best to give the vaccine to 11 and 12 year olds
   c. False, older teens have a higher immune response

Note: A study of 39,000 young women in Australia showed vaccination by age 14 was twice as effective against cervical dysplasia compared to girls finishing their vaccine at age 15 or older. (Gertig DM, BMC Med 2013)

9. **Which of the following is true?**
   a. 30% of adolescents never present for preventive care
   b. Preventive visits decline after age 13
   c. Early adolescents (11-14 year olds) have 3 times more preventive visits than late adolescents
   d. Use sick and \well visits to vaccinate
   e. Each adolescent visit may be the last chance to vaccinate!
   f. **All of the above**

10. **Which of the following is true?**
    a. Clinicians underestimate the value parents place on HPV vaccine
    b. Providers overestimate parents' concerns
    c. Parents place a high importance on the HPV vaccine and other adolescent vaccines
    d. **All of the above**