

2018 Human Papillomavirus Vaccination TIP SHEET

HPV Vaccination is a HEDIS metrics *:

HEDIS Denominator: *Both male and female* adolescents by 13 years

HEDIS Numerator: 3 doses of HPV vaccine

CDC New Recommendation for HPV Vaccination

- Administer a 2–dose series of HPV vaccine between the patient's 9th and 13th birthday (for both males and females).
- Administer HPV vaccine to all adolescents through age 18 years who were not previously adequately vaccinated. The number of recommended doses is based on age at administration of the first dose.
 - For persons initiating vaccination before age 15, the recommended immunization schedule is 2 doses of HPV vaccine at 0 and at 6–12 months.
 - For persons initiating vaccination at age 15 years or older, the recommended immunization schedule is 3 doses of HPV vaccine at 0, 1–2, and 6 months.
- A vaccine dose administered at a shorter interval should be re-administered at the recommended interval.
 - In a 2–dose schedule of HPV vaccine, the minimum interval is 5 months between the first and second dose. If the second dose is administered at a shorter interval, a third dose should be administered a minimum of 12 weeks after the second dose and a minimum of 5 months after the first dose.
 - In a 3–dose schedule of HPV vaccine, the minimum intervals are 4 weeks between the first and second dose, 12 weeks between the second and third dose, and 5 months between the first and third dose. If a vaccine dose is administered at a shorter interval, it should be re-administered after another minimum interval has been met since the most recent dose

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Facts

- In the USA each year, there are approximately 19,000 women and 12,000 men affected by HPV-related cancers. HPV is in girls and women 9 through 26 years of age, GARDASIL 9 is so common that almost every person who is sexually-active will get HPV at some time in their life if they don't get the help to protect against:
 - Cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancers
 - Precancerous cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal lesions
 - Genital warts
- In boys and men 9 through 26 years of age, GARDASIL 9 helps protect against:
 - Precancerous anal lesions and anal cancers
 - Genital warts
- HPV vaccination does not:
 - Remove the need for cervical cancer screening; women should still get routine cervical cancer screening.
 - Protect the person getting a disease that is caused by other types of HPV not covered by the vaccine, other viruses or bacteria
 - Treat HPV infection
 - Protect the person getting HPV types that he/she may already have

Provider and Staff Tips to Improve Screening Rates

- Educate parents/caregivers and teens regarding risk with HPV
- The CDC suggests: **Consider telling parents that HPV vaccination is about cancer prevention: cervical, vaginal, vulvar, and anal**
 - HPV can cause cancers (anal, mouth/throat, penis, cervix, vulva and vagina)
 - Almost all sexually active people will get HPV at some time in their lives, though most will never even know it.
 - The best way to remember to complete the vaccine series is to make all vaccination appointments at the time of the first vaccination.
- Educate parents/caregivers and teens about vaccine safety
 - HPV vaccine has been studied very carefully and continues to be monitored for safety.
 - No serious safety concerns have been linked to the HPV vaccine

* HEDIS recommendation differs from ACIP/CDC