Let’s Get Teens Immunized Against HPV

- In the US, 12,900 women diagnosed with cervical cancer yearly and 4,100 will die (CDC, 2013).
- Hispanic women have the highest incidence of cervical cancer in U.S. related to lack of disease knowledge & poverty.
- Black women highest cervical cancer mortality rate (American Cancer Society, 2013).
- Most women diagnosed with cervical cancer before age 50 (Ages 35-54 years).

CERVICAL CANCER

- 99% cervical cancer related to human papillomavirus (HPV)
- 13 high-risk HPV genotypes cause cervical cancer.
- HPV-16 & HPV-18 cause 71% of cervical cancers. (NCI, 2014)
- HPV is most common STI.
- 6.2 million new HPV infections occur annually (CDC, 2013).
- 40 HPV genotypes are sexually transmitted from person to person- infecting oral, anal, or genital areas of men and women.

HPV
Primary prevention for cervical cancer is the HPV vaccine (Gardasil/Cervarix).
- Inadequate HPV vaccine rate in U.S.
- Vaccine series is expensive.
- Inadequate patient education.
- Poor provider recommendation.

**PRIMARY PREVENTION**

Parents make decision regarding childhood HPV vaccination.
- Lack of sufficient HPV/cervical cancer understanding to make well-informed decision.
- Language-appropriate, culturally-tailored HPV/CC educational programs increase education effectiveness.

**PREVENTION EDUCATION**

It is important to educate parents & children about HPV infection prevention to reduce the rate of cervical cancer.

**EDUCATION**
EDUCATION & RECOMMENDATION

- Ethnicity-appropriate pictures & clear brochure communication enhance parents’ receptivity to HPV vaccine for child.
- HPV vaccine uptake increases when recommended by healthcare providers.

HPV RISK FACTORS

- Early onset sexual activity, multiple sexual partners, high-risk sexual partners, and unprotected sex
- Tobacco Use
- First full-term pregnancy at young age
- Family history of cervical cancer
- Immunosuppression and STD history

HPV PREVENTION

- Abstinence/ Limit Number of Partners
- HPV vaccination before sexually active (prior to potential HPV exposure).
- Avoid tobacco use
- Healthy living
HPV VACCINE

- Gardasil Vaccine - three-injection series given at month 0, 2 & 6; (protects against four HPV strains - 6, 11, 16 & 18).
- Gardasil-9 protects against 9 HPV strains
- Cervarix (3 dose series) protects against HPV 16 & 18. Not approved for males.
- CDC Recommendation: Give Gardasil to 11-12 year old girls and boys against HPV (prior to sexual activity).
- 27% of 15 to 17 year-olds are sexually active.
- 56% decline in HPV-16 and HPV-18 infection rate among 14-19 year-old females in U.S since vaccine introduced (ACOG, 2014).

VACCINE IMPEDIMENTS

- Lack of knowledge.
- Safety concerns / Side effects.
- Parents feel it is not necessary.
- Child not yet sexually active.
- Concerns about inciting sexual promiscuity.
- Provider never recommended.

HPV VACCINATION

- Provider recommendation will improve vaccination rate.
- Review:
  - Safety Concerns
  - Cost
  - Sexual activity
Most commonly reported symptoms:

- Injection site reactions
- Dizziness
- Syncope – may include tonic/clonic movements
- Nausea
- Headache

WHO SHOULD NOT GET VACCINE?

- Prior severe, life-threatening allergic reaction to a dose of HPV vaccine.
- Prior severe (life threatening) allergy to any component of HPV vaccine.
- Persons with severe allergies including severe allergy to yeast.
- Not recommended for pregnant women.
- If moderately or severely ill, wait until individual recovers.
CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION

- Avoid HPV infections.
- Yearly well woman examination with cervical cancer screening (Pap test) starting age 21 years, and then every three years to detect precancerous changes.
- Pap w/ HPV test in women aged 30 years and older.
- Ages 30-65 Pap w/ HPV every 5 years or Pap test alone every 3 years.

PATIENT EDUCATION

- Cervical cancer and HPV prevention education.
- Educate about HPV vaccines & cervical cancer screening
- Use language-appropriate brochures, DVD, or hand-outs.
- Non-judgmental approach

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

- HPV prevention increases through:
  - Health Promotion & Disease Prevention Education
  - Provider Recommendation of HPV Vaccine
  - Promotion of Well Child and Teen Visits
  - Community Outreach
  - Language-Appropriate Education
EMPOWER THROUGH EDUCATION

Knowledge is power
Well-informed decision-making
Self respect gives strength

PATIENT TEACHING

Patients view nurses as most trusted source of health related information.
Be a reliable information source.

REFERENCES

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QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?