



You are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention

Understanding the Burden of HPV Disease,
the Importance of the HPV Vaccine Recommendation,
and Communicating about HPV Vaccination

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Disclosure

- ➡ I have no financial disclosures related to this presentation

Objectives

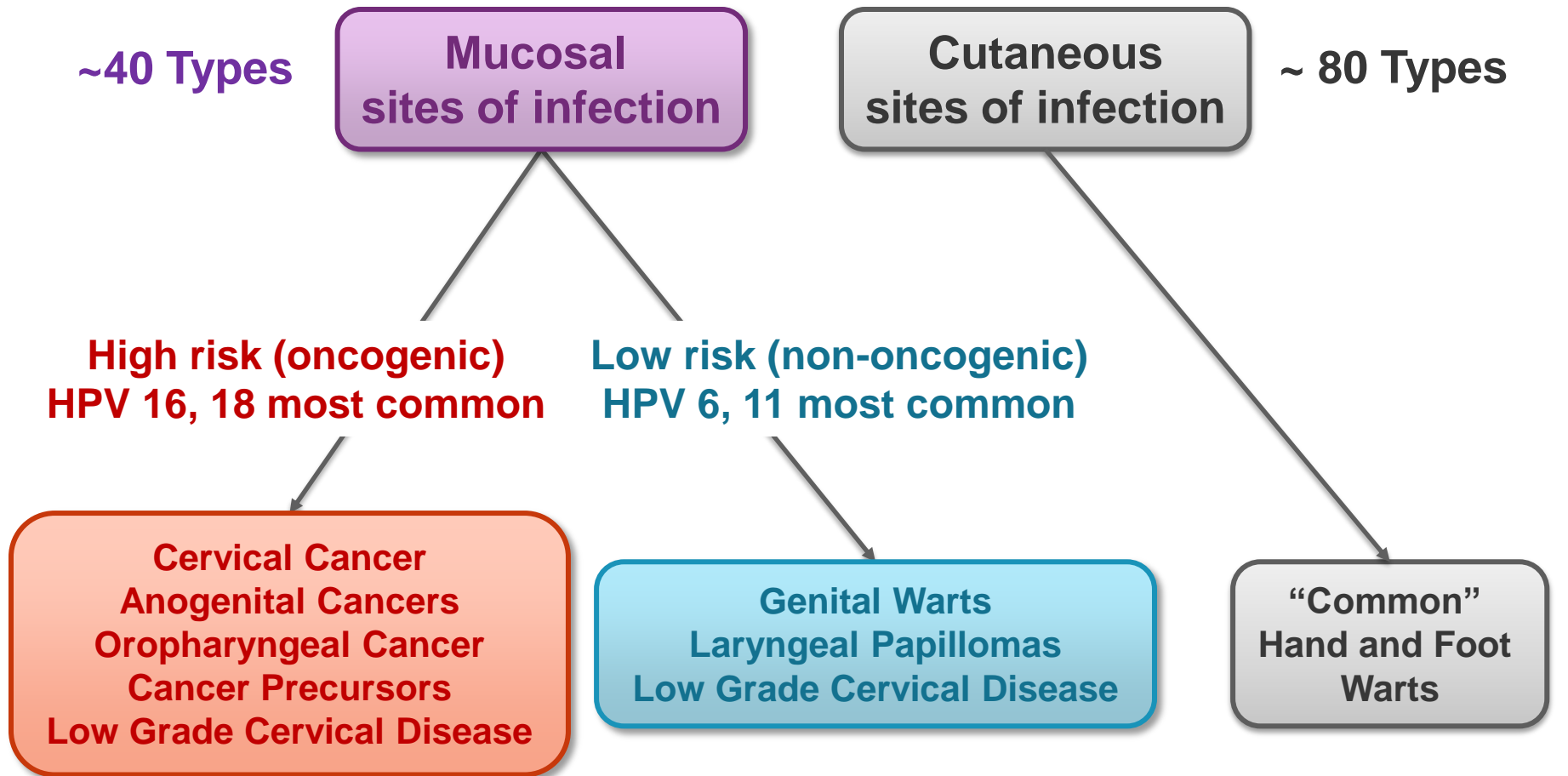
1. Define the importance of HPV vaccination for cancer prevention and the rationale for vaccinating at ages 11 or 12.
2. List the recommendations for HPV vaccine for girls and for boys.
3. Provide useful and compelling information about HPV vaccine to parents to aid in making the decision to vaccinate.
4. Locate resources relevant to current immunization practice.

Three reasons you should care about HPV vaccine

- ➡ HPV causes lots of cancer
- ➡ HPV vaccine prevents cancer
- ➡ We are doing a terrible job of immunizing our population with HPV vaccine to prevent cancer



HPV Types Differ in their Disease Associations



HPV Infection

- ➡ **Most females and males will be infected with at least one type of mucosal 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**



Monitoring Impact of HPV Vaccine Programs on HPV-Associated Outcomes

HPV VACCINE IMPACT

Every year in the United States 27,000 people are diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV



That's 1 case every 20 minutes

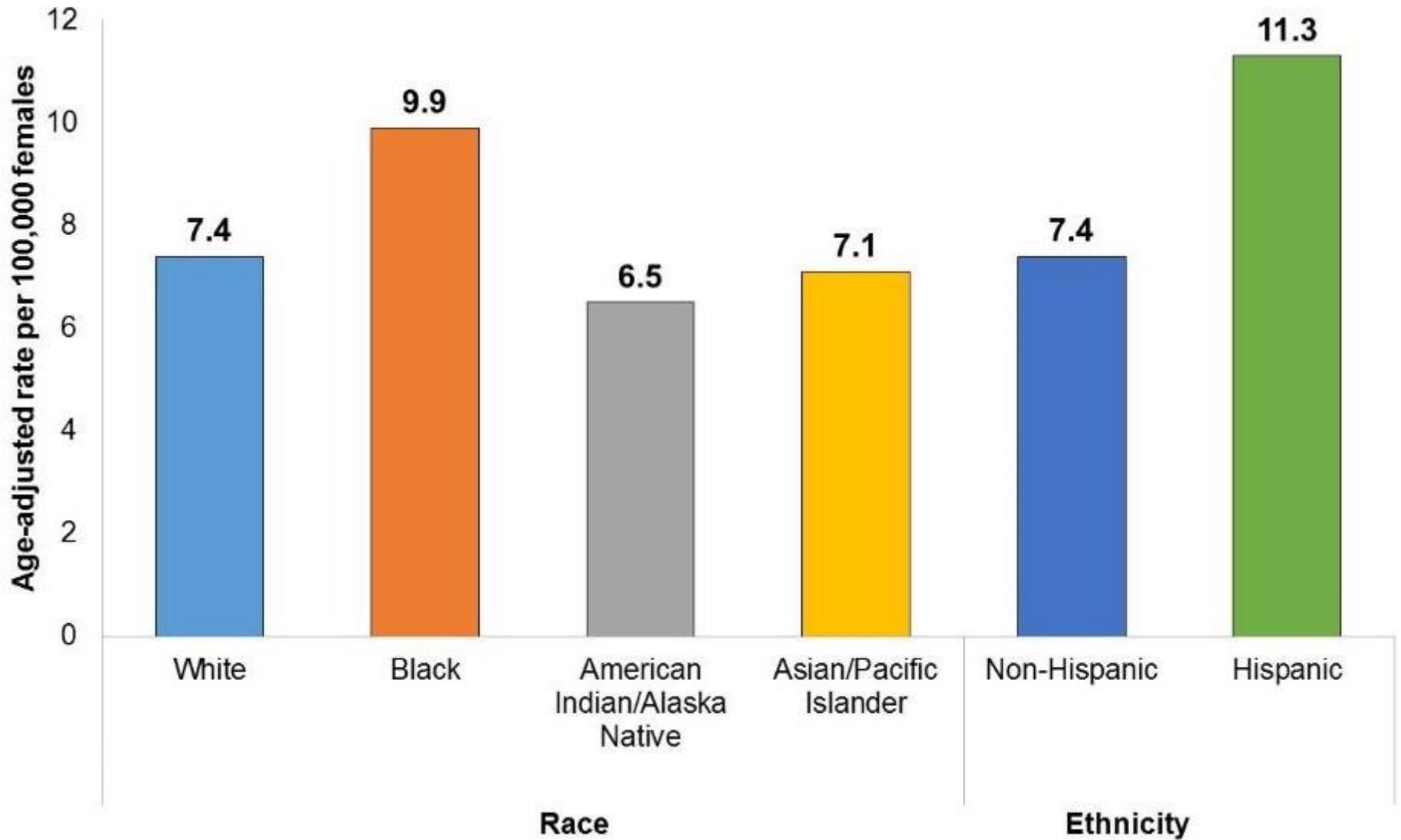
Cancers Caused by HPV, U.S.

Cancer site	Average number of cancers per year probably caused by HPV†			Percentage per year
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
Anus	1,400	2,600	4,000	91%
Cervix	0	10,400	10,400	91%
Oropharynx	7,200	1,800	9,000	72%
Penis	700	0	700	63%
Vagina	0	600	600	75%
Vulva	0	2,200	2,200	69%
TOTAL	9,300	17,600	26,900	

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

U.S. Cervical Cancer Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2004–2008





HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

Talk to the doctor
about vaccinating
your 11–12 year old
sons and daughters
against HPV.

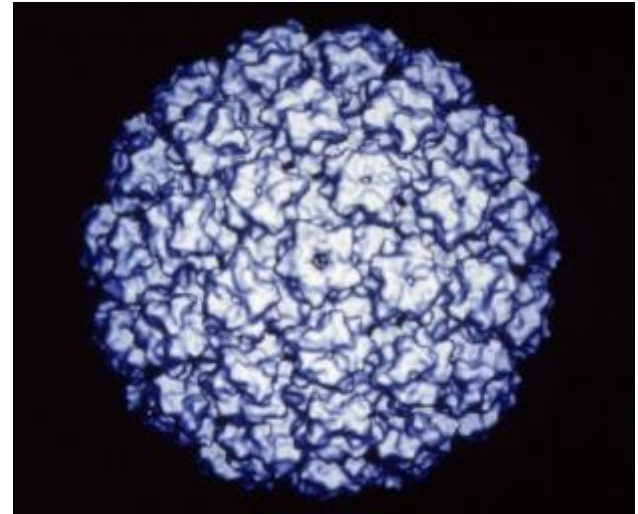
#UCanStopHPV

Evidence-Based HPV Disease Prevention

HPV VACCINE

HPV Prophylactic Vaccines

- ➡ Recombinant L1 capsid proteins that form “virus-like” particles (VLP)
- ➡ Non-infectious and non-oncogenic
- ➡ Produce higher levels of neutralizing antibody than natural infection



HPV Virus-Like Particle

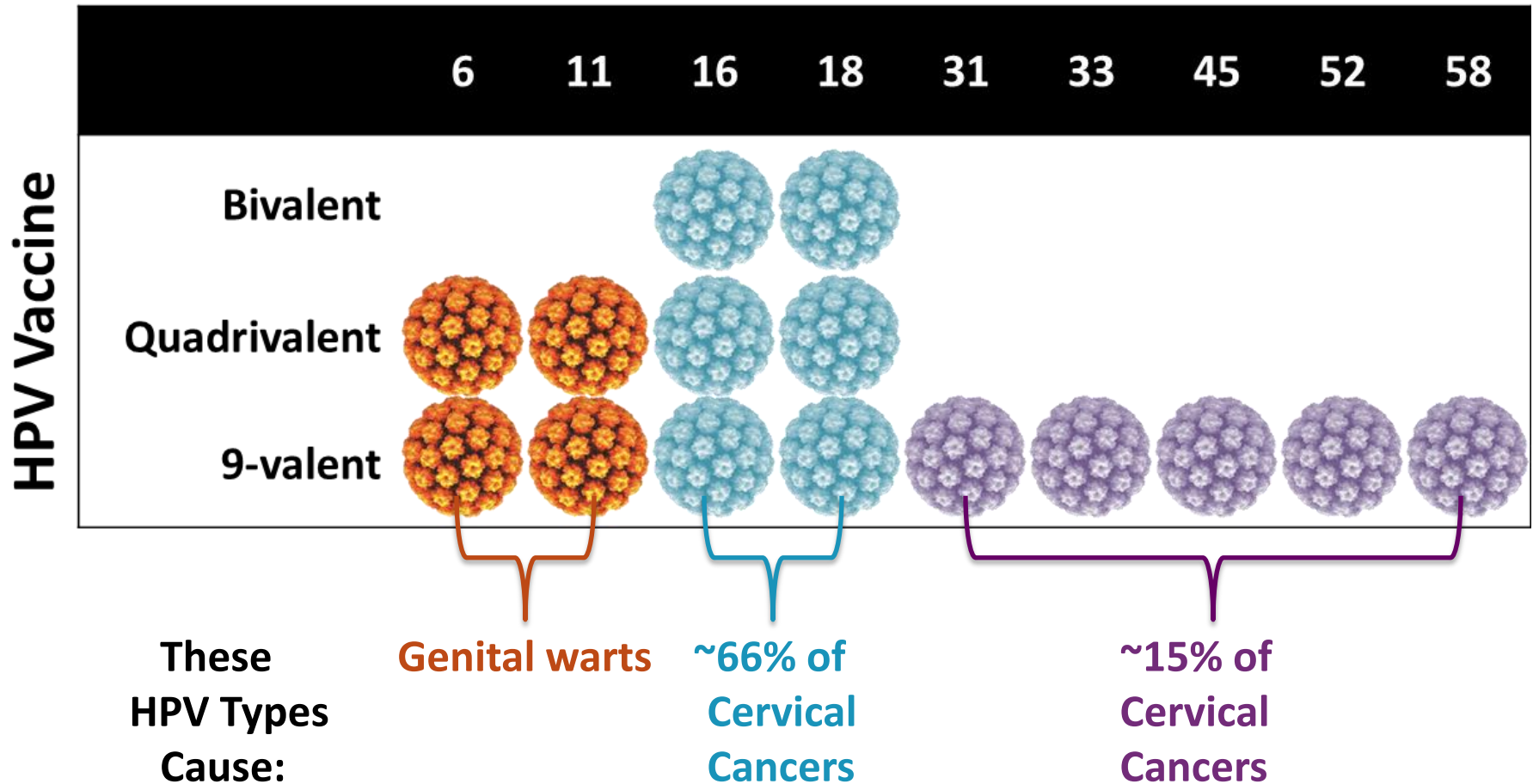
HPV Vaccines Currently Licensed in U.S.

	Bivalent 2vHPV (Cervarix)	Quadrivalent 4vHPV (Gardasil)	9-Valent 9vHPV (Gardasil 9)
Manufacturer	GlaxoSmithKline	Merck	Merck
HPV Types Included	16, 18	6, 11, 16, 18	6, 11, 16, 18 , 31, 33, 45, 52, 58
Contraindications	Hypersensitivity to latex*	Hypersensitivity to yeast	Hypersensitivity to yeast
Dose Schedule	3 dose series: 0, 1, 6 months	3 dose series: 0, 2, 6 months	3 dose series: 0, 2, 6 months

* only contained in pre-filled syringes, not single-dose vials

HPV Vaccine Comparison

HPV Types Included in Vaccine



HPV Vaccination Is Safe, Effective, and Provides Lasting Protection

➡ HPV Vaccine is SAFE

- ➡ Benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any potential risks
- ➡ Safety studies findings for HPV vaccination similar to safety reviews of MCV4 and Tdap vaccination

➡ HPV Vaccine WORKS

- ➡ Population impact against early and mid outcomes have been reported in multiple countries

➡ HPV Vaccine LASTS

- ➡ Studies suggest that vaccine protection is long-lasting
- ➡ No evidence of waning protection

Updated ACIP Recommendations

Age

- Routine vaccination at age 11 or 12 years*
- Vaccination recommended through **age 26 for females** and through **age 21 for males** not previously vaccinated
- Vaccination recommended for men **through age 26** who have sex with men (MSM) or are immunocompromised (including persons HIV-infected)

Formulation by gender (assuming availability)

	9vHPV	4vHPV	2vHPV
Females	✓	✓	✓
Males	✓	✓	

*vaccination series can be started at 9 years of age
MMWR 2015;64:300-4

Updated ACIP Recommendations: Interchangeability

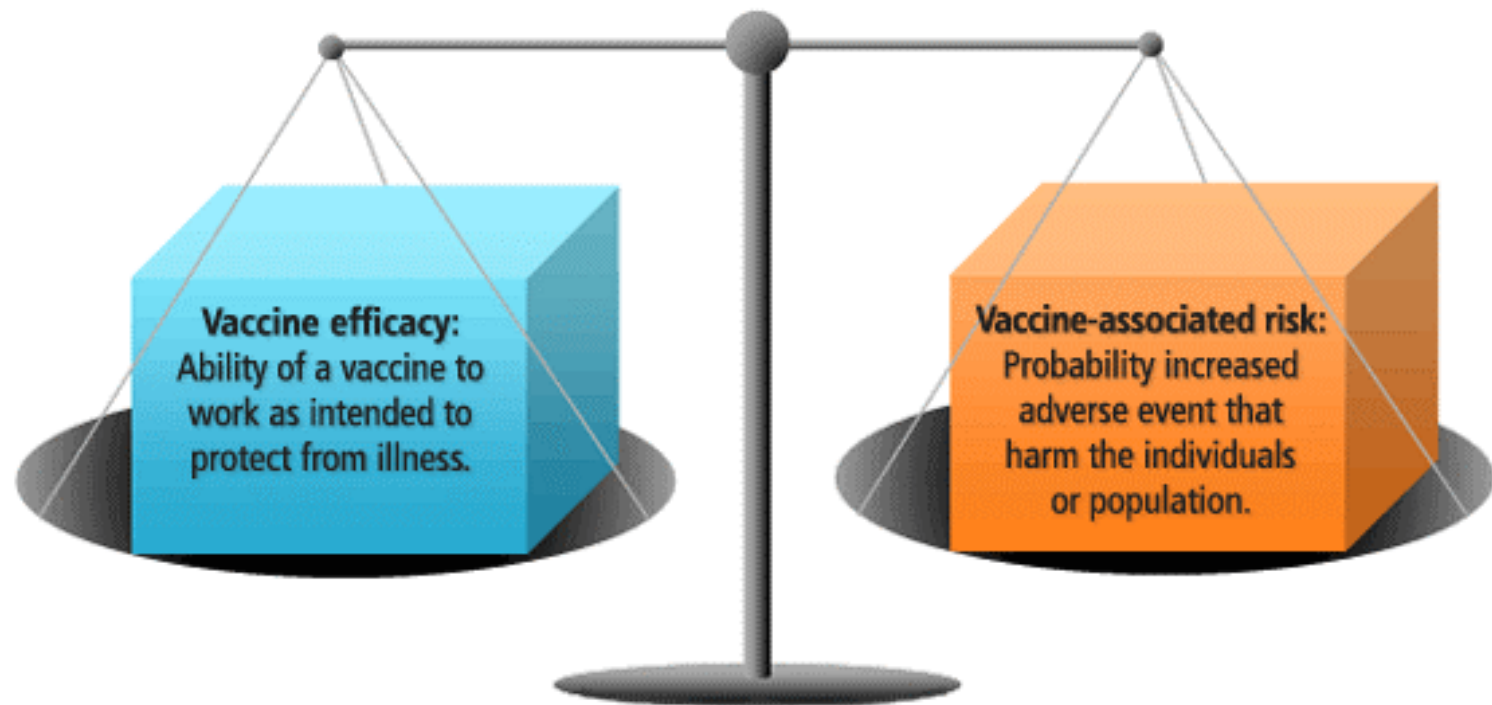
If vaccination providers do not know, or do not have available the HPV vaccine product previously administered, or are in settings transitioning to 9vHPV:

For protection against HPV 16 and 18,

- **Females: Any HPV vaccine product** may be used to continue or complete the series
- **Males: 4vHPV or 9vHPV** may be used to continue or complete the series

ACIP Recommendations: Timing of the Series

- ▶ 2vHPV, 4vHPV and 9vHPV are each administered in a 3-dose schedule
 - ▶ Interval between doses 1 → 2: ~6 weeks (1-2 months)
 - ▶ Interval between doses 1 → 3: 6 months
- ▶ If the vaccine schedule is interrupted, the series does not need to be restarted



HPV VACCINE SAFETY

VAERS: HPV Vaccine Safety Monitoring

- ▶ Ongoing safety monitoring has shown most reports are non-serious
- ▶ Among the 7.6% of reports coded as “serious,” most frequently cited possible side effects are headache, nausea, vomiting, and fever
- ▶ Syncope (fainting) continues to be reported following vaccination among adolescents
 - ▶ Adherence to a 15-minute observation period after vaccination is encouraged

VSD Rapid Cycle Analysis (RCA), 4vHPV

- ➡ RCA allows VSD to detect adverse events following vaccination in near real time
- ➡ After approx. 600,000 HPV4 doses among females, **no significant risk** for any of the *pre-specified adverse events* after vaccination (including GBS, seizures, syncope, appendicitis, stroke, venous thromboembolism, and allergic reactions)

Non-CDC HPV Vaccine Safety Activities

► Post-licensure commitments from manufacturers

- Vaccine in pregnancy registries
- Long term follow-up in Nordic countries

► Official reviews

- WHO's Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety ¹
- Institute of Medicine's report on adverse effects and vaccines, 2011²

¹www.who.int/vaccine_safety/Jun_2009/en/

²www.iom.edu/Reports/2011/Adverse-Effects-of-Vaccines-Evidence-and-Causality.aspx

Key Findings – CDC and Non-CDC

➤ Venous thromboembolism (VTE)¹

- Study evaluating the risk of VTE in vaccinated persons age 9-26 years
- *Found no increased risk of VTE following 4vHPV*

➤ Autoimmune and neurologic conditions²

- Study addressing concerns about autoimmune and neurologic disease following 4vHPV vaccination.
- *Found no association between 4vHPV vaccination and 16 autoimmune conditions*

➤ Injection site reactions and syncope³

- 4vHPV vaccination may be associated with skin infections where the shot is given during the two weeks after vaccination and fainting on the day the shot is received
- *No major safety concerns found*

¹ Gee et al , Vaccine 2011

²Chao C et al. J Intern Med 2012

³Klein NP, et al.. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2012 Dec; 166(12):1140-8.

Three reasons you should care about HPV vaccine

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- ➡ HPV vaccine prevents cancer
- ➡ We are doing a terrible job of immunizing our population with HPV vaccine to prevent cancer

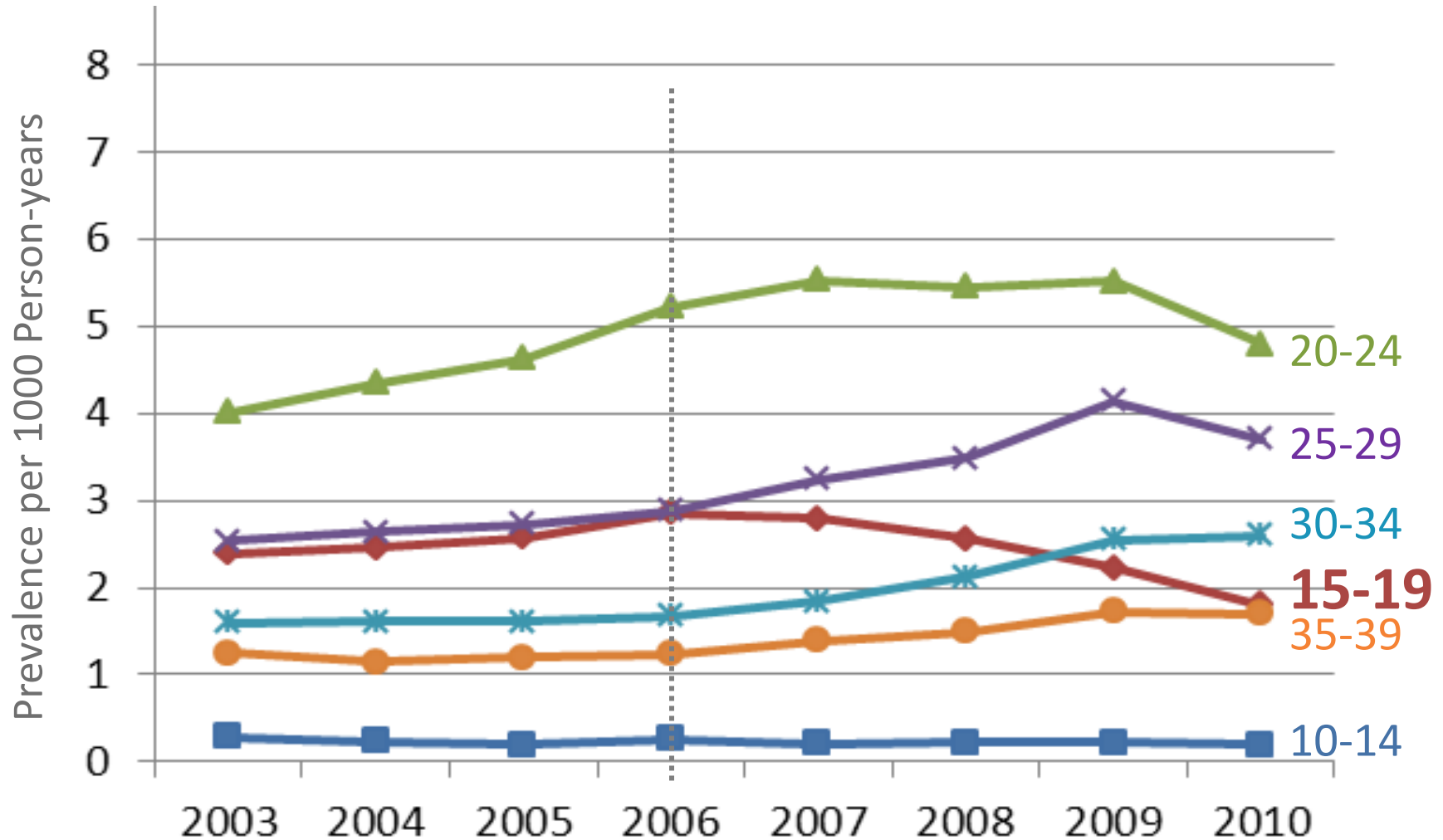


NHANES HPV Prevalence Studies

- ▶ National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data used to compare HPV prevalence
 - ▶ Before the start of the HPV vaccination program (2003-2006) &
 - ▶ From the first 4 years after vaccine introduction (2007-2010)
- ▶ Results
 - ▶ In **14-19 year olds**, vaccine-type HPV prevalence **decreased 56%** (11.5% in 2003-2006 to 5.1% in 2007-2010)
 - ▶ **Other age groups** did not show a statistically significant difference over time

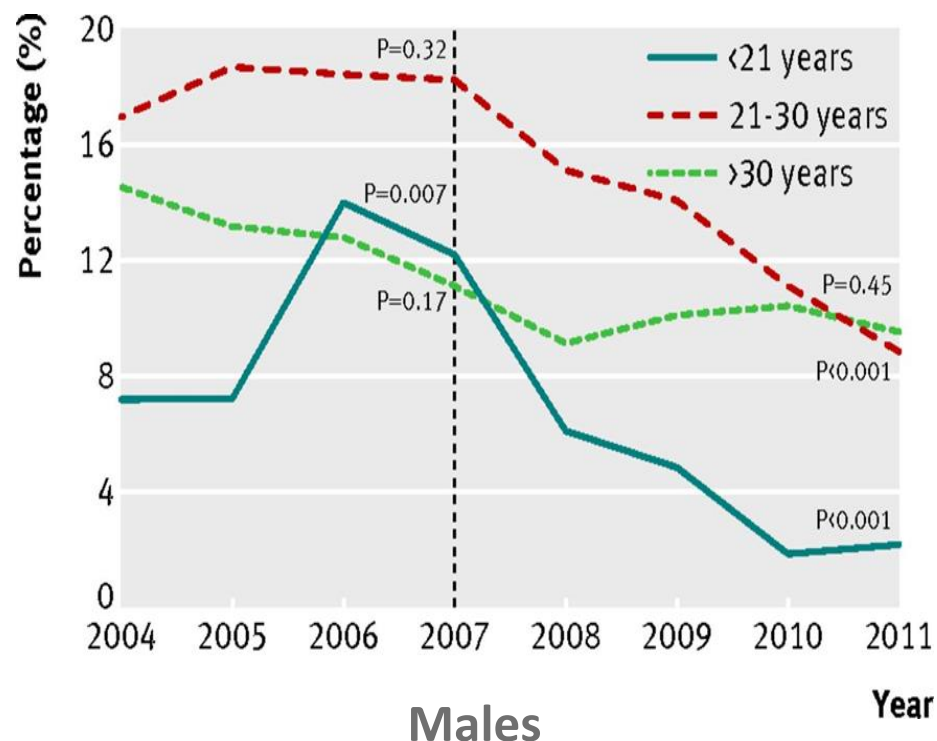
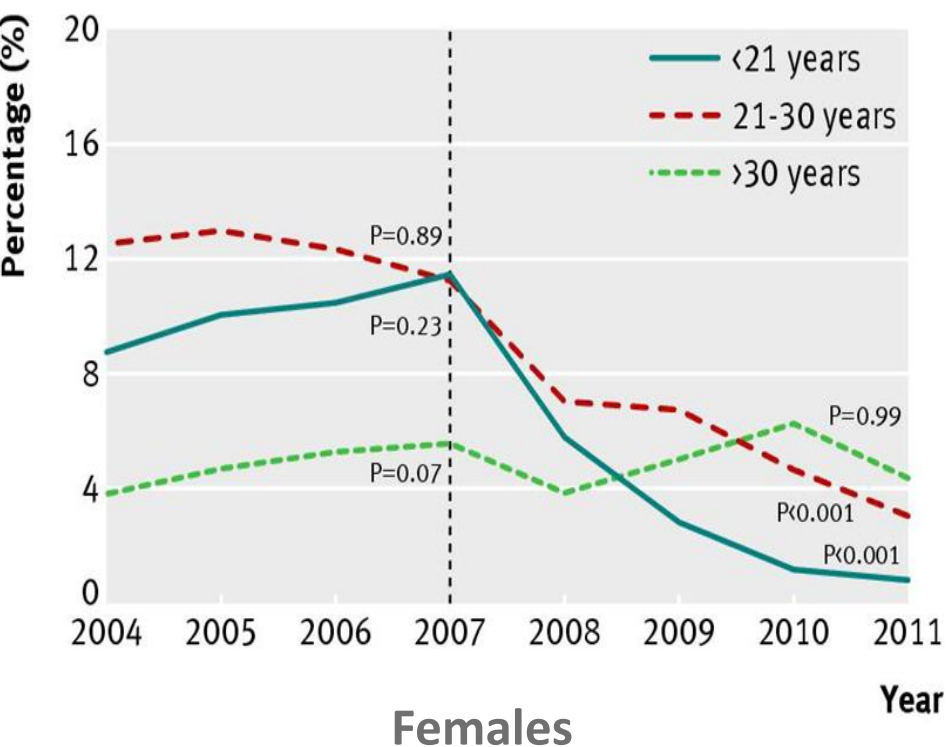
*Vaccine effectiveness for prevention of infection was an **estimated 82%***

Anogenital wart prevalence, female private insurance enrollees, U.S., 2003-2010



Impact of HPV vaccination in Australia

Proportion of Australian born females and males diagnosed as having genital warts at first visit, by age group, 2004-11



Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis: Population-Level Impact of HPV Vaccination

- ▶ Review of 20 studies in 9 high income countries
- ▶ In countries with *>50% coverage*, among 13-19 yr olds
 - ▶ HPV 16/18 prevalence *decreased at least 68%*
 - ▶ Anogenital warts decreased by ~61%
- ▶ Evidence of herd effects
- ▶ Some evidence of cross protection against other types

HPV Vaccine

Duration of Immunity

- ➡ Studies suggest that vaccine protection is long-lasting; no evidence of waning immunity
 - ➡ *Available evidence* indicates protection for *at least* 8-10 years
 - ➡ Multiple cohort studies are in progress to monitor the duration of immunity

Three reasons you should care about HPV vaccine

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HPV Vaccine Three-Dose Coverage

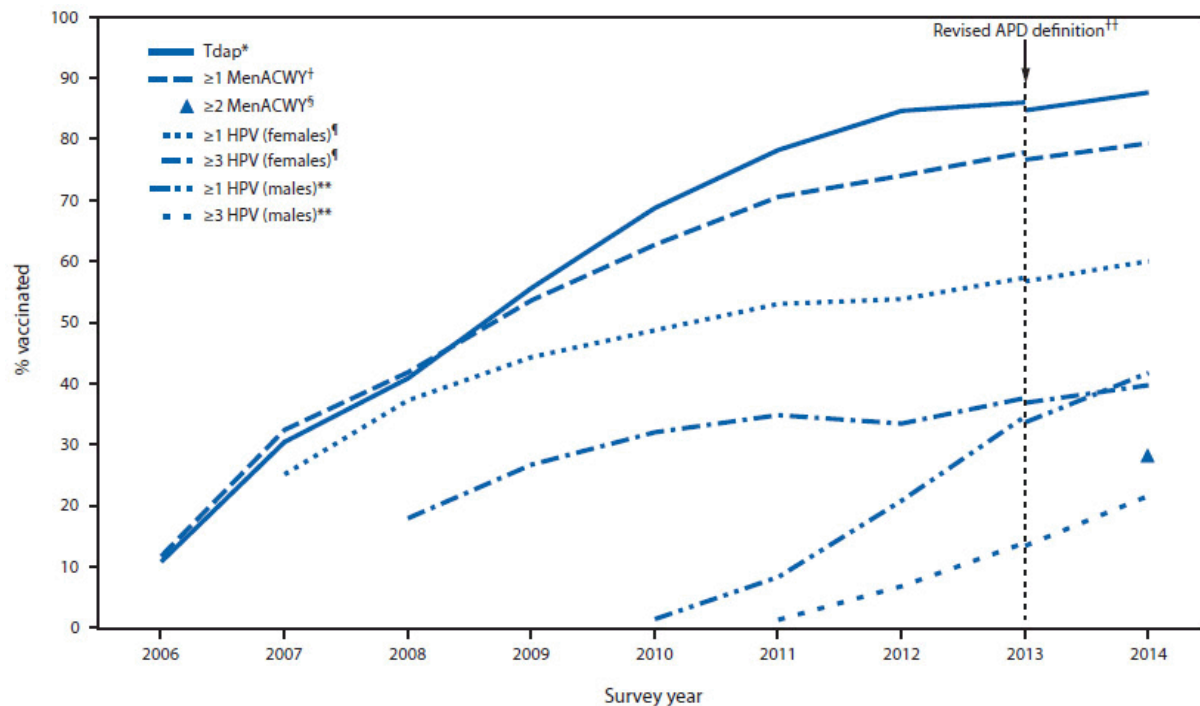


Among Girls in High-Income Countries

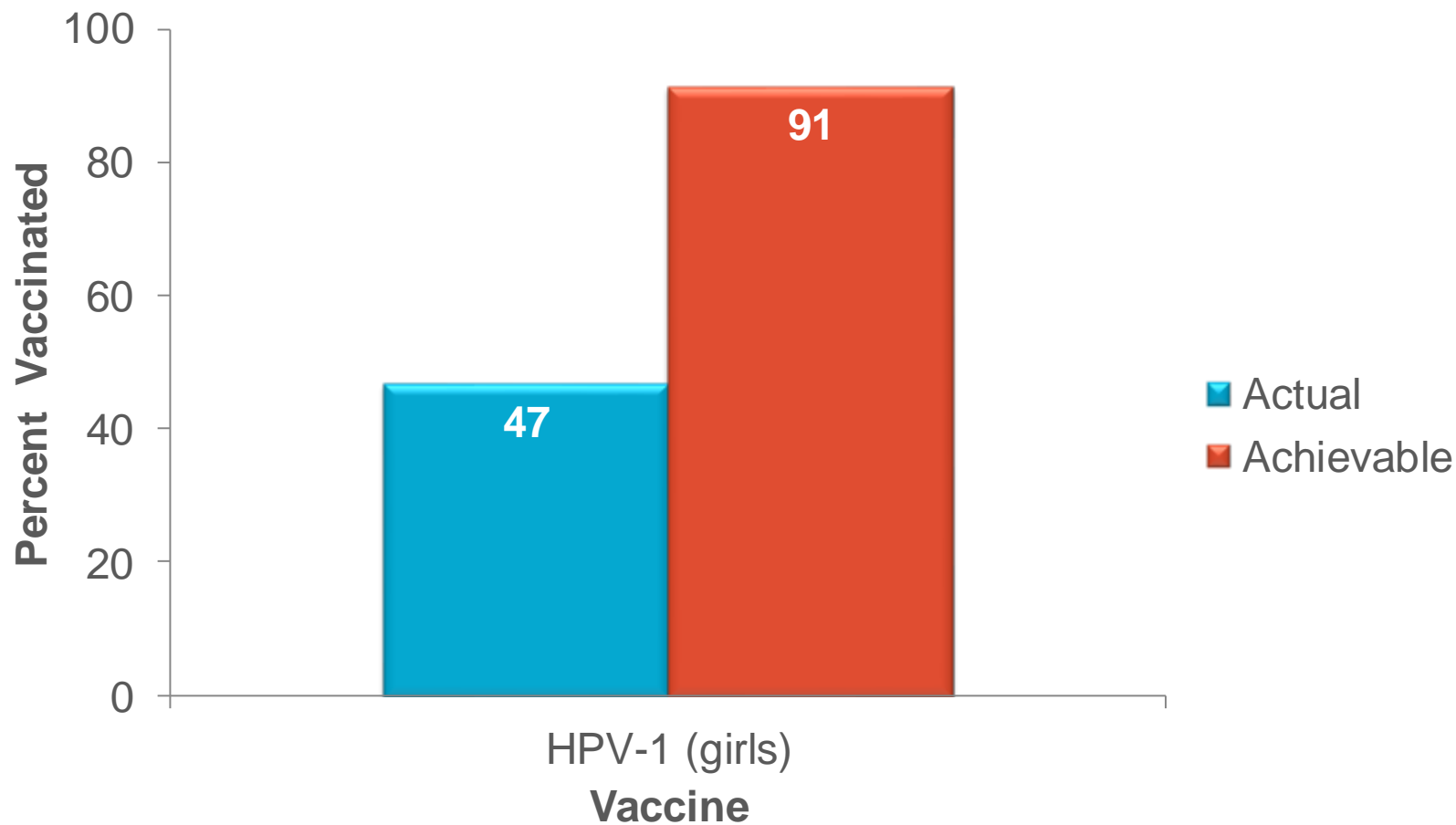
United States

HPV VACCINE COVERAGE

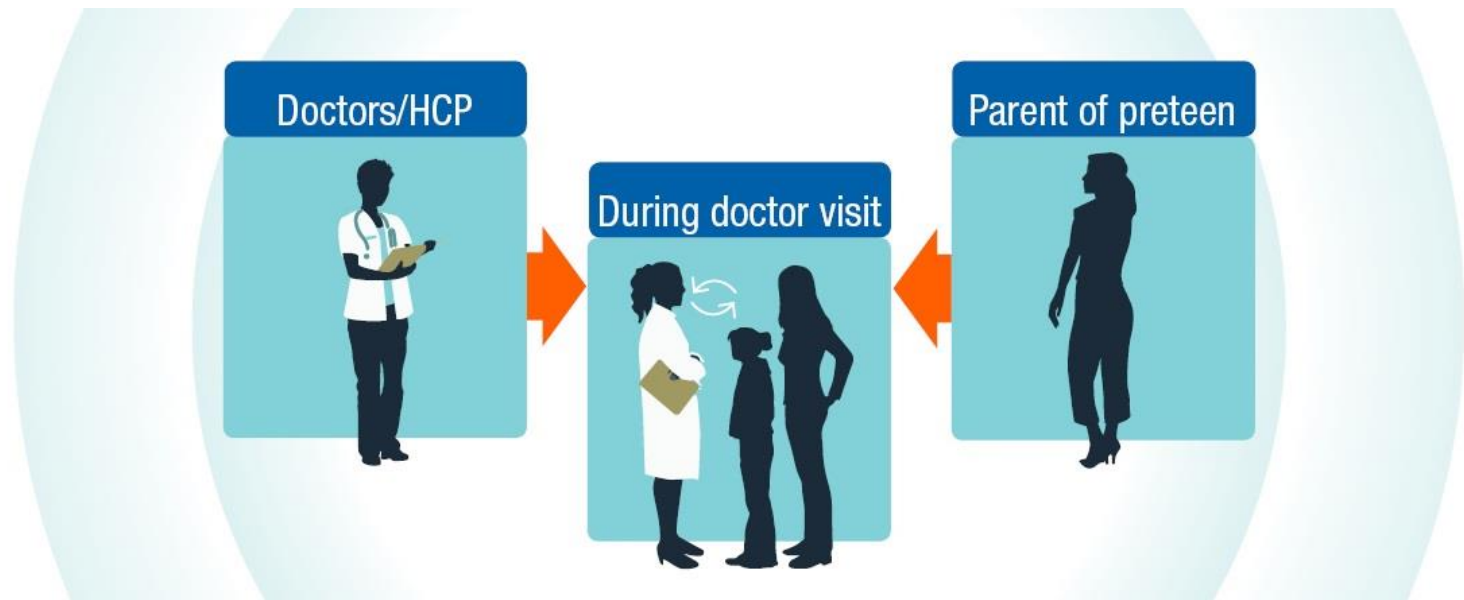
HPV vaccine coverage rates-United States, 2014



Impact of Eliminating Missed Opportunities by Age 13 Years in Girls Born in 2000



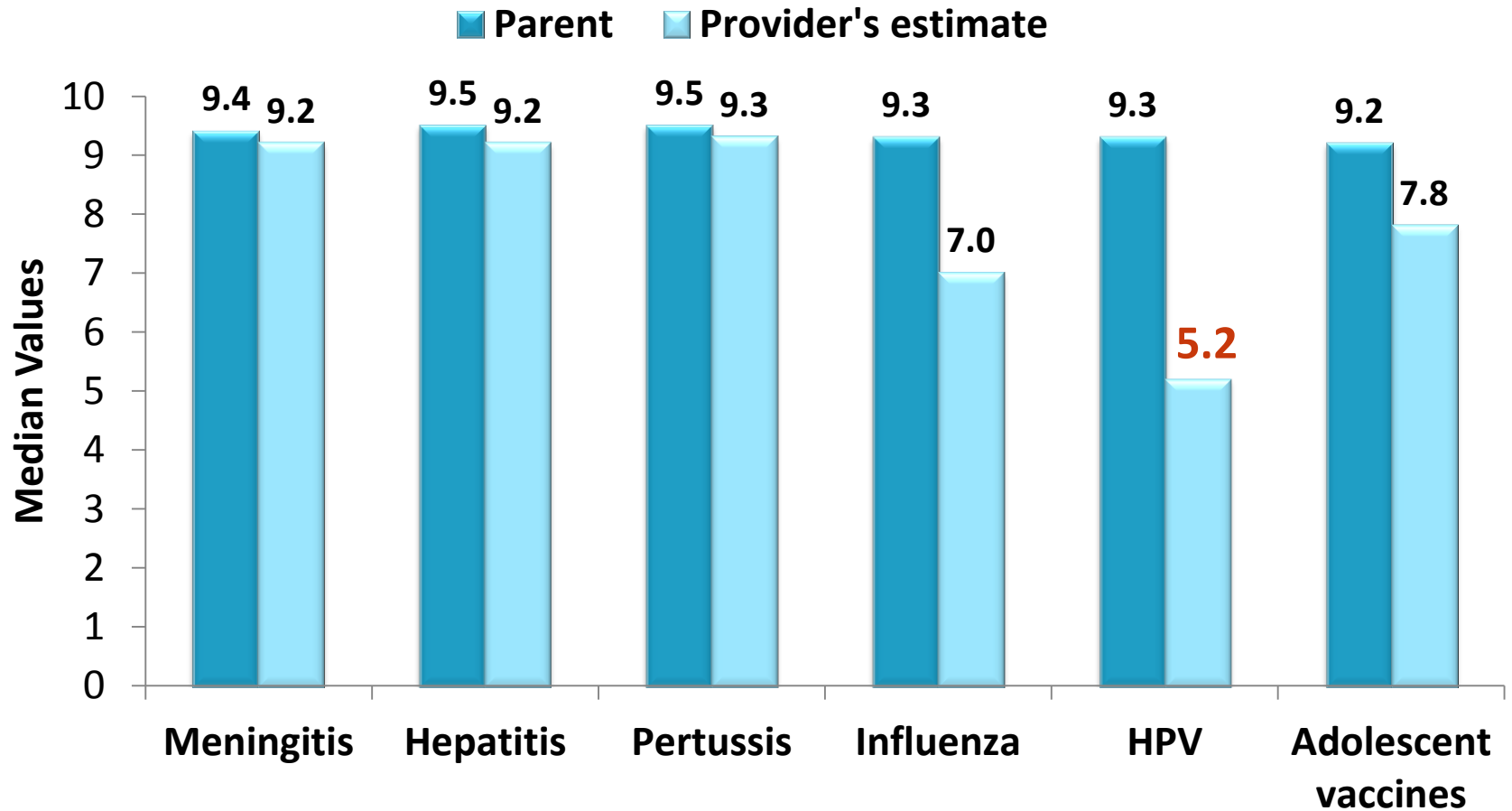
Missed opportunity: Healthcare encounter when some, but not all ACIP-recommended vaccines are given. HPV-1: Receipt of at least one dose of HPV. MMWR. 63(29);620-624.



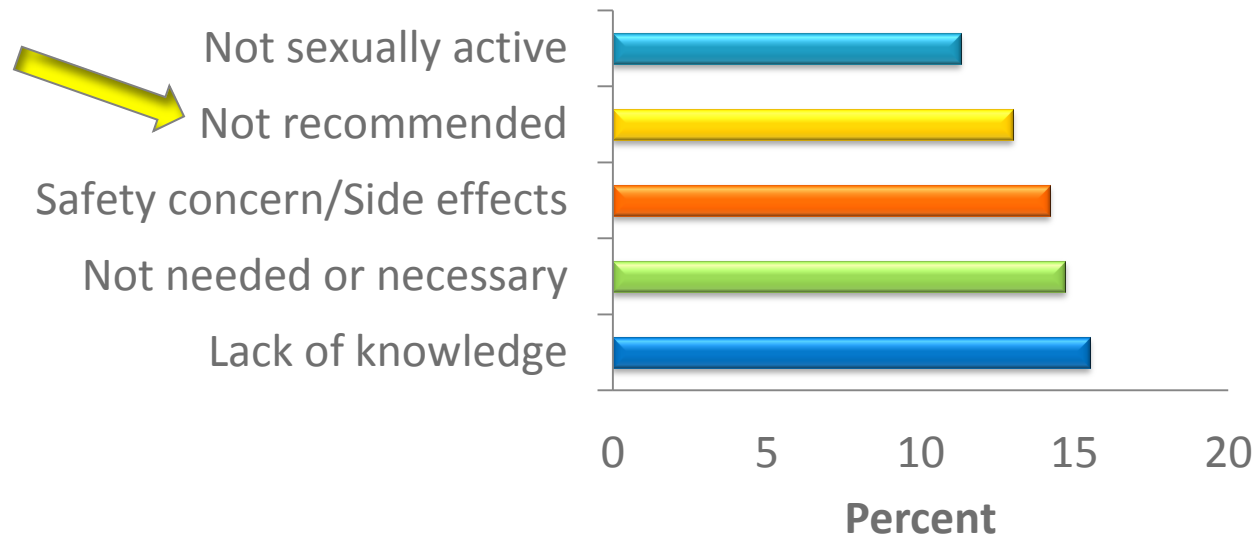
Talking about HPV vaccine

FRAMING THE CONVERSATION

Clinicians Underestimate the Value Parents Place on HPV Vaccine



Give a Strong Recommendation to Receive HPV Vaccine at Ages 11 or 12



- ➡ ***A strong recommendation from you is the main reason parents decide to vaccinate***
- ➡ Many moms in focus groups stated that they trust their child's doctor and would get the vaccine for their child as long as they received a recommendation from the doctor

Make an Effective Recommendation

- ➡ **Same way:** Effective recommendations group all of the adolescent vaccines

Recommend HPV vaccination the *same way* you recommend Tdap & meningococcal vaccines.

- ➡ **Same day:** Recommend HPV vaccine *today*

Recommend HPV vaccination the *same day* you recommend Tdap & meningococcal vaccines.

Deaths from vaccine-preventable disease-2014

Disease	Deaths per year in the U.S.
Pertussis	14
Meningococcal disease	43
Influenza	1421
HPV-related cancers	4086

Clinicians can give a strong and effective HPV vaccine recommendation by announcing:

Sophia is due for three vaccines today. These will help protect her from meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis. We'll give those shots at the end of the visit.

If main concern is “**My daughter will wait for marriage/won’t be exposed**”, try saying:

HPV is so common that almost everyone will be infected at some time.

When your daughter marries, she could catch HPV from her husband. He might have been infected before he ever met her.

If main concern is “**why now, let’s wait until child is older,**” try saying:

HPV vaccine produces a more robust immune response in preteens than in older teens which is why I recommend starting the HPV vaccine series today.

If main concern is “**HPV vaccine will be a green light for sex,**” try saying:

Studies have shown that getting the HPV vaccine doesn't make kids more likely have sex, or to have sex at a younger age.

If main concern is “**would you give it to your child,**” try saying:

*Yes, I gave it to my child
(or grandchild, etc) because I think
preventing cancer is very important.*

If main concern is “side effects,” try saying:

Vaccines, like any medication, can cause side effects. With HPV vaccine most are mild, primarily pain or redness in the arm. This should go away quickly.

HPV vaccine has not been linked with any serious or long-term side effects.

If main concern is “**possible effects on fertility,**” try saying:

There is no data to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility.

However, persistent HPV infection can cause cervical cancer and the treatment of cervical cancer can leave women unable to have children.

Even treatment for cervical pre-cancer can put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix during pregnancy causing preterm delivery or problems.

Before leaving the exam room, **remind parents when to come back**. Try saying:

To work, Robert needs the full HPV vaccine series, so . . .

Please make sure to make appointments for the next shot on the way out, and put that appointment on your calendar before you leave the office today!

Review Question #1

HPV vaccine is recommended for the following persons:

- A. All adolescents at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
- B. Females only at the 13 year old visit.
- C. Males only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
- D. Females only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.

Review Question #1

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- C. Males only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.
- D. Females only at the 11 to 12 year old visit.

Review Question #2

Why should males receive HPV vaccine?

- A. Prevention of infection with HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18.
- B. Prevention of genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11.
- C. Prevention of anal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
- D. All of the above.

Review Question #2

Why should males receive HPV vaccine?

- A. Prevention of infection with HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18.
- B. Prevention of genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11.
- C. Prevention of anal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
- D. All of the above.

Review Question #3

Which of the following HPV vaccine recommendations for a child aged 11 or 12 years is the most likely to be successful?

- A. Ask parent if child is sexually active and then discuss importance of HPV vaccination.
- B. Tell parent that their child needs three vaccinations to prevent meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.
- C. Tell parent about the vaccinations that are mandatory for school entry and ask if they also want HPV vaccine.
- D. Ask parent if they want to get HPV vaccination for their child or wait until the child is older.

Review Question #3

Which of the following HPV vaccine recommendations for a child aged 11 or 12 years is the most likely to be successful?

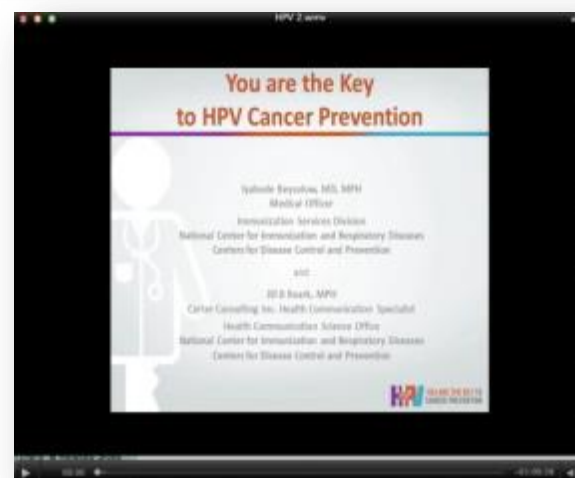
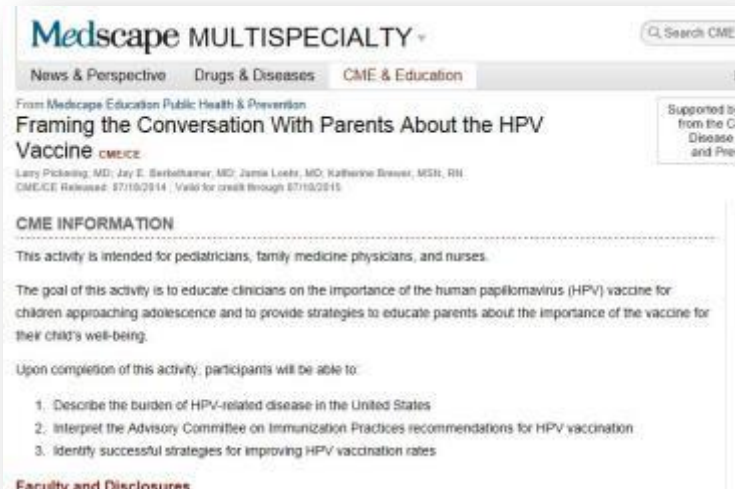
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- C. Tell parent about the vaccinations that are mandatory for school entry and ask if they also want HPV vaccine.
- D. Ask parent if they want to get HPV vaccination for their child or wait until the child is older.



cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey

HPV PORTAL FOR PROVIDERS

Continuing Education



Factsheets for Parents in English & Spanish

La vacuna HPV para preadolescentes y adolescentes

¿Por qué mi hijo/hija necesita la vacuna HPV?

Algunos preadolescentes y adolescentes se pueden detectar los anticuerpos de la vacuna HPV.

¿DISEASES and the VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM

HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens

Why does my child need HPV vaccine?

This vaccine is for protection from most of the cancers caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. HPV is a very common virus that spreads between people when they have sexual contact with another person. About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year. HPV infection can cause cervical cancer in women and penis cancer in men. HPV can also cause anal cancer, throat cancer and genital warts in both men and women.

When should my child be vaccinated?

The HPV vaccine is recommended for preteen boys and girls at age 11 or 12 as they are protected before ever being exposed to the virus. If your teen hasn't gotten the vaccine yet, talk to their doctor about getting it for them as soon as possible.

The HPV vaccine is given in 3 shots. The second shot is given 1 or 2 months after the first shot. Then a third shot is given 6 months after the first shot. It is sure that your child gets all 3 shots for full protection.

What else should I know about HPV vaccine?

There are two HPV vaccines. Girls and young women should get either HPV vaccine to prevent cervical cancer. One of the HPV vaccines also protects against genital warts and anal cancer in both females and males. Boys should get this HPV vaccine to prevent anal cancer and genital warts. Girls can get this vaccine to prevent cervical cancer, anal cancer and genital warts.

Both HPV vaccines have been studied very carefully. These studies showed no serious safety concerns. Common, mild adverse events reported during these studies include:

- Some persons and teens might faint after getting vaccine or any shot. Preteens and teens should lie down when they get a shot and stay like that for 15 minutes after the shot. This can help prevent any injury that could happen while fainting.
- Serious side effects from the vaccine are very rare. It is important to tell the doctor about any severe allergies, including any vaccine is not recommended.

HPV vaccination is recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Society of Pediatricians.

How can I get help paying for the vaccine?

The Vaccine for Children (VFC) program provides HPV vaccine for children ages 18 and under in the United States. If you are not insured or under-insured, you may be eligible for the VFC program by going online to www.vfc.org or by calling 1-800-368-6677.

Where can I learn more?

For more information about the vaccine for preteens and teens, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/ or call 1-800-368-6677.

HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens

Also Known as Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

A parents, you do everything you can to protect your children's health for now and for the future. Today, there is a strong weapon to prevent several types of cancer in our kids: the HPV vaccine.

HPV and Cancer

HPV is short for Human Papillomavirus, a common virus. In the United States each year, there are about 17,000 women and 9,000 men affected by HPV-related cancer. Many of these cancers could be prevented with vaccination. In both women and men, HPV can cause anal cancer and mouth/throat (oropharyngeal) cancer. It can also cause cancers of the cervix, vulva and vagina in women; and cancer of the penis in men.

For women, screening is available to detect most cases of cervical cancer with a Pap smear. Unfortunately, there is no routine screening for other HPV-related cancers for women or men, and these cancers can cause pain, suffering, or even death. That is why a vaccine that prevents most of these types of

HPV vaccination is recommended for preteen girls and boys at age 11 or 12 years

HPV vaccine is also recommended for girls ages 13 through 26 years and for boys ages 13 through 21 years, who have not yet been vaccinated. So if your son or daughter hasn't started or finished the HPV vaccine series—it's not too late! Talk to their doctor about getting it.

Two vaccines—Gardasil® and Cervarix®—are available to prevent the 14 cancers and anal Gardasil also prevents genital warts. Both vaccines are given in 3 shots. Gardasil is given at ages 11 or 12, and Cervarix is given at ages 16 and 18.

Vacuna contra el VPH (Virus del papiloma humano)

Lo que usted necesita saber

1 ¿Qué es el VPH?

El VPH es el virus del papiloma humano. Es un virus muy común que se transmite por contacto sexual. El VPH puede causar cáncer de cuello uterino, cáncer de pene, cáncer de ano y verrugas genitales.

3 ¿Quién debe vacunarse contra el VPH y cuándo?

La vacuna contra el VPH se aplica como una serie de 3 dosis.

- 1.ª dosis: Ahora
- 2.ª dosis: De 1 a 2 meses después de la Dosis 1
- 3.ª dosis: 6 meses después de la Dosis 1

No se recomiendan dosis adicionales (refuerzos).

Aplicación rutinaria de la vacuna

- Esta vacuna contra el VPH se recomienda para niñas y niños de 11 a 12 años. Puede administrarse a partir de los 9 años.

¿Por qué se recomienda la vacuna contra el VPH a los 11 o 12 años?

La infección por el VPH es muy fácil de contractar, incluso con una sola pareja sexual. Por eso es importante recibir la vacuna contra el VPH antes de tener cualquier contacto sexual. Además, la respuesta a la vacuna es mejor a esta edad que a una edad mayor.

Vacuna de actualización

Esta vacuna se recomienda para las siguientes personas que no completaron la serie de 3 dosis:

- Mujeres de 13 a 26 años.
- Hombres de 13 a 21 años.

Esta vacuna puede aplicarse a hombres de 22 a 26 años que no hayan completado la serie de 3 dosis.

Se recomienda para hombres de hasta 26 años que tengan relaciones sexuales con hombres o cuyo sistema inmunológico esté debilitado a causa de una infección por VIH, otra enfermedad o medicamento.

La vacuna contra el VPH puede administrarse al mismo tiempo que otras vacunas.

2013 Vacunas recomendadas para los niños de los 7 años hasta los 18 años de edad

7 a 10 años	11 a 12 años	13 a 18 años
La vacuna Tdap	Tdap, Difteria, Tétanos (Tdap) Vacuna	La vacuna Tdap
La vacuna HPV (3 dosis)	La vacuna HPV (3 dosis)	La vacuna HPV
La vacuna meningocócica conjugada (MCV4) 1 dosis	La vacuna meningocócica conjugada (MCV4) 1 dosis	La vacuna meningocócica conjugada (MCV4) 1 dosis

2013 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

7-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-18 YEARS
Tdap	Tdap, Diphtheria, Tetanus (Tdap) Vaccine	Tdap
HPV	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)	HPV
MCV4	Conjugated Meningococcal Vaccine (MCV4) 1 Dose	MCV4 (1 Dose)

Footnotes:

- *Tdap vaccine is combination vaccine that is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the Tdap vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 11-12 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.
- **All 11 to 12 year olds — both girls and boys — should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related diseases. Before HPV vaccine (Gardasil® or Cervarix®) can be given to girls and young women, only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil®) can be given to boys and young men.
- ***Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV4 for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster shot between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if they miss out on the vaccine many times. Children under the age of 16 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.
- ****A single dose of Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) is recommended for children who are 11-16 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your health care provider about meningococcal vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for meningococcal disease.
- *****If you are a vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Find out more about this, and whether for all children of all ages. Consult your child's doctor or health care provider to find out if your child is at high risk for meningitis. Talk to your health care provider about Hepatitis vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for Hepatitis.

For more information, call toll-free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/>

YOU ARE THE KEY TO CANCER PREVENTION

HPV CANCER PREVENTION

- 1 HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION**
 HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that most commonly cause anal, cervical, oropharyngeal, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.
 Every year in the U.S., 27,000 people get cancer caused by HPV. That's 1 person every 20 minutes of every day, all year long.
 Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.
- 2 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.
- 3 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 13, 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

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11-12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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You're not opening the door to sex. You're closing the door to cancer.

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**Want to know when we have new
resources and tools?**

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our newsletter:**

PreteenVaccines@cdc.gov

**We can help provide speakers for grand rounds
and continuing education events, as well.**



HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION *And YOU are the key!*

Complete the program evaluation at <http://bit.do/HPVeval>
Receive continuing education credits at <http://bit.do/HPVCE>

*Note: You must complete the program evaluation to receive credit

#WeCanStopHPV

