

# If a parent were hesitant...

<b>Ask</b>	Clarify & restate their concerns to make sure you understand.
<b>Acknowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Emphasize it is the parents' decision.</li><li>•Be clear that you are concerned for the health of their child, not just public health safety.</li></ul>
<b>Advise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Allow time to discuss the pros and cons of vaccines.</li><li>•Be willing to discuss parents' ideas.</li><li>•Offer written resources for parents.</li></ul>
<b>Remember</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Declination is not final. The conversation can be revisited.</li><li>•End the conversation with <u>at least 1 action</u> you both agree on.</li></ul>



[cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey](https://cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey)

# HPV PORTAL FOR PROVIDERS

# Continuing Education



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**Communicating Safety and Efficacy of HPV Vaccine to Parents and Preadolescents** CME/CE

Supported by a contract from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 

Larry Pickering, MD, Jay E. Berbelkhamer, MD, Jamie Loefer, MD, Katherine Brewer, MSH, RN  
CME/CE Released: 07/10/2014 - Valid for credit through 07/10/2015

00:00/00:00



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From Medscape Education Public Health & Prevention

**Framing the Conversation With Parents About the HPV Vaccine** CME/CE

Supported by a contract from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 

Larry Pickering, MD, Jay E. Berbelkhamer, MD, Jamie Loefer, MD, Katherine Brewer, MSH, RN  
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**CME INFORMATION**

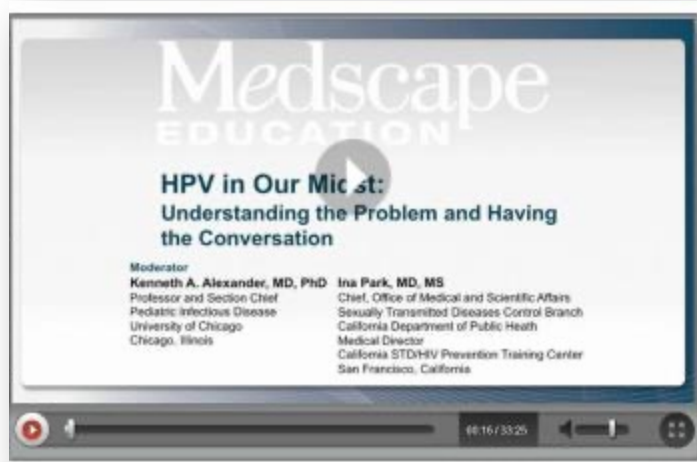
This activity is intended for pediatricians, family medicine physicians, and nurses.

The goal of this activity is to educate clinicians on the importance of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for children approaching adolescence and to provide strategies to educate parents about the importance of the vaccine for their child's well-being.

Upon completion of this activity, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the burden of HPV-related disease in the United States
2. Interpret the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations for HPV vaccination
3. Identify successful strategies for improving HPV vaccination rates

**Faculty and Disclosures**



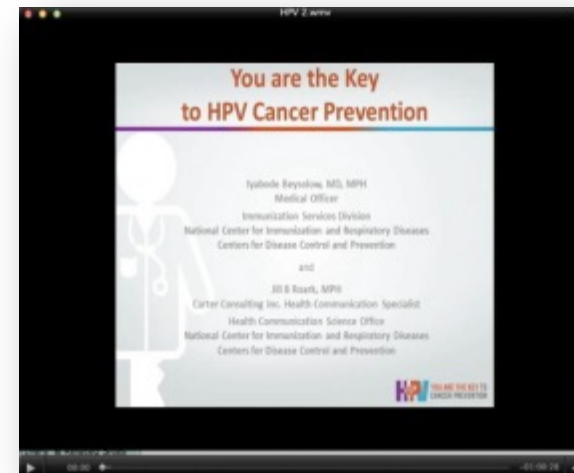
**Medscape EDUCATION**

**HPV in Our Midst:  
Understanding the Problem and Having the Conversation**

**Moderator**

<b>Kenneth A. Alexander, MD, PhD</b> Professor and Section Chief Pediatric Infectious Disease University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	<b>Ina Park, MD, MS</b> Chief, Office of Medical and Scientific Affairs Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Branch California Department of Public Health Medical Director California STD/HIV Prevention Training Center San Francisco, California
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00:16 / 33:25




**HPV 2 webinar**

**You are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention**

**Lyndee Bryson, MD, MPH**  
Medical Officer  
Immunization Services Division  
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

and

**Jill B. Roach, MPH**  
Carter Consulting Inc. Health Communication Specialist  
Health Communication Science Office  
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

 **YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION**

00:00 / 00:00

# Factsheets for Parents in English & Spanish

## La vacuna HPV para preadolescentes y adolescentes

INFORMACIÓN PARA LOS PADRES

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

## HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

**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 penile 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 so 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. A third shot is given 6 months after the first shot. Be 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:

- Redness, swelling, pain, itching, or bruising at the injection site.
- Fever, dizziness, or headache.
- Sore throat.
- Some preteens and teens might faint after getting the 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 injury that could happen if they faint.

Serious side effects from the vaccine are very rare. It is important to tell the doctor about any severe allergies, including an allergy to gelatin or yeast, if your child has one. The HPV vaccine is not recommended for children with severe allergies to gelatin or yeast.

HPV vaccination is recommended by the 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 Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides HPV vaccines for children ages 11 to 12 who are not insured or under-insured, American Indian or Alaska Native, or who live in a medically underserved area. You can find out more about the VFC program by going online to [www.vfc.gov](http://www.vfc.gov) or by talking to your doctor.

**Where can I learn more?**  
For more information about vaccines for preteens and teens, visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents) or call 1-800-339-0759.

## HPV Vaccines

also known as Human Papillomavirus

**As a parent, 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 cancers. 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 cancer 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 those 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 the vaccine.

Two vaccines—Gardasil<sup>®</sup> and Cervarix<sup>®</sup>—are available to prevent the 14 cancers and anal Gardasil<sup>®</sup> also prevents genital warts. Both vaccines are given in 3 shots. The first shot is given at age 11 or 12. The second and third shots are given 2 to 6 months after the first shot.

## DECLARACIÓN INFORMATIVA SOBRE LA VACUNA

### Vacuna contra el VPH (Virus del papiloma humano)

Lo que usted necesita saber

1. ¿Qué es el VPH?

El VPH es un virus que se transmite por contacto sexual. En los Estados Unidos, más de 14 millones de personas se infectan con el VPH cada año. El VPH puede causar cáncer cervical en las mujeres y cáncer de pene y cáncer de garganta en los hombres. El VPH también puede causar verrugas genitales.

2. ¿Por qué mi hijo/a necesita la vacuna contra el VPH?

La vacuna contra el VPH puede prevenir la mayoría de los tipos de cáncer que se causan por el VPH. La vacuna también puede prevenir las 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 contraer, 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 el 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	Tetanos, Difteria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine	La vacuna Tdap
La vacuna HPV (3 dosis)	La vacuna HPV (3 dosis)	La vacuna HPV
MCV4	La vacuna meningocócica conjugada (MCV4) 1 dosis	Dosis de la vacuna MCV4. Verse la referencia en la lista.

## 2013 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

7-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-18 YEARS
Tdap <sup>1</sup>	Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine	Tdap
MCV4	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses) <sup>2</sup>	HPV
	Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1 <sup>3</sup>	MCV4 Dose 1 <sup>3</sup>
	Polio Vaccine (Boosters) <sup>4</sup>	Polio Vaccine (Boosters) <sup>4</sup>
	Phenacoccal Vaccine <sup>5</sup>	Phenacoccal Vaccine <sup>5</sup>
	Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series <sup>6</sup>	Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series
	Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series	Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series
	Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series	Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series
	Meningococcal, Polio (MMOP) Vaccine Series	Meningococcal, Polio (MMOP) Vaccine Series
	Vaccine Update Series	Vaccine Update Series

<sup>1</sup> These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children when your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

<sup>2</sup> These shaded boxes indicate that the vaccine should be given if a child is at high risk for serious illness. See [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents) for more information.

<sup>3</sup> These shaded boxes indicate that the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health conditions that put them at high risk for serious illness. See [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/parents) for more information.

**FOOTNOTES**

<sup>1</sup> 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 7-10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.

<sup>2</sup> All 11- or 12-year-olds—both girls and boys—should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related diseases. Either HPV vaccine (Gardasil<sup>®</sup> or Cervarix<sup>®</sup>) can be given to girls and young women; only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil<sup>®</sup>) can be given to boys and young men.

<sup>3</sup> 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 dose 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 your teenager is about to move into a college or into a military barracks.

<sup>4</sup> Every 5 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a polio vaccine every year. Children under the age of 18 years may require even more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.

<sup>5</sup> A single dose of Phenacoccal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) is recommended for children who are 2-18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your health care provider about pneumococcal vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.

<sup>6</sup> Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Hepatitis A is a viral infection, with and a chronic infection for all children of all ages. If your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against HepA. Talk to your health care provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.

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

**CDC** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
**EDC** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
**American Academy of Pediatrics**  
**AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS**



## HPV vaccination is the best protection against certain cancers caused by HPV.


Estimated U.S. Cases Every Year<sup>1,2</sup>

- Cervical Cancer**  
Just the tip of the iceberg.  
11,100  
Cervical cancer is the only type of cancer caused by HPV that has a recommended screening test to detect it at an early stage.
- Cervical Precancers**  
196,000  
While screening can detect precancers before they turn into cancer, treatment for these precancers can lead to problems getting pregnant and problems during pregnancy.
- Other Cancers Caused by HPV**  
There are no recommended screening tests for these 5 cancers, so they may not be detected until they cause serious health problems.
  - 14,800 Back of the throat
  - 6,900 Anus
  - 2,900 Vulva
  - 900 Penis
  - 700 Vagina

HPV vaccination at ages 11-12 could **PREVENT OVER 90%** of these cancers.

Sources:  
1. [https://www.cdc.gov/ncncd/ncps/ncps/ncps.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/ncncd/ncps/ncps/ncps/ncps.htm)  
2. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/0000a0000a.htm>

For additional information, visit [www.cdc.gov/HPV](http://www.cdc.gov/HPV)



**HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION**  
Last updated NOVEMBER 2022  
PK030338

Free posters available for ordering in the following sizes: 8.5x11, 11x7, 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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens)




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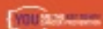
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[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens)



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

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to your child's doctor about vaccinating your 11-12 year old against HPV.

[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens)



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# LET'S CONNECT



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