

HPV VACCINATION 101



Mission:
HPV CANCER
FREE

Kylie Dupuis, RN

Billings Clinic, Pediatric Nurse Informaticist
Billings, MT



- Lives in Billings, MT with her husband and 7 kids
- Worked at Billings Clinic for 16 + years
- Started in the clinic as an internal med LPN
- Later went on to get her RN and work in labor and delivery for over 7 years
- Now works as the Pediatric Nurse Informaticist for Billings Clinic for the past 4 years
- Almost a year ago, lost a very dear friend to an aggressive form of cervical CA. She had only been diagnosed with it 11 months prior to passing.

PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- Understand the HPV virus and its prevalence and impact.
- Recognize the burden of HPV-related cancers each year.
- Highlight the safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccination.
- Share resources to support HPV education in the community.

HPV PREVALENCE AND IMPACT

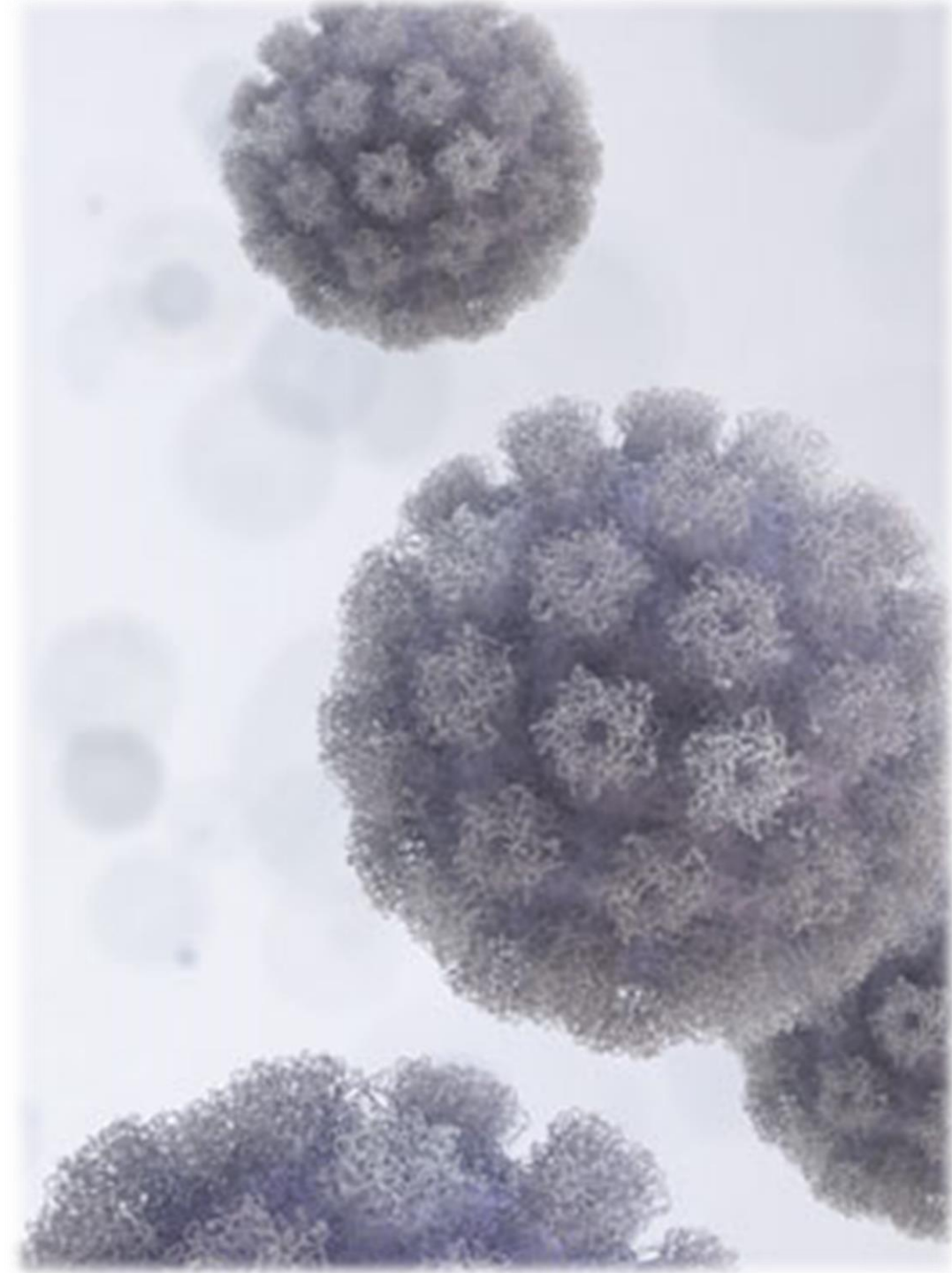


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WHAT IS HPV?

Human Papillomavirus

- >150 types
- About 15 types of HPV can cause cancer
- **VERY** common



WHY FOCUS ON HPV?

- 1** HPV can cause 6 types of cancer.
- 2** We have a vaccine that prevents HPV-related cancers.
- 3** We need to vaccinate more kids.
- 4** Success is achievable.

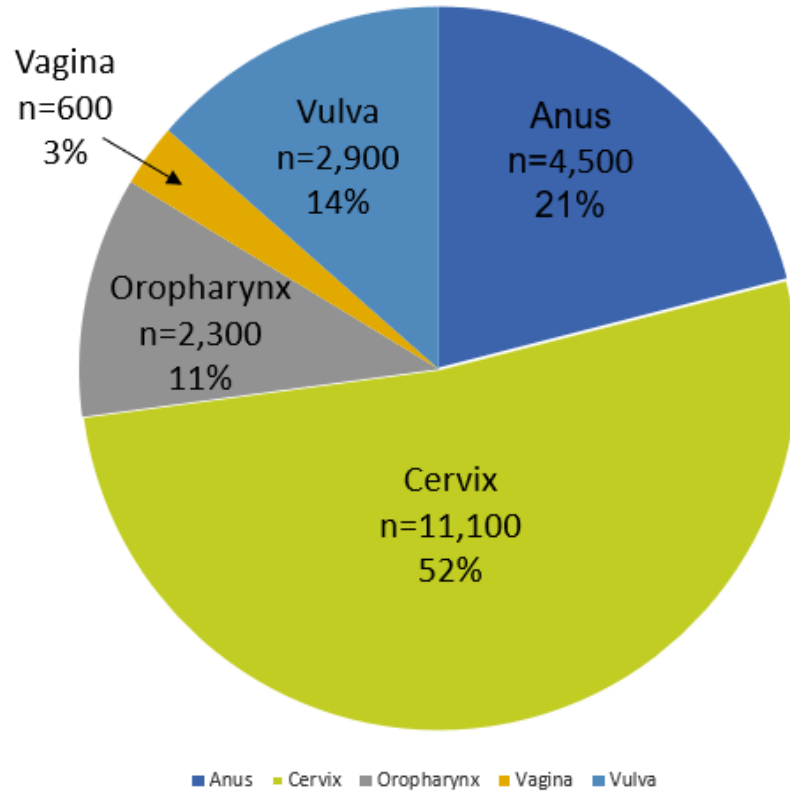


HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION

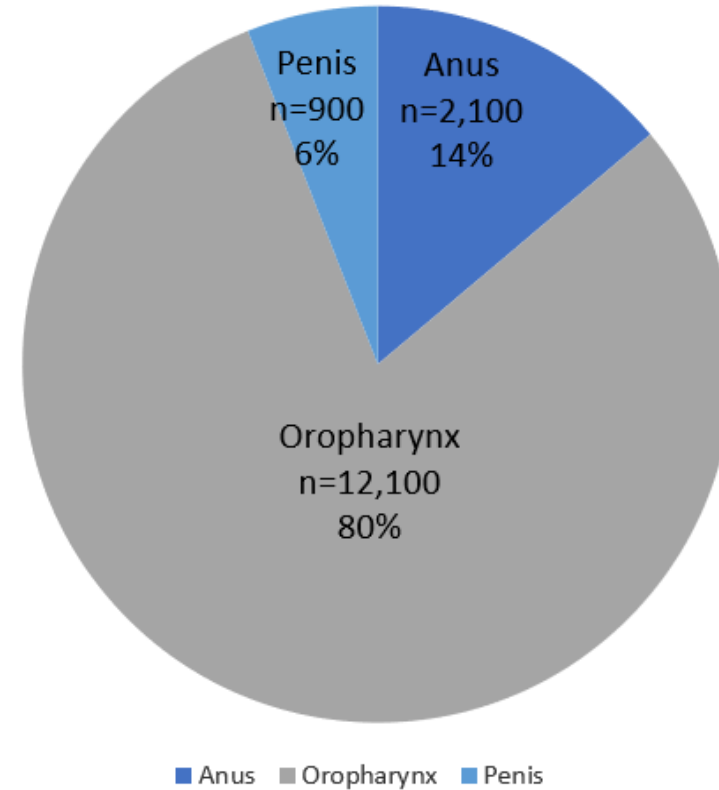
We need to focus on prevention.

CANCER	ROUTINE SCREENING
Cervical	Yes
Anal	No
Penile	No
Throat	No
Vaginal	No
Vulvar	No

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF THE 6 KNOWN HPV CANCERS BY SEX, UNITED STATES 2014-2018



Female (n=21,400)



Male (n= 15,100)

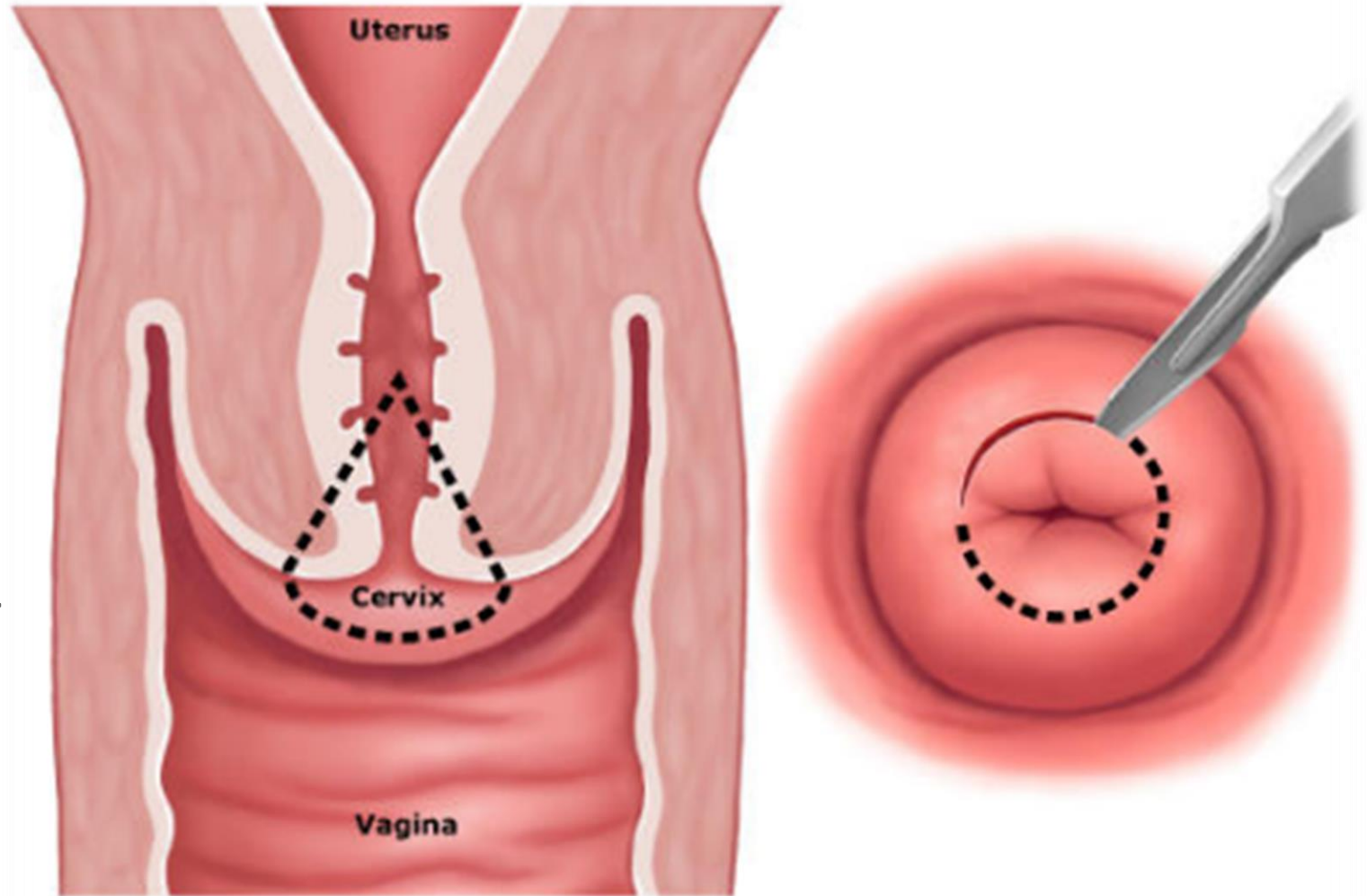
CERVICAL PRECANCERS: ONE MILLION+ AFFECTED EACH YEAR

- Up to **1 million** new cases of low-grade cervical dysplasia
- **196,000** estimated new cases of high-grade cervical dysplasia (also known as “pre-cancer”)



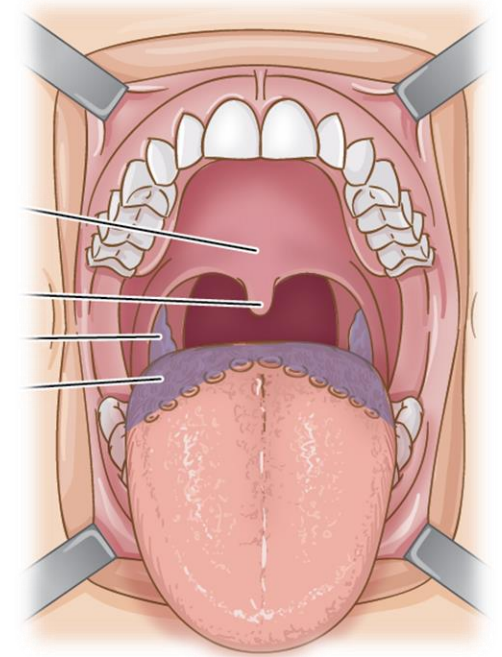
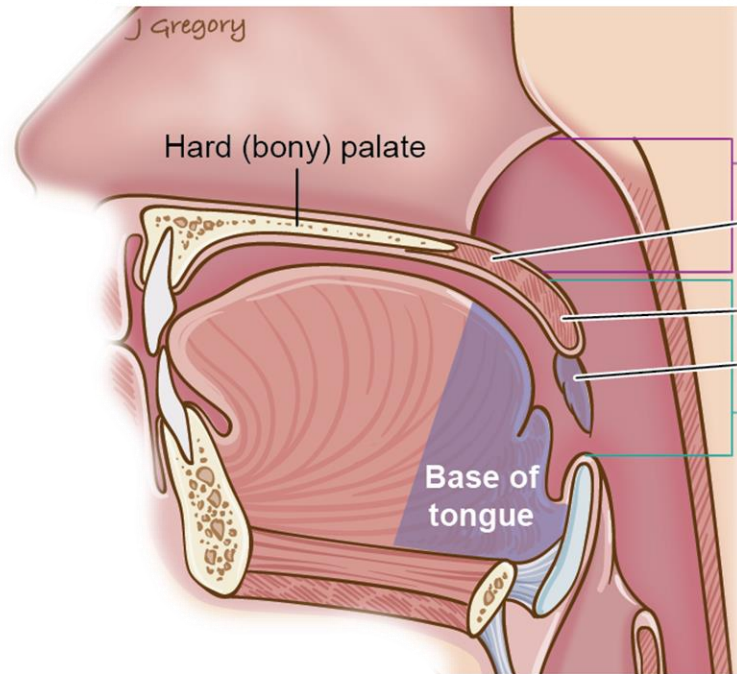
IMPLICATIONS OF PRE-CANCEROUS LESIONS

- Treatment with cervical conization or LEEP (loop electrosurgical excision procedure)
- May be associated with adverse
 - Obstetric morbidity
 - Preterm delivery
 - Low birth weight
- Financial costs of care
- HPV vaccination prevents precancer as well as six types of cancer



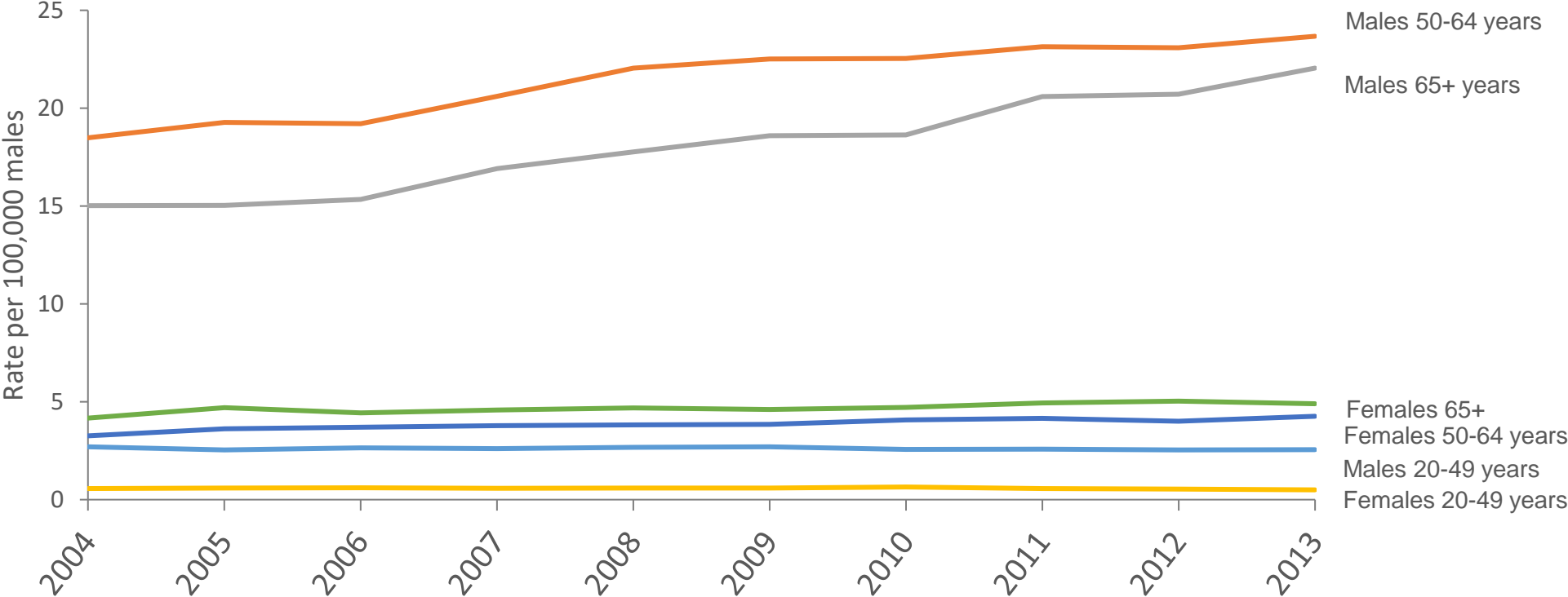
HPV-RELATED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

- 14,400 cases annually, 12,100 in men
- Has surpassed cervical cancer as the **most common HPV-related cancer**
- HPV-related oropharyngeal cancers have more than doubled in the past three decades
- Rise in incidence and changing patient demographics due to HPV
- **No screening test**
 - No endpoint in clinical trials
 - Late-stage diagnosis



HPV-ASSOCIATED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

Increasing Incidence



THE SCIENCE: HPV VACCINE GUIDELINES



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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY HPV VACCINATION GUIDELINES

- Boys and girls
- **Age 9 - 12 = ON TIME**; Can vaccinate LATE at ages 13 to 26
- ACS: Individuals ages 22 to 26 who were not previously vaccinated should be informed that vaccination at older ages is less effective in lowering cancer risk
- 2 doses*





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Benefits of vaccinating at age 9-10

Provider/System/Public Health Perspective

- Earlier initiation of HPV vaccination
- Offers more time for completion of the series
- Increases the likelihood of vaccinating prior to first HPV exposure
- Decreases the need to discuss sexual activity
- Decreases requests for only vaccines that are “required”
- Has been shown by several systems to increase vaccination rates
- Has been shown to be acceptable to systems & providers



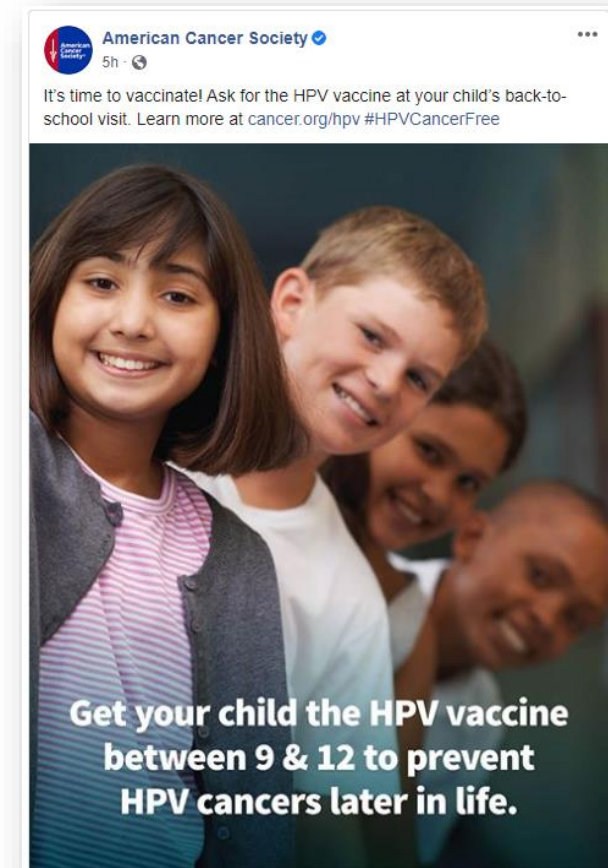


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Benefits of vaccinating at age 9-10

Parent/Patient Perspective

- Decreases the need to discuss sexual activity
- Decreases the number of shots given in a single visit
- Has been shown to be acceptable to parents



WHAT ABOUT ADULTS?

The American Cancer Society
does not recommend
HPV vaccination for
adults older than 26 years.

Why not?

- Lack of evidence shows low effectiveness and low cancer prevention potential of vaccination in this age group
- No guidance for shared clinical decision making which creates a burden on patients and clinicians
- Lack of sufficient guidance on the selection of individuals who might benefit
- Prevents less than 1% of cancers, precancers, and warts



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HPV **CANCER**
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SOURCES: Meites, et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;68:6 98-702; Laprise, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2020;172:22-29; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2019



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THE SCIENCE: HPV VACCINATION IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE



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109 studies of 2.5 million people in 6 countries have shown: NO serious side effects, other than what's typical for all vaccines (i.e., allergic reactions, fainting).

The HPV Vaccine...



Causes no fertility issues



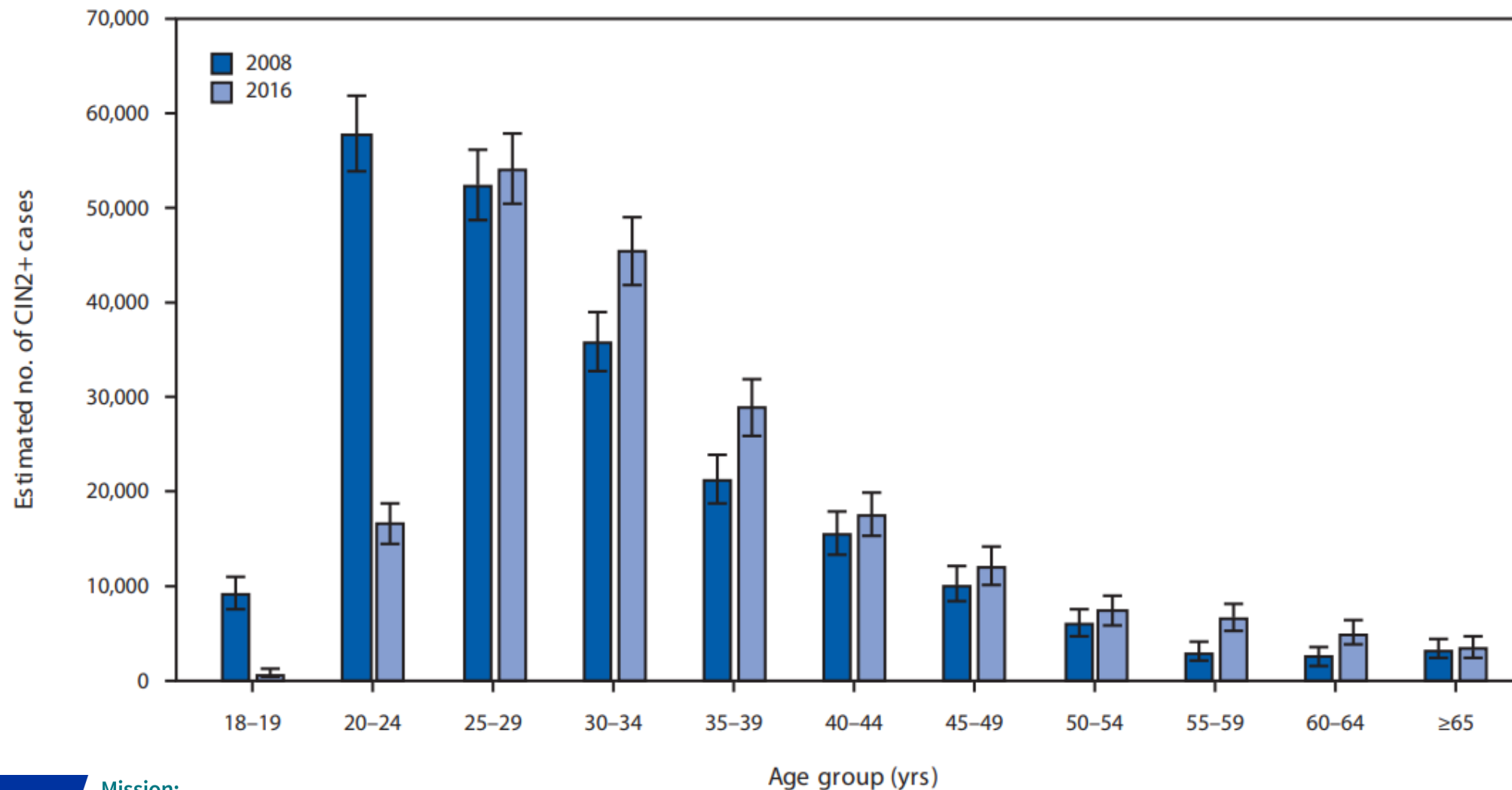
Does not contain harmful ingredients



Does not lead to increased (or earlier engagement in) sexual activity

HPV VACCINATION EFFECTIVENESS

Dramatic decrease in high-grade cervical lesions among US women



EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST CERVICAL CANCER

England's journey towards elimination

Age at Vaccination	Effectiveness against CIN3+	Effectiveness against cervical cancer
12-13	97%	87%
14-16	75%	62%
16-18	39%	34%

The HPV immunization program has successfully almost eliminated cervical cancer in England among women born since September 1995.

SOURCE: Falcaro, et al. Lancet 2021;398(10316):2084-2092 accessed at <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2821%2902178-4/fulltext> and summarized here: <https://www.hpvworld.com/articles/the-impact-of-hpv-vaccination-program-on-cin3-and-cervical-cancer-incidence-in-england/>



THE LANCET

ARTICLES | VOLUME 398, ISSUE 10316, P2084-2092, DECEMBER 04, 2021

The effects of the national HPV vaccination programme in England, UK, on cervical cancer and grade 3 cervical intraepithelial neoplasia incidence: a register-based observational study

Milena Falcaro, PhD · Alejandra Castañón, PhD · Busani Ndlela, PhD · Marta Checchi, MSc · Kate Soldan, PhD · Jamie Lopez-Bernal, PhD · et al. [Show all authors](#)

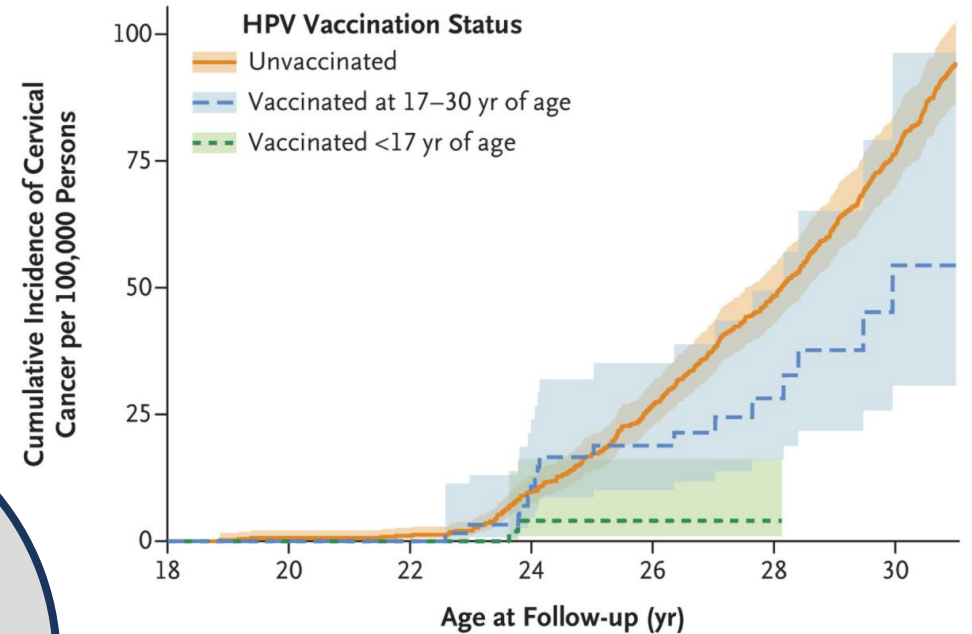
Published: November 03, 2021 · DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)02178-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02178-4) · [Check for updates](#)

HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION

Sweden, 2006-2017

- 1.7 million females ages 10-30
- 538 cases in 528,000 unvaccinated
- 19 cases in 518,000 vaccinated
 - 2 cases in 439,000 vax age 10-16
 - 17 cases in 90,000 vax age 17-30

**88% protection
against invasive
cervical cancer
when
vaccinated
before age 17**



HPV VACCINATION EFFECTIVENESS

Zero cases of HPV-related cancers in vaccinated women in Finland through 11-year study

Malignancy	HPV Vaccinated Women 3,341 participants		Non-Vaccinated Women 16,526 participants	
	N	Rate (95% CI)	N	Rate (95% CI)
Cervix	0	-	14	8 (4.8 to 13.6)
Vulva	0	-	1	0.6 (0.1 to 4.1)
Oropharyngeal	0	-	1	0.6 (0.1 to 4.1)
Vagina	0	-	1	0.6 (0.1 to 4.1)
All HPV associated cancers	0	-	17	9.8 (6.1 to 15.7)

This corresponds to **vaccine effectiveness of 100%**.

THE SCIENCE: STRONG HPV VACCINE RECOMMENDATION



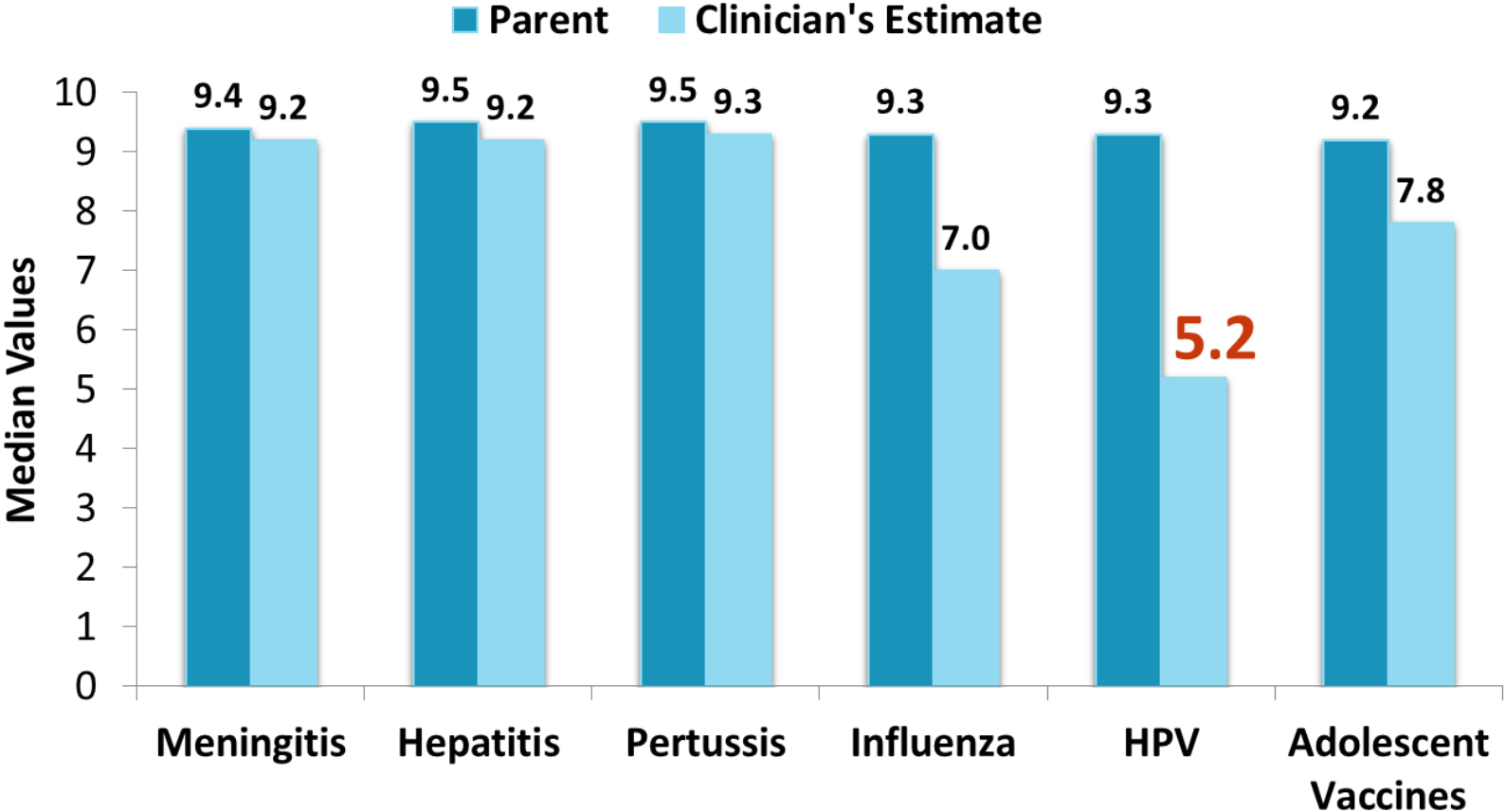
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RECOMMENDATIONS MATTER

The **best predictor** of vaccination uptake for both hesitant and non-hesitant parents **was how the provider started the conversation.**



CLINICIANS UNDERESTIMATE THE VALUE PARENTS PLACE ON HPV VACCINE



MAKE AN EFFECTIVE RECOMMENDATION

HPV vaccine initiation rates:

- 23%, if no recommendation
- 53%, if low-quality recommendation
- 73%, if high-quality recommendation

Same way:

Recommend all vaccinations in the same way,
with the same confidence.

Same day:

Recommend HPV vaccine today.



SAMPLE 9-10 RECOMMENDATION

"Ben is 9 years old which means he's due for his first dose of the HPV vaccine, which protects against HPV cancers. We will give it to him at the end of the appointment."

SAMPLE 11-12 RECOMMENDATION

"Molly needs three vaccines today to protect against meningitis, HPV cancers, and whooping cough. She will get those at the end of the visit."

Announce

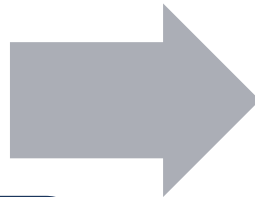
The child is due for their vaccine to prevent disease.

If parent hesitates...

Connect and Counsel

Connect

- Ask parent for their **main concern**.
- Show parent that you are **listening**.

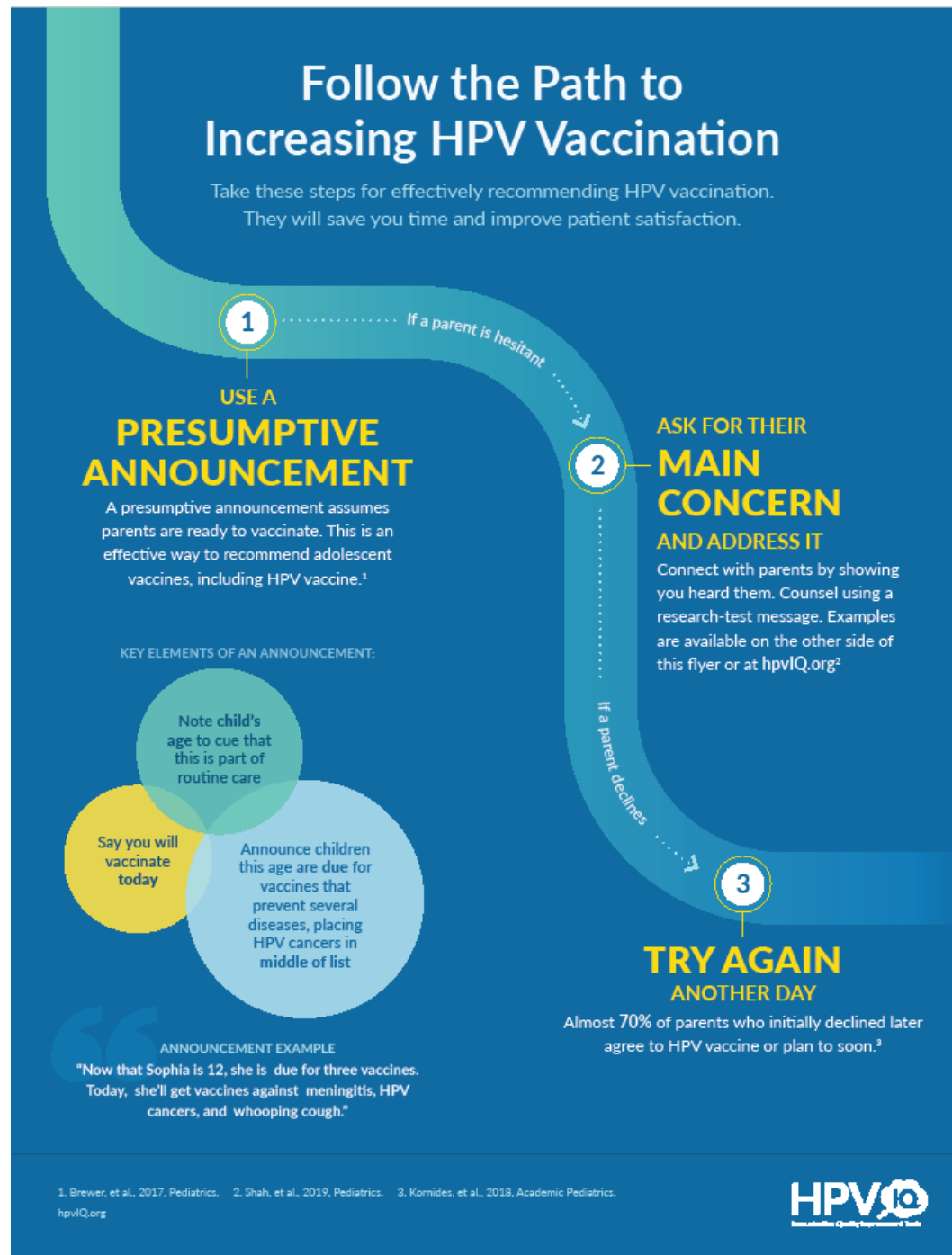


Counsel

- Ask if parent is **open** to hearing your message.
- Address their main concern.
- Clearly recommend getting the vaccine **today**.

How to talk about HPV Vaccine

- Use a presumptive announcement that HPV vaccine is due today
- Focus on cancer prevention
- If hesitant, ask for their main concern and address it
- If the parent declines, try again another day
- 70% of parents who initially decline HPV, eventually say YES



<https://www.hpviq.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/HPVIQ-flyer-FINAL.pdf>

AGE

“Kids respond more strongly to HPV vaccine when they are younger. This may give better protection against some cancers.”

REQUIREMENTS

“School requirements don’t always keep up with medical science. The HPV vaccine is an important vaccine that can prevent many cancers.”

SEX

“This really isn't about sex. The HPV vaccine is about preventing cancer.”



BOYS

“HPV infections don’t care if you’re a boy or girl. The virus can cause cancer and many other diseases.”

SAFETY

“This vaccine is one of the most studied medications on the market. The HPV vaccine is safe, just like the other vaccines given at this age.”

GUIDELINES

“Experts at the CDC agree that kids should get the HPV vaccine by age 11 or 12 to prevent several cancers.”

EFFECTIVENESS

“Over 30,000 Americans get cancer from HPV every year. Most could be prevented with the HPV vaccine.”

PANDEMIC'S IMPACT:

COVID-19 recovery may take 3-10 years for
HPV vaccination

IF WE DON'T TAKE ACTION



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PRE-PANDEMIC:

HPV vaccination was finally the new normal in the U.S.

- 75% of US adolescents started the HPV vaccine series
- 58% fully vaccinated

POST-PANDEMIC:

- HPV vaccination rates have dropped 18% compared to pre-pandemic.

Don't leave patients unprotected!

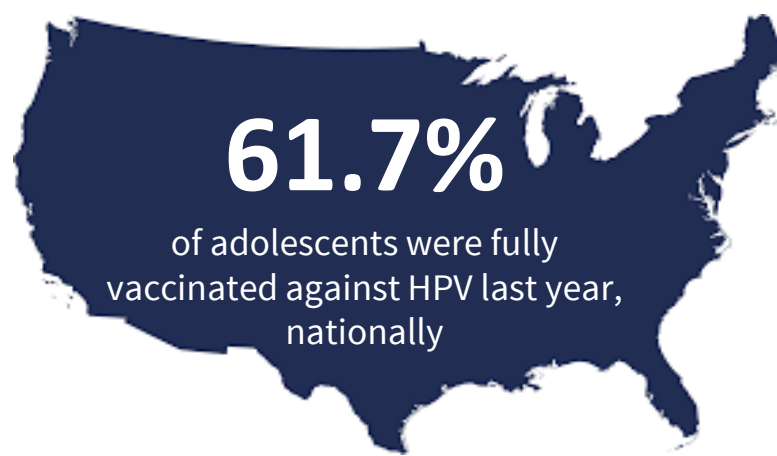


SOURCE: Cassandra, et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021;70:1183–1190



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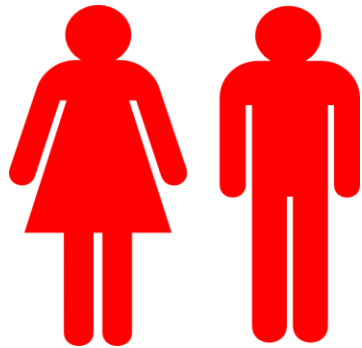
Montana



Ranked
57/63

States and Local Areas for up-to-date HPV vaccination

Gender Disparity



49.5% **55.5%**



HPV Vaccination Rates

31%

Up-to-date HPV Vaccination, Males and Females (before 13th birthday)
2018-2020 data

52.6%

Up-to-date HPV Vaccination, Males and Females (13-17 yr.)

1.8% from 2020



Geographic Disparity

Survey Years 2015-2019

Other Adolescent Vaccines

≥ MenACWY

77.1%

≥ Tdap

88.8%

48.4%



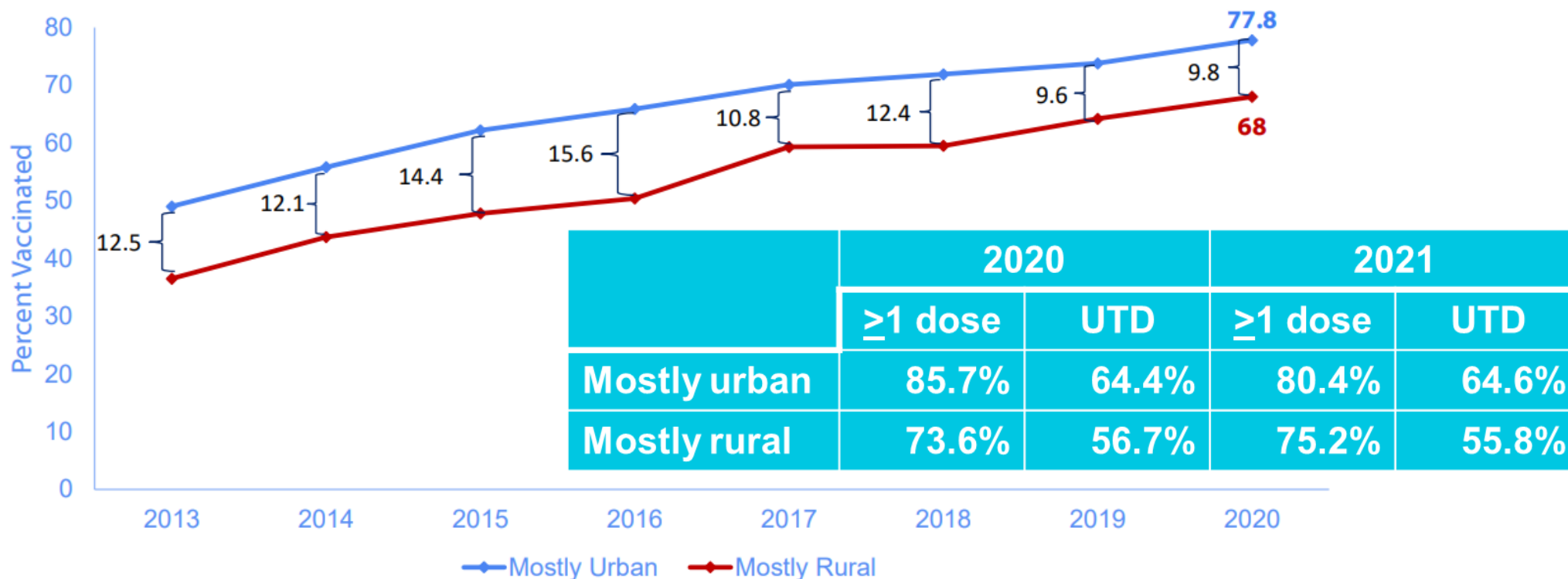
41.1%

Where are the gaps and opportunities?

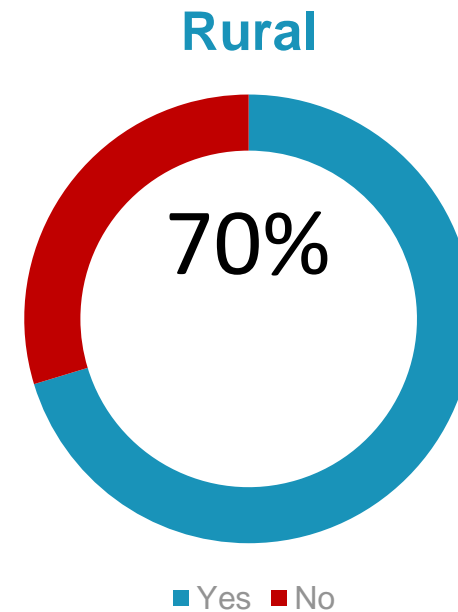
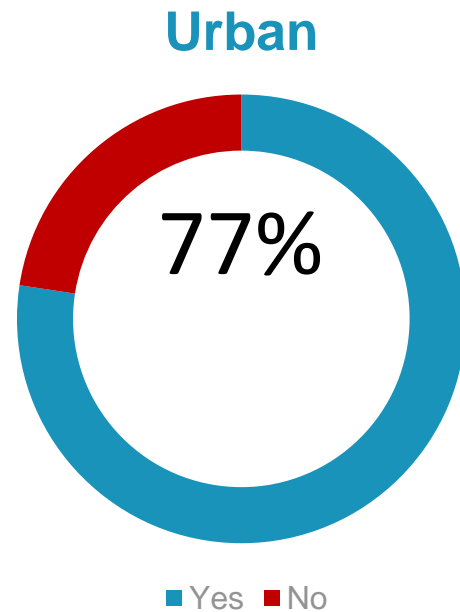
- *Renewed focus on HPV vaccinations overall*
- *Emphasis on starting at age 9 and completion by age 13*
- *Focused effort on adolescent females*
- *Opportunity for rural and frontier outreach*

WHY YOU? Rural Disparity

≥ 1 HPV vaccination coverage in **rural areas** is consistently lower



Fewer parents in rural areas report receiving a recommendation for HPV vaccine from their provider



COVID-19 IMPACT ON HPV VACCINATION

- Cancelled or delayed well child visits
- Development and rollout of new clinic safety protocols
- Loss of 20% of health care workers
- Safer at home framework
- Virtual work & school; no or less need for sports physicals



Overall Annual Changes in Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program Provider Orders of Select Vaccines Compared to Fiscal Year (FY) 2019

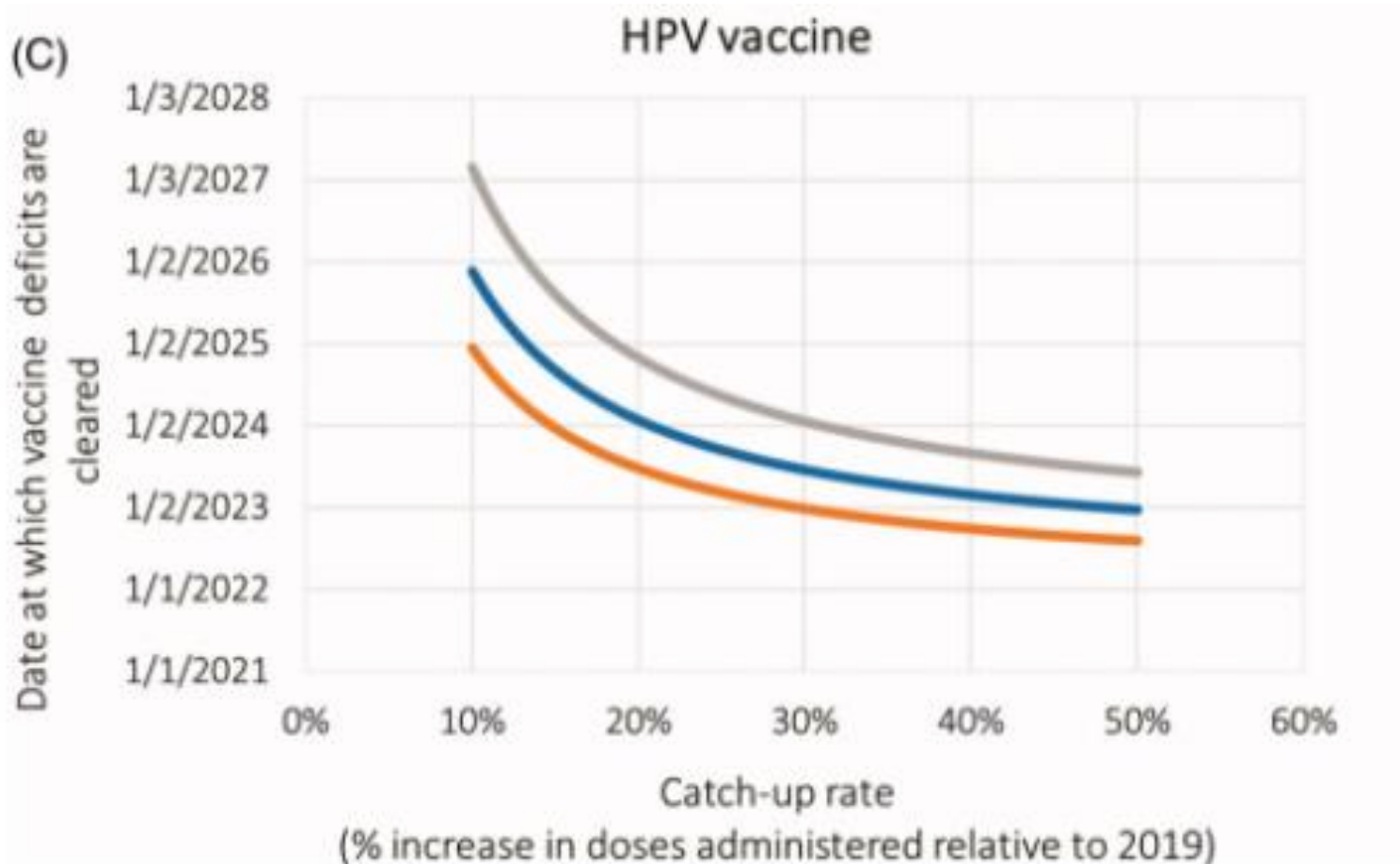
Vaccine	FY2020	FY2021	Year-to-date FY2022 (as of 3/27/22)
Total Non-Flu	-15% (-8.5M doses)	-7% (-4M doses)	-6% (-1.6M doses)
HPV	-25% (-1M doses)	-9% (-391K doses)	-10% (-156K doses)
Tdap	-27% (-676K doses)	-1% (-16K doses)	+7% (+68K doses)
MenACWY	-24% (-873K doses)	+1% (+32K doses)	+3% (+46K doses)
Overall non-Flu cumulative change for the period FY2020 through FY2022 is -10% (-14.2M doses)			



*Fiscal Year is defined as October 1 through September 30.

COVID IMPACT ON HPV VACCINATION

Projected time to reverse deficits in routine adolescent vaccination in the U.S.



“The projected deficit of missed doses is expected to be cleared between winter 2023 and fall 2031.”

- Base case scenario**
- Optimistic scenario**
- Pessimistic scenario**

KEY RESOURCES



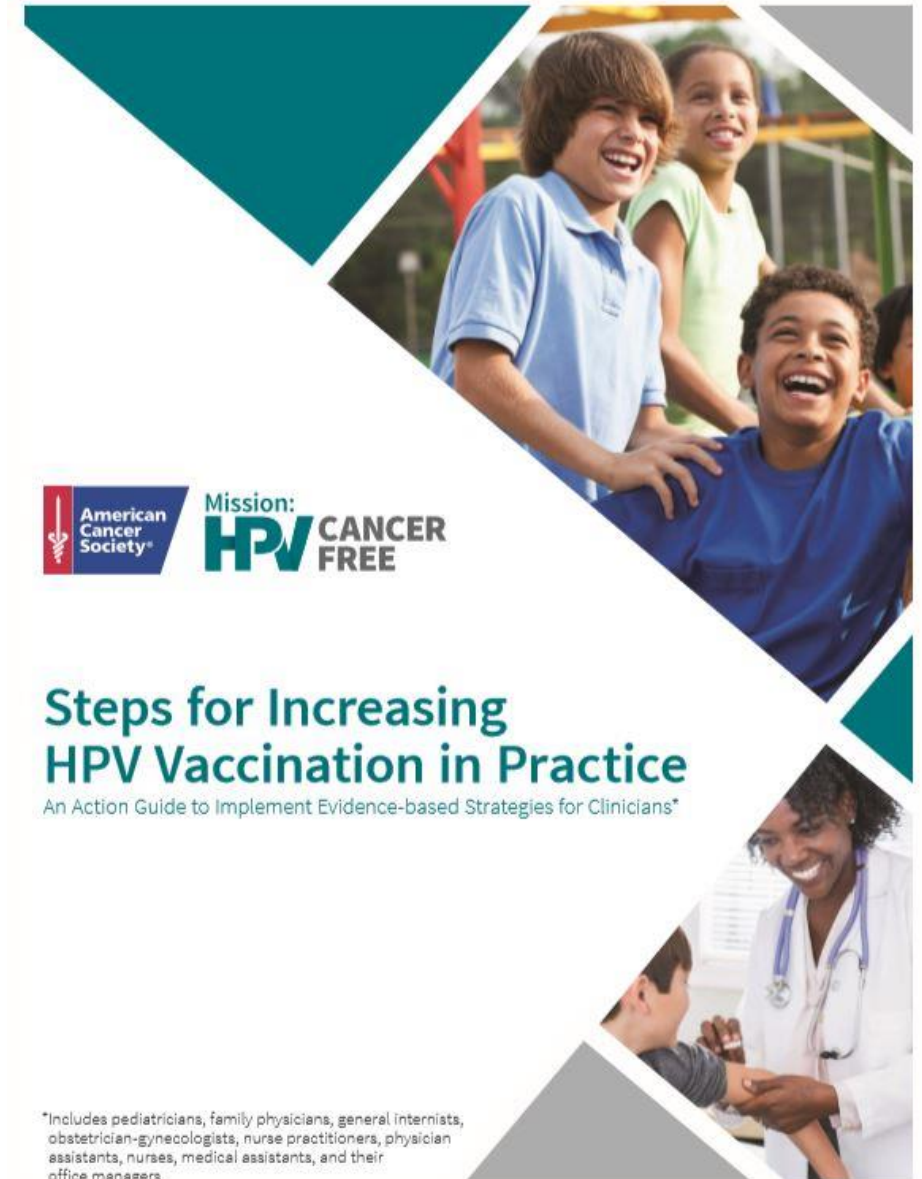
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STEPS GUIDE

An Action Guide to implement evidence-based interventions in clinical practice

Steps Guide Link

- Toolkit+
- Road map
- Portal to resources
- Launched June 2015
- Tested and improved by over 80 FQHC clinic-level intervention projects



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Download the materials below for more detailed information about the HPV vaccine and how it can help protect your kids.



Take a shot at cancer! [PDF]



Protecting Our Children From HPV Cancer [PDF]



Don't Wait to Vaccinate [PDF]



HPV Vaccination: Just the Facts [PDF]



HPV (Human Papillomavirus)



What Parents Should Know About the HPV Vaccine



HPV Vaccines

Take a shot at cancer!
Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

HPV is a serious problem.
The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.

HPV is VERY COMMON.
Eight out of 10 people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

PREVENTION MATTERS!
HPV infection has no treatment, but a vaccine can help prevent it.

HPV VACCINATION CAN PREVENT MOST OF THESE CANCERS.

HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION.
HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers

cancer.org | 1.800.227.2345

Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers

HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.

We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.

Healthy diet **Physical activity** **Sunscreen** **No tobacco**

The HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.
HPV vaccination helps prevent 6 types of cancers.

Don't wait to vaccinate.
The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.

On Time **Late** **Late - Extra Dose**

Age matters. When you vaccinate your child on time, you give them the best protection from HPV cancers. In fact, HPV cancer prevention decreases the longer you wait to vaccinate.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection.

Scientists and health organizations around the world closely monitor HPV vaccine safety and have found it to be safe and effective.

HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Learn more at cancer.org/hpv, and talk to your child's doctor about the HPV vaccine.

HPV VACs **JUST THE FACTS FOR PROVIDERS**

Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

FACT 1 HPV vaccination is safe.

Scientists from the CDC, the FDA, and other organizations in the US and around the world continue to monitor and report any adverse events and side effects related to HPV vaccines. Monitoring in 2009 revealed that most side effects related to HPV vaccines were mild and were similar to those seen with any other vaccine. Several studies from 2011-2015 looking at more than four million women and girls who were vaccinated show that there is no relationship between HPV vaccines and autoimmune disorders, blood clots, or other serious disorders.¹

TALKING POINT: More than 270 million doses of vaccine have been distributed worldwide, with more than 120 million in the US. Like with all vaccines, HPV vaccine safety is constantly monitored, and these studies continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe. All medications and vaccines can have side effects. Common side effects from the HPV vaccine are mild and can include headache, pain, and soreness in the arm where the vaccine was given.²

FACT 2 HPV vaccination does NOT cause fertility issues.

There is no evidence that HPV vaccination causes fertility or reproductive problems. HPV vaccination can actually help protect fertility by preventing gynecological problems related to the treatment of cervical cancer. It's possible that the treatment of cervical cancer could leave a woman unable to have children. It's also possible that treatment for cervical pre-cancer could put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix, which could cause preterm delivery or other problems.³

TALKING POINT: There are no data to suggest that getting the HPV vaccine will have a negative effect on future fertility. In fact, getting vaccinated and protecting against cervical cancer can help ensure a woman's ability to get pregnant and have healthy babies.⁴

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

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Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

Vaccines & Preventable Diseases Home > Vaccines by Disease > Human Papillomavirus (HPV)



Home

Vaccines by Disease +

Recommended Vaccines Needed by Age

Related Links

[Vaccines & Immunizations](#)

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Information for Clinicians

CDC recommends HPV vaccination for children at ages 11 or 12 years to protect against HPV infections that can cause some cancers later in life. Vaccination can be started at age 9 and is recommended through age 26 years for those who did not get adequately vaccinated when they were younger. Research shows that healthcare professionals are parents' most trusted source of information about the HPV vaccine. CDC encourages healthcare professionals to [recommend HPV vaccination in the same way and on the same day](#) that they recommend other vaccines for adolescents.

HPV Vaccine Recommendations
 ACIP recommendations, general precautions and contraindications, pregnancy precautions, safety of HPV vaccine

About HPV Vaccines
 HPV vaccine composition, immunogenicity, and efficacy

Storage and Handling
 Best practices for HPV vaccine

[Ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates \[1 page\]](#)



You Call the Shots



You Call the Shots is an interactive, web-based immunization training course. It

Talking to Parents about HPV Vaccine

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

Recommended HPV vaccination in the same way and on the same day as all other vaccines. You can say, "This is the best way to protect your child from HPV. It's a lot like getting your child's tetanus shot. We can protect your child from these cancers in the same way as we protect your child from the tetanus shot."

Why does my child need HPV vaccine?
 HPV vaccine is important because it prevents infections that can cause cancer. That's why we need to start the shot when they're young.

How do you know the vaccine works?
 Studies continue to prove HPV vaccination works extremely well, preventing the number of infections and HPV precancers among people since it has been available.

Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?
 Vaccines protect your child before they are exposed to a disease. That's why we give the HPV vaccine earlier rather than later, to protect them long before they are ever exposed. Also, if your child gets the shot now, they will only need two doses. If you wait until your child is older, they may need up to three shots.

Why do boys need the HPV vaccine?
 HPV vaccination can help prevent future infections that can lead to cancers of the penis, anus, and back of the throat in men.

Are all of these vaccines actually required?
 I already recommend each of these vaccines and all major medical organizations. School entry requirements are developed for public health and safety, but don't overlook the most current medical recommendations for your child's health.

Some HPV infections can cause cancer. Will cancer of the cervix or of the back of the throat—but we can protect your child from these cancers in the same way as we protect your child from the tetanus shot.

What diseases are caused by HPV?
 HPV is a very common infection in women and men that can cause cancer. Starting the vaccine series helps us help protect your child from the cancers and diseases caused by HPV.

Is my child really at risk for HPV?
 Studies tell us that getting HPV vaccine doesn't make kids more likely to start having sex. I make sure my child (or grandchild) gets HPV vaccine, and I recommend we give your child her first HPV shot today.

I'm worried about the safety of HPV vaccines. Do you think it's OK to have safe?
 Yes, HPV vaccination is very safe. Like any medication, vaccines can cause side effects, including pain, swelling, or redness where the shot was given. That's normal for HPV vaccine too and should go away in a few days. Sometimes kids have a fever after they get the shot, but that's usually mild and should be treated with acetaminophen. We have your child's safety after the shot as our top priority.

Can HPV vaccine cause infertility in my child?
 There is no evidence available to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility. However, women who develop an HPV precursor or cancer should get regular treatment that would limit their ability to have children.

For more information, visit cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations

HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

HPV vaccination prevents cancer.
 Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 13 million people, including teens, each year. While most HPV infections go away on their own, infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, about 30,000 men and women develop a cancer caused by HPV. HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing. The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus and is not infectious, meaning it cannot cause HPV infection or cancer.

HPV vaccination is safe.
 With more than 135 million doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 13 years of monitoring and research. As with all approved vaccines, CDC and FDA closely monitor the safety of HPV vaccines. Any detected safety concerns are reported to health officials, healthcare professionals, and the public. Data continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe and effective.

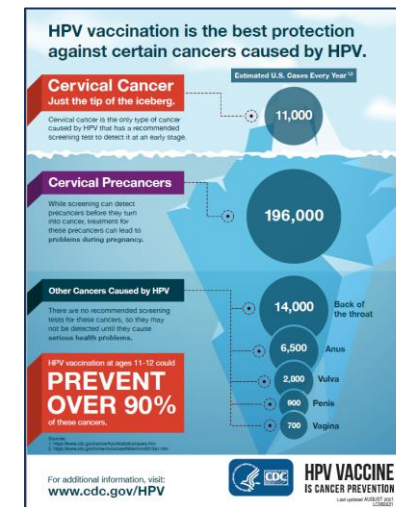
HPV vaccination works.
 The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced in the U.S. in 2006, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 90 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that fewer women are developing cervical precancers and abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer.

HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection.
 Studies show that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long-lasting. People who received HPV vaccination reported protection from the virus for more than 10 years, with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.

HPV vaccination can have side effects.
 Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can have side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot is given, dizziness, feeling unwell, and headache. Feeling after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, is more common among adolescents. To prevent tearing and rashes from tearing, anyone receiving HPV vaccine should be seated or lying down during vaccination and for 15 minutes after getting the shot.

HPV vaccination does not cause fertility problems.
 HPV vaccine does not cause fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers and precancers. People who develop a cancer caused by HPV will need treatment that can sometimes limit their ability to have children, such as a hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation. Treatment for cervical precancer could also limit women's ability to get pregnant with their babies, which can sometimes cause problems, delivery.

How can I get help paying for vaccines?
 The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. Learn more at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/qa-detailed.html



NATIONAL HPV VACCINATION ROUNDTABLE

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2022 Teen Vaccine Clinic Flyer

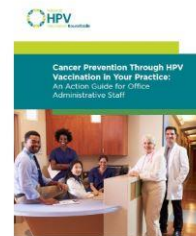
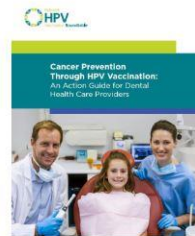
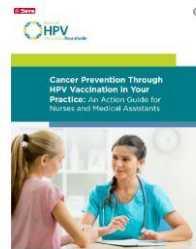
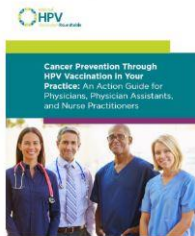
This flyer is intended for use by clinicians in your waiting rooms. We have several versions to best suit your printing needs.

- [HPV Roundtable 2022 Poster \(PRINT with CROP MARKS\)](#)
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Organization: The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

Action Guides

Clinician & Support Staff Guides



Mission: **HPV CANCER FREE**

Clinic Poster

Protect Your Preteen/Teen with Vaccines

Protect them from serious diseases including HPV cancers, meningitis, tetanus, whooping cough, flu, and COVID-19.



AGES 9 - 10

- HPV dose 1 (human papillomavirus)
- HPV dose 2 (6 - 12 months after dose 1)

AGES 11 - 12

- Meningitis dose 1 (MenACWY)
- Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis)
- HPV (if 2 doses haven't been given)

AGE 16

- Meningitis dose 2 (MenACWY)
- Meningitis B series (MenB)

YEARLY

- Flu (seasonal influenza)

Preteens and teens should stay up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccine to help protect them from COVID-19.



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QUESTIONS?



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HPV **CANCER**
FREE