Introduction to HPV Vaccination in Nebraska

Sara Morgan, DHHS Program Manager II, Immunizations
Tamara Robinson, Health Systems Manager, ACS
Learning Objectives

- Define the importance of HPV vaccination for cancer prevention and the rationale for vaccinating girls and boys at ages 11-12
- Provide useful and compelling information about HPV vaccination to encourage and help providers to make a strong recommendation to vaccinate and parents to make the decision to vaccinate
- Identify at least one recommended strategy for improving HPV vaccination rates
Most females and males will be infected with at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives

- Estimated 79 million Americans currently infected
- 14 million new infections/year in the US
- HPV infection is most common in people in their teens and early 20s

Most people will never know that they have been infected

New Cancers Caused by HPV per Year
United States 2006-2010

Women (n = 17,600)
- Cervix n=10,400 59%
- Anus n=2,600 15%
- Vulva n=2,200 13%
- Vagina n=600 3%
- Oropharynx n=1,800 10%

Men (n = 9,300)
- Oropharynx n=7,200 77%
- Penis n=700 8%
- Anus n=1,400 15%

CDC, United States Cancer Statistics (USCS), 2006-2010
Cervical Cancer

- Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among women
  - 500,000+ new cases and 275,000 attributable deaths world-wide in 2008
  - 11,000+ new cases and 4,000 attributable deaths in 2011 in the U.S.
- 37% cervical cancers occur in women who are between the ages of 20 and 44
  - 13% (or nearly 1 in 8) between 20 and 34
  - 24% (or nearly 1 in 4) between 35 and 44

HPV infection causes preterm delivery

- 330,000 women undergo cone/LEEP procedures every year
- LEEP/HPV infection associated with obstetric morbidity
  - Preterm delivery
  - Preterm rupture of membranes
  - Low birth weight
  - Long term developmental outcomes, neonatal intensive care costs

Why remove part of the cervix, when you can get a shot in the arm instead?
HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates by State, United States, 2006-2010

10,000+ Cases and 4,000+ Deaths Every Year

Rate per 100,000

- 4.37 to 6.65
- 6.66 to 7.87
- 8.04 to 9.54
- Data not shown

www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr
# HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Incidence in Nebraska

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<td>Breast (invasive cases only)</td>
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HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Mortality in Nebraska

**TABLE 5: Cancer Mortality**
Number of Deaths and Rates, by Selected Primary Site and Gender

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<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>1,649</td>
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<td>Esophagus</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum (Colorectal)</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>15.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liver &amp; Intrahepatic Bile Duct</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Pancreas</td>
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<td>246</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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**Note:** The table shows the number of deaths and rates for various cancer sites in Nebraska and the U.S. over different time periods.
Without vaccination, annual burden of genital HPV-related disease in U.S. females:

- 4,000 cervical cancer deaths
- 10,846 new cases of cervical cancer
- 330,000 new cases of HSIL: CIN2/3 (high grade cervical dysplasia)
- 1 million new cases of genital warts
- 1.4 million new cases of LSIL: CIN1 (low grade cervical dysplasia)

Nearly 3 million cases and $7 billion

American Cancer Society. 2008; Schiffman Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2003; Koshiol Insinga, Pharmacoeconomics, 2005
From 2000 to 2009, oral cancer rates increased
- 4.9% for Native American men
- 3.9% for white men
- 1.7% for white women
- 1% for Asian men

Anal cancer rates doubled from 1975 to 2009

Vulvar cancer rates rose for white and African-American women

Penile cancer rates increased among Asian men
Every year in the United States 27,000 people are diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV. That’s 1 case every 20 minutes.
HPV Vaccine Comparison

HPV Types Included in Vaccine

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<tr>
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<td>9-valent</td>
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These HPV Types Cause:
- Genital warts
- ~66% of Cervical Cancers
- ~15% of Cervical Cancers
Why so early?

- ACIP recommends vaccinating at 11-12 years old
- Time to develop an immune response before exposure
- No association with an earlier onset of sexual activity or an increase in sexual activity-related outcomes

HPV Vaccine is Best at Ages 11 or 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 increase thereafter.
HPV Vaccination Coverage Rates in Nebraska

- Though higher than many other states, NE still has low coverage rates
- HPV rates are especially low when compared to Tdap and Meningococcal vaccination rates
## NE 2013-2014 Coverage Rates

Estimated vaccination coverage with selected vaccines and doses among adolescents aged 13–17 years, for Nebraska -- National Immunization Survey–Teen (NIS-Teen), 2013-2014

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<th>Males</th>
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<tr>
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<td>≥1 Tdap</td>
<td>≥1 MenACWY</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>% (95% CI)</strong></td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
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<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013 (Revised)</td>
<td>84.7±1.0</td>
<td>76.6±1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>87.6±0.9</td>
<td>79.3±1.1</td>
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<td><strong>Nebraska</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013 (Revised)</td>
<td>85.2±4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>82.2±5.4</td>
<td>74.1±5.8</td>
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Screening and vaccination

Graph showing the correlation between 2012 HPV vaccine initiation (girls) (%) and 2001-10 cervical cancer mortality (per 100k women) for different states. The state of Nebraska (NE) is highlighted.
Nebraska met the *Healthy People 2020* target for Tdap in 2014, but not for MenACWY, or HPV.

In 2014, vaccination coverage with ≥1 HPV and ≥3 HPV doses among females and males continues to be lower than coverage with Tdap and MenACWY.
Making a Strong Recommendation

- **Awareness**
  - Studies have shown that up to 60% of parents have no prior knowledge about the vaccine before their child’s provider educates them about it.
  - Providers perceive resistance that is not there.

Clinicians Underestimate the Value Parents Place on HPV Vaccine

Making a Strong Recommendation

- **Strong, bundled recommendation:**
  - **Same Way, Same Day**
    - **Same Way** - Bundle HPV with other recommended vaccines (Tdap and Meningococcal)
    - **Same Day** - Inform parent that the vaccines are recommended and you want the child to be protected
  - Address any questions or concerns with facts
How does the Chair of ACIP do it?

“When discussing HPV vaccine with 11 and 12 year-olds and their parents, I will ask the simple question: When do you want your children to put on their bike helmets?

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

I usually end up with a smile and a successfully launched series.”

Temte JL, Pediatrics 2014, letter to the editor
Making a Strong Recommendation

Reminder/Recall practices are evidence-based and help to increasing coverage rates:

- Inform parents that HPV vaccination is a 3 dose series
- Encourage them to make future appointments before leaving the office
- Send postcards, voice/text messages to remind them to come back when due
26 million: number of girls under 13 years of age in the United States

168,400: number who will develop cervical cancer if none are vaccinated

54,100: number who will die from cervical cancer if none are vaccinated
For each year we stay at 30% coverage instead of achieving 80%...

4,400: number of future cervical cases we will not prevent

1,400: number of cervical cancer deaths we will not prevent
ACCELERATING HPV VACCINE UPTAKE:
URGENCY FOR ACTION TO PREVENT CANCER

HOW TO ACCELERATE HPV VACCINE UPTAKE IN THE U.S.

Reduce Missed Clinical Opportunities to Recommend and Administer Vaccines

Increase Parents’, Caregivers’, and Adolescents’ Acceptance of HPV Vaccines

http://shar.es/TzFxv
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- Professional membership organization
- 64,000 members
- 10 districts
- 66 state/local chapters
NE AAP HPV Funding

- Provide outreach & training to pediatric offices on immunization delivery issues;
- Disseminate immunization educational materials to pediatricians;
- Form strong partnerships to complement AAP expertise on immunization delivery topics, enhance spread of common messages, and avoid duplication of effort; and
- Prioritize HPV vaccination efforts within the AAP structure.
National AHEC Organization

HPV VACs
Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers
Organizational Overview

- National AHEC Organization is the membership organization for more than 300 AHEC Programs and Centers in 45 states.

- AHECs were developed in the early 70’s to improve the supply, distribution, and quality of primary care practitioners and other health professionals in medically underserved areas.

- Uniquely positioned in communities serving designated regions AHECs are always looking to partner.
States currently without an AHEC include: Delaware, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Iowa, Mississippi
Key HPV Vaccination Initiatives

- Conduct direct clinician outreach and training programs
  - State/Regional/Local emphasis
  - Nationwide webinars for clinicians
- Disseminate educational materials to clinicians
  - Focusing on AHECs partnerships, medical/dental schools and other health professions schools
- Influence national efforts to increase HPV vaccination rates by forming and strengthening strong partnerships
AHEC in Nebraska

- 5 independent AHEC centers (Grand Island, Norfolk, Scottsbluff, Beatrice & Omaha)
- Provide services in all 93 NE counties
- 3 AHECs working on HPV project (GI, Norfolk & Omaha)
Current Nebraska Cancer Prevention and Control Plan for 2011 – 2016 does include a goal for HPV

- Objective: Increase percentage of Nebraska adolescents ages (13-17) who receive the HPV vaccine to 43.9%

Currently in the process of revising cancer plan for the next 5 years and the Prevention WG has been discussing what objectives/goals to set around HPV
Two CDC Grant Awards

HPV Roundtable

The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

Taking Action to Help Save Lives

The purpose of the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable is to increase HPV vaccination coverage. Key activities include increased awareness, provider education, public-educative, systems changes, and health policy efforts. The American Cancer Society has led the development of the Roundtable by convening a national coalition of public, private, and voluntary organizations dedicated to increasing HPV vaccination coverage in the United States. Through coordinated leadership, strategic planning, and action, we can reduce HPV-associated cancers and related deaths.

HPV Vaccination and Cancer

Most of all, cases of cervical cancer are caused by infection with high-risk types of human papilloma virus (HPV). The virus also has been related to other cancers and genital warts, but the vaccines work only if given before an infection occurs. That’s why, in 2006, the American Cancer Society recommended vaccination for all girls age 11-12, in order to prevent cervical cancer and reduce potential cases of cervical cancer.

The Roundtable and the Roundtable workgroup on HPV vaccination have focused on the following key areas:

1. Prevention: Strengthen HPV vaccination recommendations and increase missed opportunities.
2. Policies: Increase awareness about the importance of vaccinating males and females aged 11-12 to prevent cancer and to increase acceptance of vaccination against HPV infections.
3. Systems: Address barriers such as the inadequate reimbursement for vaccine administration and the lack of reservoir systems.
4. Barriers: Increase access to and opportunities for vaccination (e.g., by considering alternative vaccination strategies such as pharmacies).

What the Society Will Do

The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable is developing and implementing a series of high-risk projects focused on overcoming barriers to HPV vaccination by focusing on the following key areas:

HPV Vaccination and Roundtable

To Find Out More

Email: VaccineRoundtable@cancer.org
Debbie Saslaw, Principal Investigator debbie.saslaw@cancer.org
Lise Oliver, Project Specialist liseloliver@cancer.org

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HPV VACs Program

HPV VACs Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

Taking Action to Save Lives

The HPV VACs Project (Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers) is aimed at increasing HPV vaccination rates for adolescents across the nation through improved provider awareness and education and improved system-wide processes. With a 6.4 million dollar grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ACS will expand current cancer prevention and early detection activities with federally qualified healthcare centers (FQHCs) to increase HPV vaccination through increased provider awareness and education and improved system-wide processes. Additionally, ACS will partner with state health departments and other state-based entities to facilitate system changes that increase the availability and utilization of the HPV vaccine.

What We Will Do

- Provide direct clinician outreach and training activities through 30 FQHC Partnerships
- Implement a Young Practice Change pilot projects with FQHCs to increase HPV vaccination rates
- Develop and implement Electronic Health Record and other tracking tools to measure vaccination processes and rates
- Partner with state health departments and state-based health care plans to provide clinician education and training.
- Disseminate CDC and other evidence-based educational materials to clinicians and partners
- Increase national partnerships that strengthen HPV vaccination rates

How Do I Find Out More?

Debbie Saslaw, Principal Investigator debbie.saslaw@cancer.org
Marla Fisher-Borne, Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator marla.fisherborne@cancer.org
Molly Black, Project Manager molly.black@cancer.org

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We have a vaccine

This vaccine prevents (multiple) cancers

We need to vaccinate more kids

Cancer and immunization need to work together

Success is achievable!
HPV VACs Goals

Increasing HPV vaccination rates for adolescents across the nation through improved provider awareness and education and improved system-wide processes—with a focus on adolescents ages 11 to 12.
HPV Vaccination Institute

- November 4-5 in Atlanta
- Participants left with excellent next steps to increase HPV vaccination efforts in their states and divisions including:
  - Convening and facilitating coalitions and task groups.
  - Understanding how key state groups such as immunization and comprehensive cancer play a role with HPV vaccination uptake.
  - Working with insurers on policies and funding for HPV vaccination.
  - Creating division strategy and team goals related to HPV vaccination.
  - Forming relationships with partners such as AAP, AAFP and Cervical Cancer-Free Coalitions.
Mission

The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable is a national coalition of organizations working together to prevent HPV-associated cancers and pre-cancers by increasing and sustaining U.S. HPV vaccination.

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Roundtable Members

- Academic Institutions/Cancer Centers
- Advocacy and Survivors
- Cancer Prevention
- Communication
- Government Agencies
- Immunization
- Insurance
- Providers/Professional Societies
- Public Health
- State-based Organizations
- Quality Improvement
- Research
- Special Populations
- Training
- Vaccine Manufacturing
Roundtable Task Groups

- Provider Training
- National Campaign
- Pharmacy-located Vaccination
- School-based Parent Education
- Electronic Health Records
- Survivor Involvement
Recommended strategies for improving HPV vaccination rates

- Partnership engagement and collaboration
- Local Immunization Coalitions
- Incorporating HPV vaccination into cancer control plans
- Using all opportunities to educate parents and clinicians about importance of routine HPV vaccination at ages 11-12 years
cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey

HPV PORTAL FOR PROVIDERS
HPV CANCER PREVENTION

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION
HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that most commonly cause anal, cervical, anogenital, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers. Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.

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.

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 12, 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

Free posters available for ordering in the following sizes: 8.5x11, 11x17, 18x24
For more information…..

- Sara Morgan, DHHS Program Manager II, Immunizations
  - Sara.Morgan@nebraska.gov
  - (402) 471-2139

- Tamara Robinson, ACS Health Systems Manager
  - Tamara.Robinson@cancer.org
  - (402)423-4893, ext. 4111