

Massachusetts Adult Immunization Coalition

January 11, 2017

DPH Updates

- HPV educational resources and Cervical Health Awareness Month
- Clinic Guidelines Resource

American Cancer Society National HPV Roundtable

**Are you ready to say “WE’RE IN”
to prevent HPV-related cancer?**



Add your organization's voice to the growing national movement to use the HPV Cancer Prevention Symbol to promote HPV vaccination. Join the 70+ members of the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable plus partner organizations in showing your support for preventing cancer with HPV vaccination.

Can your organization answer YES to these questions?

1. Does your organization support the HPV vaccination for 11 and 12 year olds?
2. Does your organization work to prevent cancer for this and future generations of children?
3. Is your organization ready to publicly support and promote HPV vaccination to your members, supporters and clients?

If you answered YES to these questions, you are ready to JOIN!

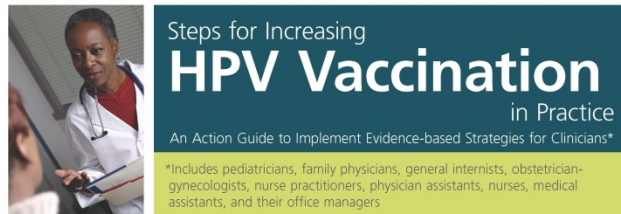
Visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WereInAgreement> to commit to use the HPV Cancer Prevention Symbol for your organization.

Have questions? Contact Jennifer Sienko at HPV.Vaccination.Roundtable@cancer.org

- HPV Resources Clearinghouse (<https://www.mysocietysource.org/sites/HPV/ResourcesandEducation/SitePages/Home.aspx>)
 - Provider Resources
 - Public Resources
- ACS Survivor Stories
 - <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRu0uHzo7TdKdq1TstwyNbSn0KMI8L4-->
- “We’re In!” Campaign
 - National movement to use a symbol to promote HPV vaccination as a way to protect against HPV-related cancer



ACS Steps for Increasing HPV Vaccination in Practice



HPV VACs
Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

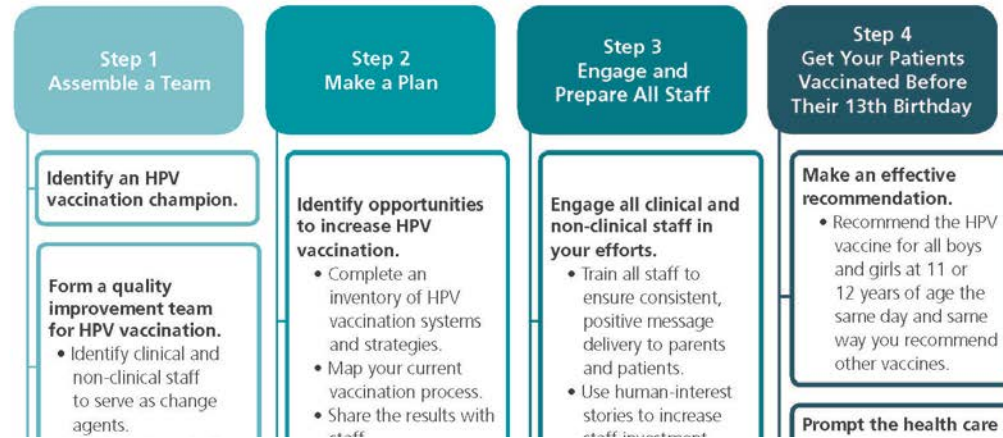
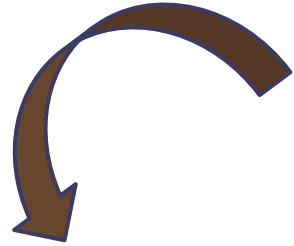


Wonderful Resource with step-by-step guidance for clinicians to implement in their practice

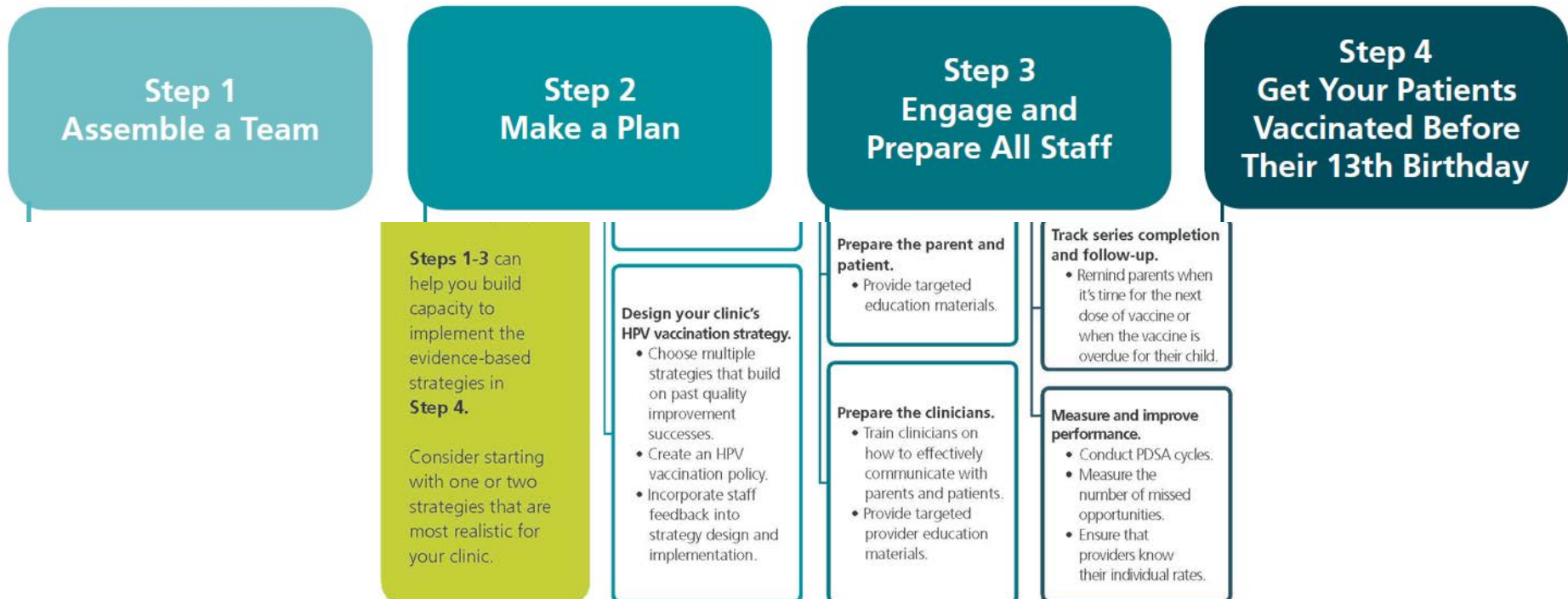
This resource can be found at:

<https://www.mysocietysource.org/sites/HPV/ResourcesandEducation/Lists/Clearinghouse/Attachments/217/Steps%20for%20Increasing%20HPV%20Vaccination%20in%20Practice.pdf>

Increasing HPV Vaccination: An Overview



Increasing HPV Vaccination: An Overview



- **CDC HPV Website**

www.cdc.gov/hpv

- **HPV Vaccine is Safe (Gardasil) – CDC**
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/pdf/data-summary-hpv-gardasil-vaccine-is-safe.pdf>

- **Addressing Parents HPV Questions – CDC**
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf>

- **HPV VACS Just the FACTS – ACS**
<https://www.mysocietysource.org/sites/HPV/ResourcesandEducation/Lists/Clearinghouse/Attachments/320/HPV%20Vaccine%20-%20Just%20the%20FACTS%203.9.2016.pdf>

- **MDPH HPV Information Sheet**
<http://mcaap.org/immunization-hpv/>

Best HPV Resources Available at MCAAP HPV Website:

<http://mcaap.org/immunization-hpv>

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

HPV Vaccine Is Safe – (Gardasil)

Antiviral Compound

What are HPV Vaccines?
 HPV vaccines protect against certain cancers caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. HPV infection can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women and penile cancer in men. HPV can also cause anal cancer, throat (laryngeal) cancer, and genital warts in both men and women. There are currently three HPV vaccine available for use in the United States. This fact sheet summarizes what we know about the safety of Gardasil, one of the available HPV vaccines.

How Do I Know HPV Vaccine Is Safe?
 As with all approved vaccines, CDC and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) closely monitor the safety of HPV vaccine to identify adverse events and side effects. Pre-licensure clinical trials and data collected after the vaccine was made available show that it is very safe.

Adverse event: a health problem that happens after vaccination that may or may not be caused by a vaccine.

Side effect: a health problem that has been shown to be linked to a vaccine in scientific studies.

What Are the Side Effects?
 HPV vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at protecting some HPV types that cause cancer. Vaccines, like any can have side effects. Many people who get HPV vaccine have no side effects at all. Some people report having very mild effects, like a sore arm from the shot. The most common effects are usually mild.

Common Side Effects of HPV Vaccines

- Pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot was given
- Fainting
- Headache or joint
- Fever

Understanding HPV Vaccine Safety Studies and Monitoring
 It is important to understand the following when reading about HPV vaccine safety studies:

Anyone can report side effects and adverse events.
 CDC and FDA maintain a vaccine safety monitoring system called the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). VAERS accepts reports from anyone, including doctors, patients, and parents. While VAERS provides useful information on vaccine safety, the data have limitations. It is generally not possible to use VAERS to determine whether a vaccine caused an adverse event.

HPV vaccine has many of the same, mild side effects as other vaccines.
 Common, mild side effects reported during HPV vaccine safety studies include pain in the arm where the shot was given, fever, dizziness and nausea. These are similar to side effects seen with other vaccines.

Some parents and teens might faint after getting the HPV vaccine or any shot. People should sit or lie down for about 15 minutes after getting a shot. This can help prevent fainting.

CDC has carefully studied the risks of HPV vaccination.

Addressing Parents' Top Questions about HPV VACCINE

Parents may be interested in vaccinating, and still have questions. Some parents might need additional information from you, the clinician. They want to know the answers to these questions and address their concerns so they can 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 cancer. That's why I recommend that your daughter be vaccinated.
What diseases are vaccinated HPV?	Certain HPV types can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, and vulva in females, cancer of the penis in men, and anal cancer and throat, cancers of the anus and throat. We can help understand what the HPV vaccine can cause them by getting the HPV vaccine series for your child today.
Is my child already at risk for HPV?	HPV is a very common and widespread virus that affects both females and males. We can help protect your child from the cancers and diseases caused by the virus by starting HPV vaccination today.
Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?	HPV vaccination works best at the recommended ages of 11 or 12 years.
Have you ever heard about the safety of the vaccine? I've heard that HPV vaccine has caused some deaths.	There have been stories in the media and online about vaccines, and it can seem like that could concern you. However, I can help you know that HPV vaccine has been carefully studied by many people for medical and safety reasons. I believe HPV vaccine is very safe. Vaccines, like any medicine, can cause side effects. Some HPV vaccine side effects could be serious, including, but not limited to, severe allergic reactions or fainting. We can help protect your child by having them get the vaccine after the shot.
Could HPV vaccine cause my child to have problems with fertility?	There is no data available to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility. However, women who develop cervical cancer could require treatment that would limit their ability to have children.
I've got worried that my child will perceive this as a sign of sex.	Numerous research studies have shown that getting the HPV vaccine does not make kids more likely to be sexually active or have sex before they are ready.
How do you know the vaccine works?	Ongoing studies are showing that HPV vaccination works very well and can also cause genital warts. HPV infection can cause cancers of the penis, anus, and throat in men and can also cause genital warts. HPV vaccine can help protect the infection that leads to these diseases.
Why do boys need HPV vaccine?	HPV infection can cause cancers of the penis, anus, and throat in men and can also cause genital warts. HPV vaccine can help protect the infection that leads to these diseases.
Would you get HPV vaccine for your child?	Yes, I have given HPV vaccine to my child for gendered, because I believe in the importance of this cancer-preventing vaccine. The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the CDC all agree that getting the HPV vaccine is very important for your child.

HPV VACS

Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

FACT 1 The HPV vaccine is safe.

Scientists from both the CDC and the FDA continue to monitor and report any side effects related to HPV vaccines. Monitoring in 2009 revealed that most studies from 2011-2015 looking at over 2 million women and girls who have received the vaccine have found no relationship between HPV vaccines and autoimmune disorders, or other serious disorders.

TALKING POINT: Over 200 million doses of vaccine have been distributed worldwide, with over 80 million doses in the US. The safety is continually monitored in 80 countries. No serious safety concerns have been identified.

FACT 2 The HPV vaccine does not cause serious side effects.

In the US, over 80 million doses of the vaccine have been given, and all investigable adverse reactions have been studied and monitored. All vaccines can have side effects. The reactions that people have had after the HPV vaccine have been mostly mild and similar to those from other vaccines.

TALKING POINT: The vaccine was tested in numerous clinical trials and proved to be safe. It continues to be monitored for safety. Deaths have been caused by HPV infection. The most common side effects are pain, redness, and/or swelling at the site of injection. Very rarely, more serious side effects such as anaphylaxis (allergic reaction) can occur, usually if a person is allergic to an ingredient in the vaccine such as yeast.

Massachusetts HPV Initiative:

Raising HPV Immunization Rates to Prevent HPV-Related Cancers

Additional Vaccination Coverage:
 Massachusetts, MA, 13-17 year olds, 2008-2013

THE CURRENT PROBLEM
 Even though the HPV vaccine can prevent cancer, vaccination rates remain very low among females and their adolescents in our state. Most opportunities for HPV vaccination are hard to reach.

WHAT CAN PROVIDERS DO?
 The most important factor is a provider's decision to vaccinate their children with HPV vaccine is a strong, routine recommendation from the child's healthcare provider. Research shows that simply changing the meaning, used to introduce the HPV vaccine makes a tremendous difference.

HELPFUL STRATEGIES

- Talk about HPV vaccination as cancer prevention. Cancer prevention is important to parents so remind them that certain HPV types can cause not only cervical cancer, but also anal, penis, vaginal, vulvar, and oropharyngeal cancers.
- Offer HPV vaccine as a routine vaccine, not as an afterthought.

“Don't tell your child it's a shot, and don't tell them it's a shot that's not important for all kids their age. They will get scared and get away from the shot.”

Source: Massachusetts Department of Health, Division of Immunization, 2013. Data from the Massachusetts Department of Health, Division of Immunization, 2013. Data from the Massachusetts Department of Health, Division of Immunization, 2013. Data from the Massachusetts Department of Health, Division of Immunization, 2013.

Cervical Health Awareness Month

MDPH Coordinated Campaign

- HPV Vaccine Billboard
 - Public Health Blog
 - Twitter
- New General Audience HPV Vaccine Website

HPV Vaccine Billboard



MA Dept. of Transportation donated a digital billboard in January 2017

63 digital billboards in 20 cities across the state

Public Health Blog



Mass Public Health Blog

Promoting public health & wellness in Massachusetts

HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention!

[Home](#) / [The Importance of Immunizations](#) / HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention!

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Imagine if you could protect your child against cancer. Turns out, you can – with the HPV vaccine. To highlight this, the American Cancer Society recently released a [video series](#) of HPV-related cancer survivors sharing their stories. These individuals serve as a powerful reminder of the importance of the HPV vaccine and underscore the need for all parents to talk to their children's doctors to learn more.



Join the conversation.

We want to hear from you. Connect with us.



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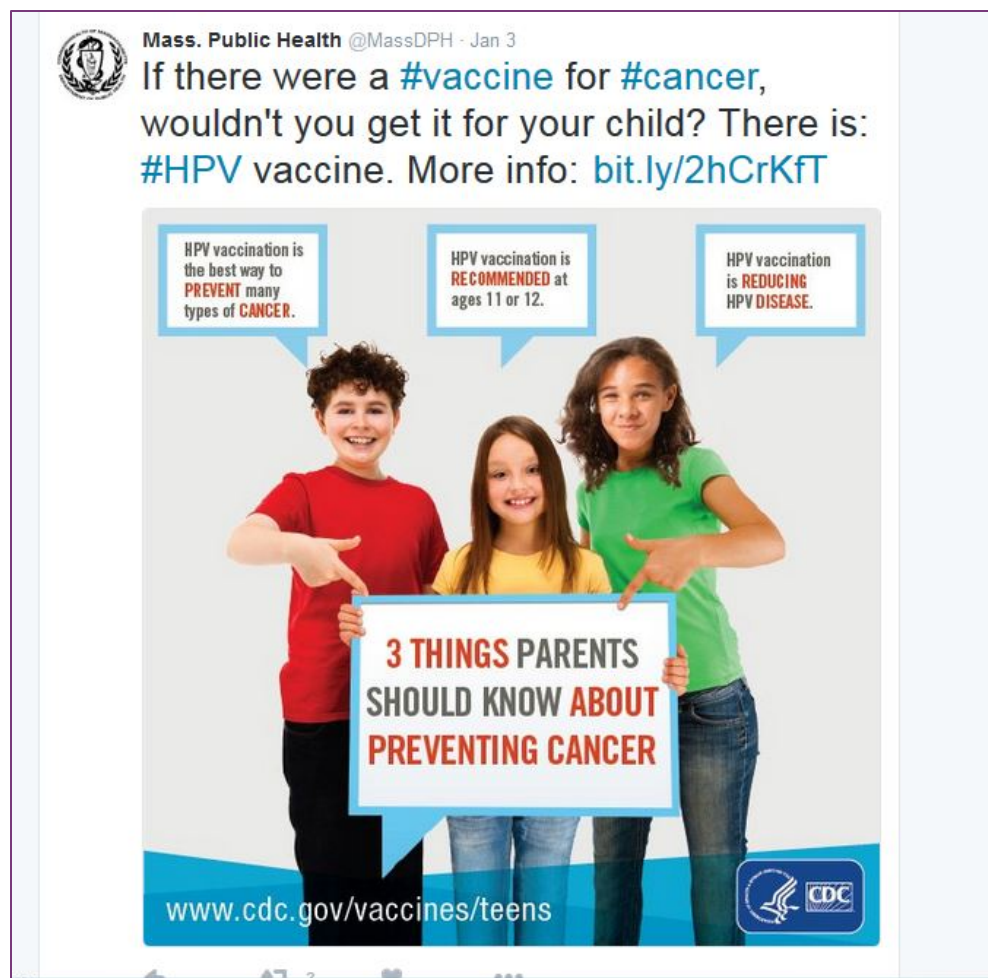
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Twitter Campaign in Coordination with DPH Cancer Control Network



<https://twitter.com/massdph>

Tweets throughout the month discussing the importance of the HPV vaccine and cancer screening.

American Cancer Society
National HPV Roundtable
is promoting **#2shots2stopcancer**

www.mass.gov/dph/HPVvax

HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention!

What you need to know about HPV and HPV-related cancers

- Approximately 79 million people in the US are infected with HPV, and approximately 14 million people in the US will become newly infected with HPV each year.
- The current number of **cancers attributable to HPV is rising with an estimated 30,700 each year.**
- The 9vHPV vaccine has the potential to prevent 92% of the HPV-attributable cancers.
- Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among women and oropharyngeal cancers are the most common among men.
- The best protection against HPV-related cancers is for boys and girls to get vaccinated at 11-12 years of age because they have a better immune response when they are younger.
- We are fortunate in Massachusetts that all routinely recommended pediatric vaccines, including HPV vaccine, are provided free of charge by the state.

HPV Vaccines: Vaccinating Your Preteen or Teen

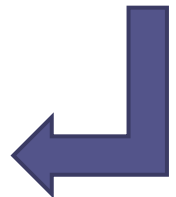
Why does my child need HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccine is important because it protects against cancers caused by **human papillomavirus (HPV)** infection. HPV is a very common virus; nearly 80 million people—about one in four—are currently infected in the United States. About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year.

Most people with HPV never develop symptoms or health problems. Most HPV infections (9 out of 10) go away by themselves within two years. But, sometimes, HPV infections will last longer, and can cause certain cancers and other diseases. HPV infection can cause:



CDC
Syndicated
Content



New Resource on Clinic Guidelines

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Massachusetts Immunization Program

Guidelines for Vaccination Clinic Operations

Introduction

These guidelines were developed to facilitate the operation of vaccination clinics, such as annual flu clinics, school-based clinics, and vaccination clinics in response to small-scale emergencies. They do not address such issues as crowd control, security and clinic lay-out. For larger-scale clinics, please see

Guidelines for Large-Scale Influenza Vaccination Clinic Planning at

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vax_clinic.htm, which includes these topics:

- [Leadership roles](#)
- [Human resource needs](#)
- [Vaccination clinic location](#)
- [Clinic lay-out and specifications](#)
- [Crowd management outside of the clinic](#)
- [Crowd management inside of the clinic](#)
- [Clinic security](#)
- [Clinic advertising](#)

- These guidelines were developed to assist in the planning and operation of vaccination clinics, including annual flu clinics, school-based clinics, and vaccination clinic in response to small-scale emergencies.
- The document summarizes key points in running a successful clinic and provides links to many other useful resources.

It can be found on our MDPH website on the Model Standing Orders page:

<http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/programs/id/immunization/model-standing-orders.html>.

It can also be found on the MDPH flu webpage at: <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/provider/guidelines-resources/services-planning/diseases-conditions/influenza/vaccine-guidelines-and-tools.html>, under *Planning Clinics and Campaigns*.

2017 Massachusetts Adult Immunization Conference

*The Massachusetts Department of Public Health
& The Massachusetts Adult Immunization Coalition are proud to present:*

BUILDING NETWORKS TO VACCINATE THE VILLAGE

THE 22ND ANNUAL MASSACHUSETTS ADULT IMMUNIZATION CONFERENCE

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH, 2017 8:00^{AM} – 4:00^{PM}

Best Western Royal Plaza Hotel, Marlborough

Morning Plenary Speaker

David Kim, MD, MA; CAPT, U.S. Public Health Service; Deputy Associate Director for Adult Immunization, Immunization Services Division; National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Center for Disease Control and Prevention



Afternoon Plenary Speaker

Litjen (L.J.) Tan, MS, PhD; Chief Strategy Officer for Immunization Action Coalition; Co-chair of the National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit

<http://maic.jsi.com>

Questions? Please contact Alexandra Burke
alexandra_burke@jsi.com or 617-482-9485



2017 Conference Breakout Sessions

- Epidemiology of Vaccine Preventable Diseases (offered twice)
- MIIS
- Adult Immunization 101
- Vaccine Storage and Handling
- HPV and Oropharyngeal cancer (Co-Presented with ACS)
- Immunization Action Coalition LJ Tan – Billing
- Collaboration Panel

Economic Burden of Adult VPD

- One of the most comprehensive analyses of VPD in adults as it looks at all VPD in adults in 2015 and the associated costs.
- The current economic burden attributable to VPD in US adults is approximately **\$9 billion**
 - **Unvaccinated adults mostly responsible with 80% or \$7.1 of the burden.**
- Overall, **65% of burden came from influenza alone** with pneumococcal disease coming in at 21% and herpes zoster at 9%. This varies greatly by age, however, with the following results:
 - **Ages 19-49: influenza 85% and HPV at 12%**
 - **Ages 50-64: influenza 67% and herpes zoster at 20%**
 - **Over 65: influenza 55% and pneumococcal disease at 35%**