

START

Recording



# HPV Vaccinations: A Community Health Worker's Role ECHO Series

## Session 7 Implementation Science: Community Health Workers as HPV Vaccination Champions

Wednesday, October 25, 2023

12-1:15pm PST



# ECHO Disclosures



Each ECHO session will be recorded and will be posted to a publicly-facing website



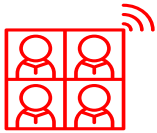
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Today's materials will be made available on the [ACS ECHO website](#)



Please type your full name, the full name of your organization, and e-mail in the chat box



This ECHO session takes place on the Zoom platform. To review Zoom's privacy policy, please visit [zoom.us/privacy](https://zoom.us/privacy)



**Remember: Do NOT share any personal health information (PHI) about any patient.** This includes but not limited to patient name, date of birth, address, occupation, name of friends/family, and any other identifiable features (including scars, tattoos, hair/eye color)

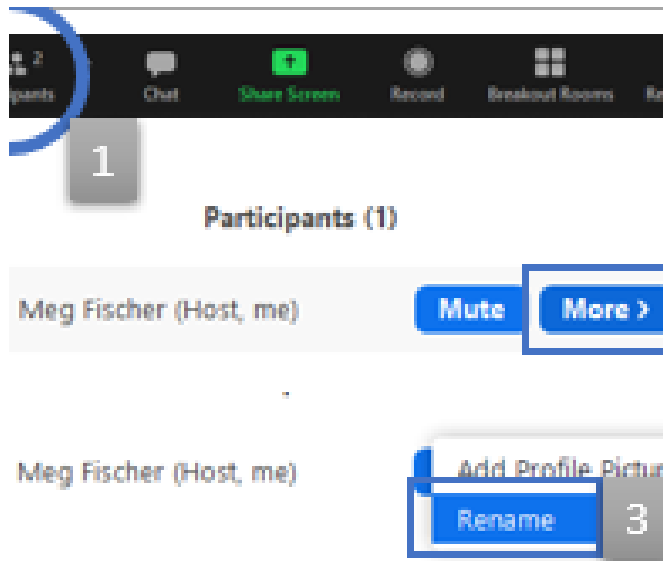


This ECHO is made possible through funding from Merck, for the purpose of Mission: HPV Cancer Free Quality Improvement Initiative.



Need assistance with Zoom? Please directly chat Allison, Alyssa, Ashley, Jenny, or Troy for assistance

# Zoom Essentials

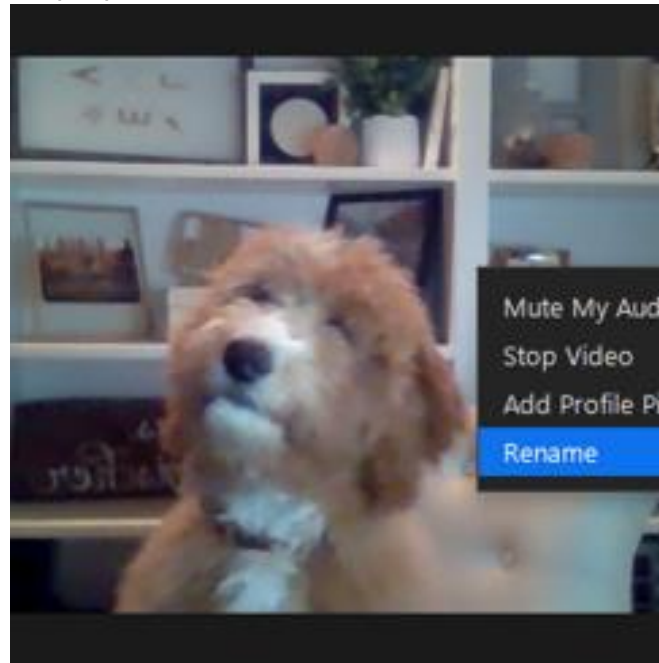


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Open the Participants box, hover over your name and select More. Select Rename from the options list and update your name to include your first and last name for attendance purposes..

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If you move your mouse around on your screen you should see two options appear in the bottom left corner: Mute and Video. By clicking on the microphone, you can mute and unmute your audio. By clicking on start video or stop video you can turn your camera on and off.

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The following presenter has/have disclosed the following relationship with an ineligible entity:

- Ashley Lach, MHA, CPHQ
  - *Grant/Research Support: Merck*
- Allison Rosen, MS
  - *Consultant: Bayer Oncology*

All other presenters, planners, or anyone in a position to control the content of this continuing medical education activity have indicated that neither they nor their spouse/legally recognized domestic partner has any financial relationships with commercial interests related to the content of this activity.



In your small groups, please share the following:

- Name
- Organization
- One action you're going to take following participation in this series.

## Introductions



**Breakout check-in:** what is one action you're going to take because of participating in this ECHO series?



**Group Photo Time: Halloween Theme!**



# Today's Agenda

- 1 Housekeeping & Introductions**  
7 minutes
- 2 Agenda & Session Overview**  
2 minutes
- 3 Didactic Presentation**  
20 minutes
- 4 Didactic Q&A**  
5 minutes
- 5 Case Presentation: Denise Davidson**  
15 minutes
- 6 Survey Game**  
20 minutes
- 7 Closing remarks, Wrap-Up & Post-Session Survey Poll**  
3 minutes

# Learning Objectives



1

Participants will be able to demonstrate ways CHW's can be HPV champions in their communities.

2

Participants will review reliable HPV resources to use with parents and patients.



Welcome To

# Liz Partida, CHW

For the last 3 years, Liz has been the Cancer Care and Prevention Coordinator at Community Health Alliance. She has been working with underserved communities within the Reno/Sparks area to achieve decreased cancer rates by providing timely and low-cost screening, patient navigation and cancer prevention vaccines. Liz has seven years of experience working in non-profit medical centers and working along providers to achieve better health outcomes.

[Connect with Liz](#)



# REVIEW THE ROLE OF CHW'S

- 1** Provide culturally appropriate health education on topics related to chronic disease prevention, physical activity, and nutrition
- 2** Advocate for underserved individuals or communities to receive services and resources to address health needs
- 3** Collect data and relay information to stakeholders to inform programs and policies
- 4** Provide informal counseling, health screenings, and referrals
- 5** Build community capacity to address health issues
- 6** Address social determinants of health



# REVIEW THE ROLE OF CHW'S

- 1** Create connections between vulnerable populations and healthcare providers
- 2** Help patients navigate healthcare and social service systems
- 3** Manage care and care transitions for vulnerable populations
- 4** Reduce social isolation among patients
- 5** Determine eligibility and enroll individuals in health insurance plans
- 6** Ensure cultural competence among healthcare providers serving vulnerable populations
- 7** Educate healthcare providers and stakeholders about community health needs



*“Implementation science is the scientific study of methods to promote the systematic uptake of **research findings and other evidence-based practices into routine practice**, and, hence, to **improve the quality and effectiveness of health services.**”*

Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4573926/>

# BECOME AN HPV CHAMPION

# Quality Improvement

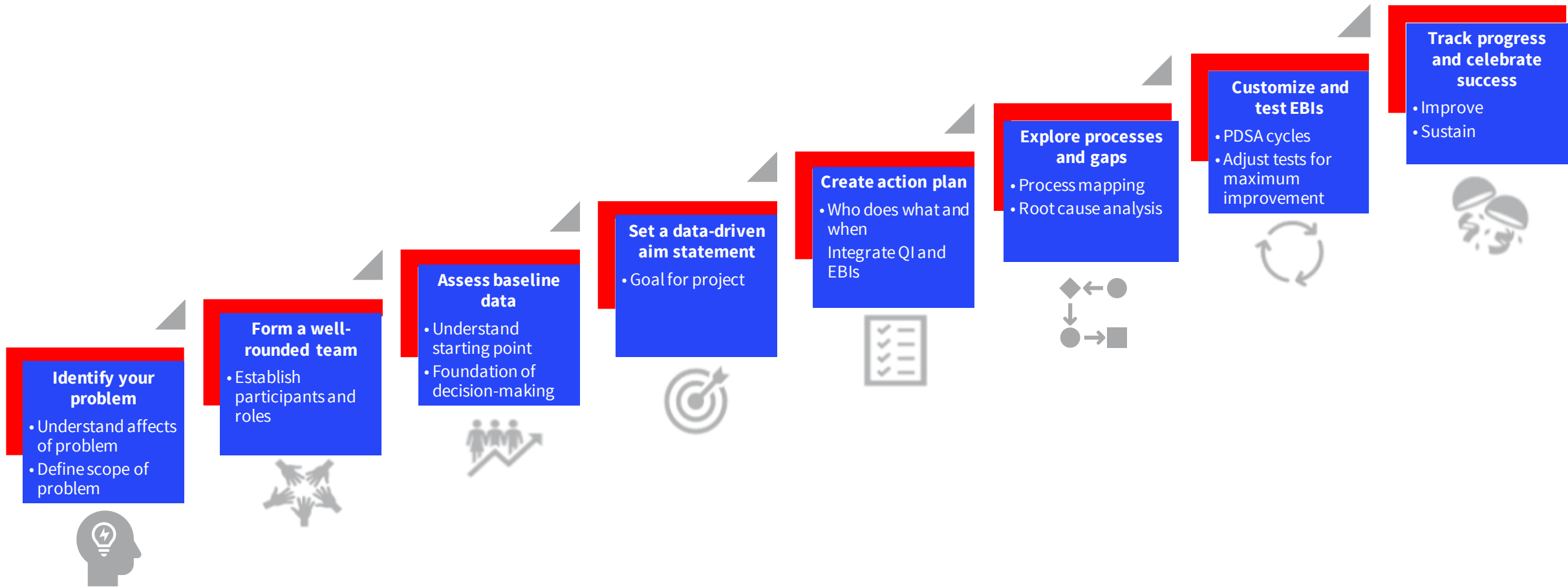
Quality improvement, as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, is **the framework used to systematically improve care.**

Quality improvement seeks to **standardize processes and structure to reduce variation, achieve predictable results,** and **improve outcomes** for patients, healthcare systems, and organizations.



# Project Components

## ACS Prevention and Screening Interventions



# Start With Data

- Review last 12–24 months of data
- Assess by geography, age, provider, if applicable
- Discuss systems and provider-level data
- Consider vaccine registry interoperability



# Aim Statement:

## Where do we want to go?

Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realistic	Timely	Inclusive	Equitable
<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>E</b>
What do you want to do?	How will you know when you've reached it?	Is it in your power to accomplish it?	Can you realistically achieve it?	When exactly do you want to accomplish it?	Is it inclusive of those most impacted?	Does it promote health equity?



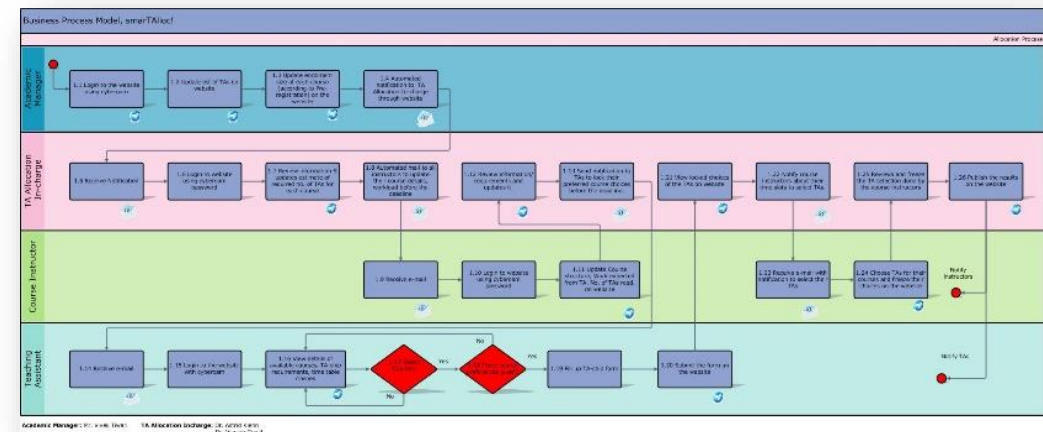
# What is process mapping?

A diagram that visually displays a series of events, activities, or steps that occur within a given process

You don't learn to process map, you process map to learn!

## Diabetes Process Mapping

1. Pt. calls to make appt (less than one month in advance)
2. Appt made with PCP if possible or other provider (not team based)
3. At appt, Clerk registers pt
4. Clerks ask if client is diabetic
5. Clerk adds labels and face sheet and puts in red outguide
6. Clerk places in box
7. Clerk notifies MA that pt arrived
8. MA retrieves outguide
9. MA calls pt back
10. MA does vital signs
11. MA takes client to room
12. MA finishes checking client in exam room
  - Asks for SMG (self management goal)
  - MA retrieves encounter automatic diabetic report card
  - Report card to pt (either by MA or provider)
  - MA reviews encounter to check for DM preventive tests
  - Foot exam and A1C but not eye exams
  - Circle A1C if out of range or not in 1 year (sometimes done)



# Cause & Effect



**HELP TEAMS EXPLORE CAUSES  
CONTRIBUTING TO A CERTAIN  
EFFECT OR OUTCOME.**



**HELPS TEAMS IDENTIFY  
AREAS FOR  
IMPROVEMENT.**



**CAN HAPPEN  
INDEPENDENTLY OR BUILT  
UPON BY ANOTHER TOOL**



DATA/REPORTS	STAFF TRAINING	MOTHER NATURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Using web IZ</li> <li>⇒ <u>Patient not established with CHA on reports</u></li> <li>⇒ EBO—incorrect numbers</li> <li>⇒ Backlogged with vaccine clinics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ MA training—code verification</li> <li>⇒ Pulling vaccines to <u>ecw</u> chart</li> <li>⇒ Understaffed</li> <li>⇒ Lack of <u>ecw</u> training</li> <li>⇒ Lack of WEBIZ training</li> <li>⇒ New staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ WCSD not requiring HPV in vaccine forms</li> <li>⇒ <u>Antivaxers</u></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Lack of time</li> <li>⇒ Lack of education of staff and patients</li> <li>⇒ No follow up notification</li> <li>⇒ Starting at age 9</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ WEB IZ and <u>ecw</u> not merging</li> <li>⇒ Lack of access to vaccine information</li> <li>⇒ Lack of understanding</li> <li>⇒ CDSS does not notify vaccinations due</li> </ul>
WORKFLOW		EMR

# Evidence-based Interventions

Evidence-based interventions are approaches to prevention or treatment that are peer-reviewed, **documented empirical evidence of effectiveness** by research and evaluation.

# QI & EBIs go hand in hand

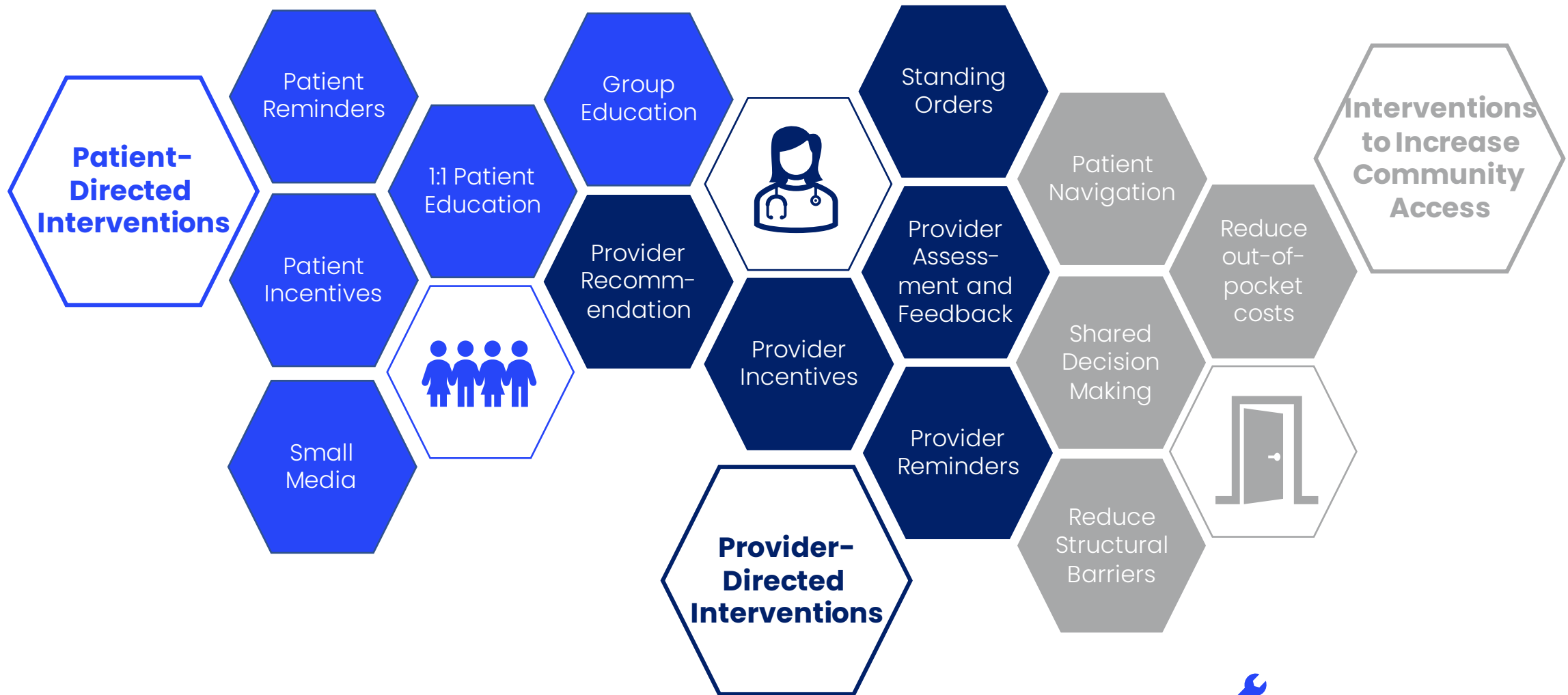
**Quality improvement (QI)** is the **process** that leads to continuous improvement of healthcare services.

**Evidence-based Interventions (EBIs)** are **strategies** that can be effective at increasing cancer prevention efforts.








# Interventions are best when done in combination





















# Community Preventive Task Force: Effective Vaccination Interventions

## CPSTF FINDINGS ON VACCINATION

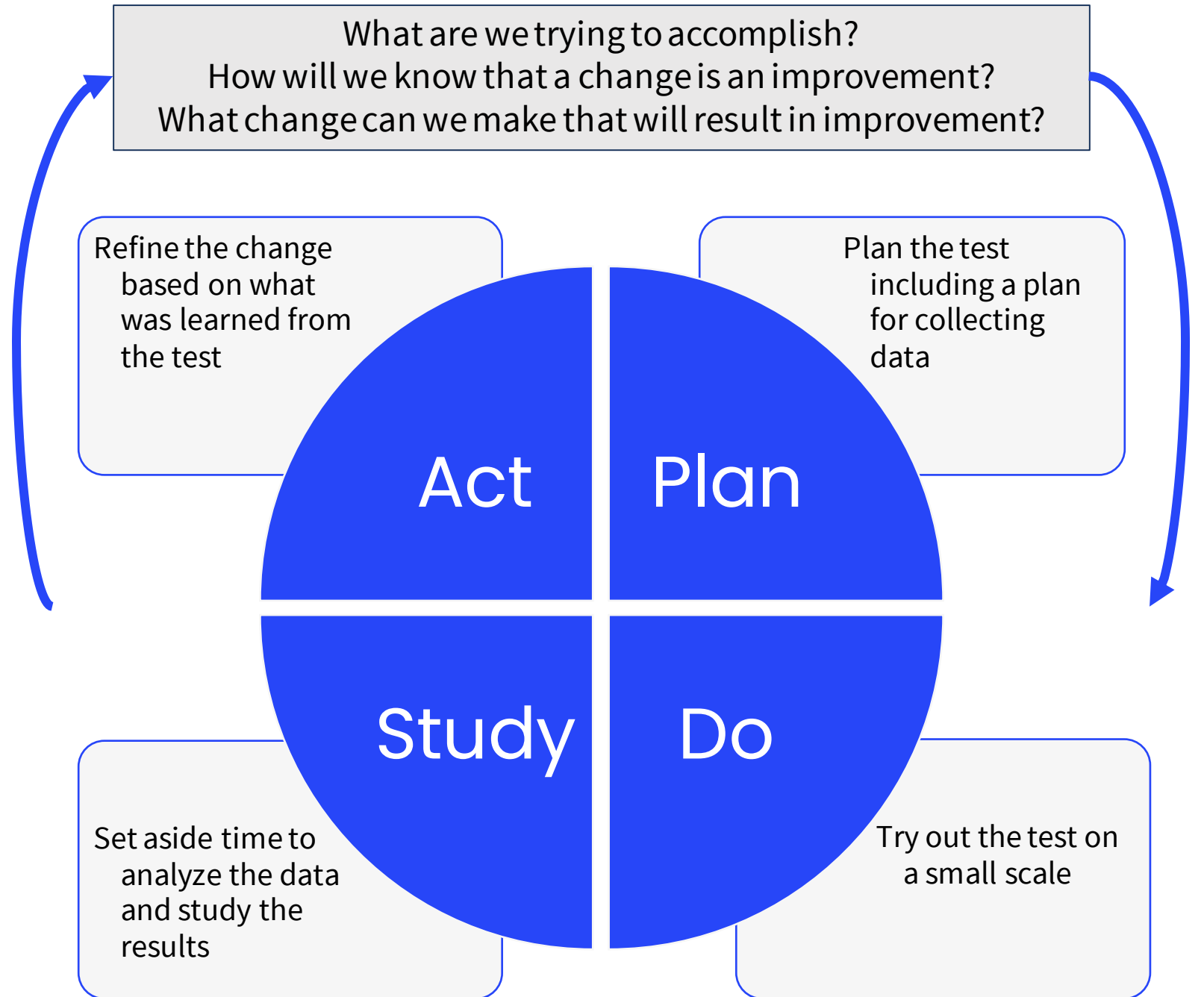
The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) has released the following findings on what works in public health to improve vaccination rates. These findings are compiled in The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide) and listed in the table below. Use the findings to identify intervention strategies you could use for your community.

Legend for CPSTF Findings:  Recommended  Insufficient Evidence  Recommended Against (See detailed description on the next page.)

INTERVENTION	CPSTF FINDING
<b>ENHANCING ACCESS TO VACCINATION SERVICES</b>	
Home visits to increase vaccination rates	
Reducing client out-of-pocket costs	
Vaccination programs in schools and organized child care centers	
Vaccination programs in WIC settings	
<b>INCREASING COMMUNITY DEMAND FOR VACCINATIONS</b>	
Client-held paper immunization records	
Client or family incentive rewards	
Client reminder and recall systems	
Clinic-based education when used alone	
Community-based interventions implemented in combination	
Community-wide education when used alone	
Monetary sanction policies	
Vaccination requirements for child care, school, and college attendance	
<b>PROVIDER- OR SYSTEM-BASED INTERVENTIONS</b>	
Health care system-based interventions implemented in combination	
Immunization information systems	
Provider assessment and feedback	
Provider education when used alone	
Provider reminders	
Standing orders	

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides administrative, scientific, and technical support for CPSTF.

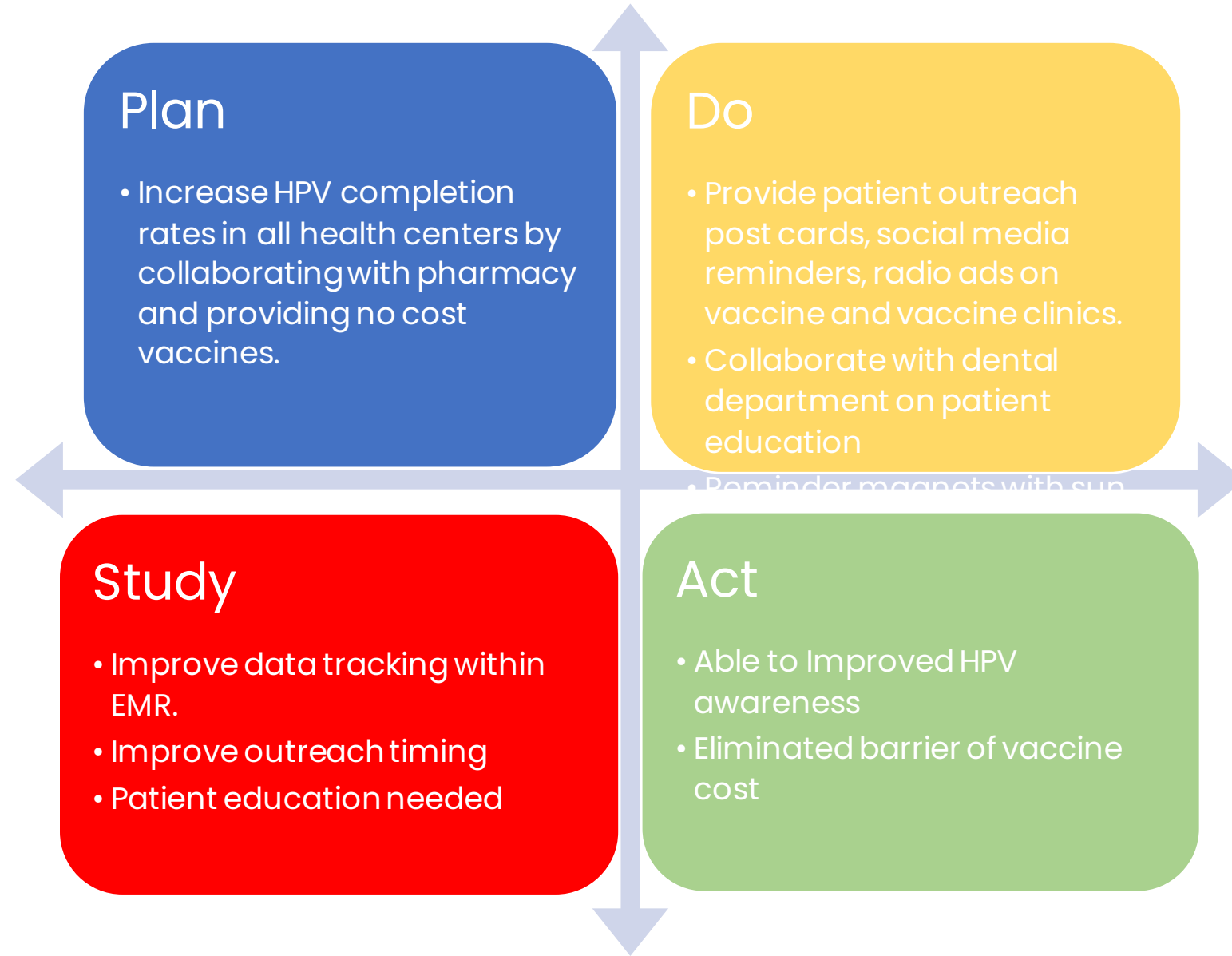
# Plan, Do, Study, Act Cycles



Source:



# Community Health Alliance



# CHA HPV Vaccination Data Results (2022)

	Total eligible patients	Baseline initiation rate	Initiation patients	Baseline completion rate	Completion patients
9-10 year olds	2150	12.0%	267	1.0%	15
11-12 year olds	2164	66.0%	1426	28.0%	613
13 year olds	1345	80.0%	1082	56.0%	758
	5659				
	Total eligible patients	Mid-point initiation rate	Initiation patients	Mid-point completion rate	Completion patients
9-10 year olds	2154	12.1%	261	1.6%	34
11-12 year olds	2170	57.3%	1243	24.3%	527
13 year olds	1352	83.7%	1131	55.6%	752
	5676				
	Total eligiblbe patients	Final initiation rate	Initiation patients	Final completion rate	Completion patients
9-10 year olds	2116	11.8%	250	1.1%	24
11-12 year olds	2221	58.3%	1295	32.9%	731
13 year olds	1415	80.0%	1132	52.0%	736
	5752				

# KEY RESOURCES

# Cancer.org/hpv



## Don't Wait to Vaccinate

**DID YOU KNOW...** Doctors recommend that girls and boys get vaccinated against HPV at age 11 or 12. The series should be completed by age 13.

**Age Matters**  
When you vaccinate your child on time, you help protect them from HPV cancers. The HPV vaccine is most effective when given at age 11 or 12. Cancer protection decreases as age at vaccination increases.

**Cancer Prevention Goes Down with Delayed Vaccination**

**Early** Ages 9-10: 90% protection  
**On Time** Ages 11-12: 90% protection  
**Critical** Ages 13-14: 85% protection  
**Late Chance** Ages 15-26: 55% protection

## Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers

**HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.**  
We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.

**The HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.**  
HPV vaccination helps prevent 6 types of cancers.

**Don't wait to vaccinate.**  
The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.

**HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection.**  
Scientists and health organizations around the world closely monitor HPV vaccine safety and have found it to be safe and effective. HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Learn more at [cancer.org/hpv](http://cancer.org/hpv), and talk to your child's doctor about the HPV vaccine.

## Take a shot at cancer!

Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

**HPV is a serious problem.**  
The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.

**PREVENTION MATTERS!**  
HPV infection has no treatment, but a vaccine can help prevent it.

**HPV VACCINATION CAN PREVENT MOST OF THESE CANCERS:**  
Cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women; Penile cancer in men; Anal cancer in men and women; Oropharyngeal cancer.

**HPV IS VERY COMMON.**  
Eight out of 10 people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

**HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION.**  
HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers.

## HPV VACS

Vaccinate Adolescents against Cancers

**JUST THE FACTS FOR PROVIDERS**

**FACT 1** HPV vaccination is safe.

Scientists from the CDC, the FDA, and other organizations in the US and around the world continue to monitor and report any adverse events and side effects related to HPV vaccines. Monitoring in 2008 revealed that most side effects related to HPV vaccines were mild and were similar to those seen with any other vaccine. Several studies from 2011-2013 looking at more than four million women and girls who were vaccinated show that there is no relationship between HPV vaccines and autoimmune disorders, blood clots, or other serious disorders.

**TALKING POINT:** More than 270 million doses of vaccine have been distributed worldwide, with more than 122 million doses in the US. Like with all vaccines, HPV vaccine safety is constantly monitored, and these studies continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe. All medications and vaccines can have side effects. Common side effects from the HPV vaccine are mild and can include headache, pain, and soreness in the arm where the vaccine was given.

**FACT 2** HPV vaccination does NOT cause fertility issues.

There is no evidence that HPV vaccination causes fertility or reproductive problems. HPV vaccination can actually help protect fertility by preventing genital warts or problems related to the treatment of cervical cancer. It's possible that treatment for cervical cancer could have a woman unable to have children. It's also possible that treatment for cervical pre-cancer could put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix, which could cause preterm delivery or other problems.

**TALKING POINT:** There are no data to suggest that getting the HPV vaccine will have a negative effect on future fertility. In fact, getting vaccinated and protecting against cervical cancer can help ensure a woman's ability to get pregnant and have healthy babies.



# Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



[A-Z Index](#)

Search  Vaccines site

[Advanced Search](#)

## Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

Vaccines & Preventable Diseases Home > Vaccines by Disease > Human Papillomavirus (HPV)



Home > Vaccines & Preventable Diseases

Home

Vaccines by Disease

Recommended Vaccines Needed by Age

Related Links

[Vaccines & Immunizations](#)

## Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Information for Clinicians

CDC recommends HPV vaccination for children at ages 11 or 12 years to protect against HPV infections that can cause some cancers later in life. Vaccination can be started at age 9 and is recommended through age 26 years for those who did not get adequately vaccinated when they were younger. Research shows that healthcare professionals are parents' most trusted source of information about the HPV vaccine. CDC encourages healthcare professionals to [recommend HPV vaccination in the same way and on the same day](#) that they recommend other vaccines for adolescents.

[Ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates \[1 page\]](#)



### You Call the Shots



[You Call the Shots](#) is an interactive, web-based immunization training course. It

### HPV Vaccine Recommendations

ACIP recommendations, general precautions and contraindications, pregnancy precautions, safety of HPV vaccine

### About HPV Vaccines

HPV vaccine composition, immunogenicity, and efficacy

### Storage and Handling

Best practices for HPV vaccine

### Talking to Parents about HPV Vaccine

Recommend HPV vaccination in the same way and on the same day as all adolescent vaccines. You can say, "Have your child get all the vaccines they need to help protect them from preventable HPV cancers and other diseases. Do you have any questions?" Taking the time to listen and understand parents' concerns can help you respond to their concerns more effectively.

- Why does my child need HPV vaccine?** HPV vaccine is important because it prevents infections that can cause cancer. There's why we need to start the shot same today.
- How do you know the vaccine works?** Studies continue to prove HPV vaccination works extremely well, decreasing the number of children and HPV precancers in young people since it has been available.
- Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?** Vaccines protect your child before they are exposed to a disease. That's why we get the HPV vaccine earlier rather than later, to protect them long before they are ever exposed. Also, if your child gets the shot now, they will only need two shots. If you wait until your child is older, they may end up needing three shots.
- Why do they need the HPV vaccine?** HPV vaccination can help prevent some infections that can lead to cancers of the penis, anal, and back of the throat or cervix.
- Are all of these vaccines actually necessary?** Strongly recommended each of these vaccines and as all experts at the CDC and other major medical organizations. (Should every requirement be developed to public health and safety, but don't always reflect the most current medical recommendations for your child's health.)
- Some HPV infections can cause cancer—like cancer of the cervix or in the back of the throat—we can protect your child from these cancers in the future by getting the HPV shot today.**
- HPV is a very common infection in women and men that can cause cancer. Getting the vaccine same today will help protect your child from these cancers and diseases caused by HPV.**
- Studies tell us that getting HPV vaccine doesn't make kids more likely to start having sex. I think that's why it's so important that all kids get HPV vaccine, and I recommend we get your child her first HPV shot today.**
- Yes, HPV vaccination is very safe. Like any medication, vaccines can cause side effects including pain, swelling, or redness where the shot was given. That's normal for HPV vaccine. Most kids get a shot in a day or two. Sometimes kids feel better after they get the shot. They should be equal if they feel better. We'll have your child only need two after the shot to help protect her later.**
- There is no evidence available to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility. However, someone who develops an HPV precancer or cancer could require treatment that would limit their ability to have children.**
- What diseases are caused by HPV?**
- Is my child really at risk for HPV?**
- I'm worried my child will think that getting the vaccine makes it OK to have sex.**
- I'm nervous about the safety of HPV vaccine. Can you prove it's safe?**
- Can HPV vaccine cause infertility in my child?**

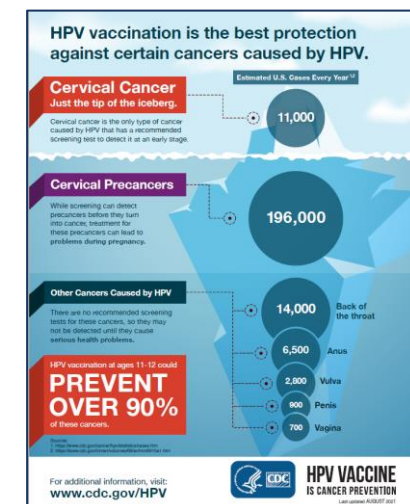
For more information, visit [cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations](http://cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations)

### HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

- HPV vaccination prevents cancer.** Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 13 million people, including teens, each year. 100 million HPV infections go away on their own. Infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, about 36,000 new and serious cancers in men are caused by HPV. HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing. The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus and is not infectious, meaning it cannot cause HPV infection or cancer.
- HPV vaccination is safe.** HPV vaccine has more than 128 million doses distributed in the United States. HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 15 years of monitoring and research. As all of approved vaccines, CDC and FDA closely monitor the safety of HPV vaccines. Any observed safety concerns are reported to health officials, healthcare professionals, and the public. Data continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe and effective.
- HPV vaccination works.** The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced in the U.S. in 2006, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 88 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that boys receive an increasing number of genital precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer).
- HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection.** Studies show that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long-lasting. People who received HPV vaccination remained protected from the virus for more than 10 years, with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.
- HPV vaccination can have side effects.** Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can have side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling at the site where the shot is given. Dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, are more common among adolescents. To prevent fainting and ensure that fainting, anyone receiving HPV vaccine should be seated or lying down during vaccination and for 15 minutes after getting the shot.
- HPV vaccination doesn't negatively affect fertility.** HPV vaccine does not cause fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers and precancers. People who develop a cancer caused by HPV will need treatment that can sometimes limit their ability to have children, such as hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation. Treatment for cervical precancer could also put women at risk for problems with their cervix, which can sometimes cause fertility problems.

**How can I get help paying for vaccines?**  
The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger, who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. Learn more at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/vfc-detailed.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/vfc-detailed.html)





# HPV Roundtable Resource: Start at 9 Campaign

**Why Age 9?**  
FACT SHEET

Recent data in the United States... it is estimated that nearly 50,000 individuals are diagnosed with cancer caused by an HPV infection... human papillomavirus (HPV) cannot be treated, but there is a vaccine that can prevent its acquisition and further spread... if initiated prior to exposure, HPV vaccination is a critical preventive tool... subsequent studies and evidence also appear to show that girls who receive their first dose of recommended ages... Because cancer prevention decisions at this age of vaccination decisions, it is important to start early.

**Why Age 9?**  
Initiating the HPV vaccination series at age 9 is recommended by the American Cancer Society, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the National HPV Infection Research Program... Pediatric guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention... and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices... An HPV vaccination series is recommended at age 9 to 11 years old... that the HPV vaccine can be given starting at age 9.

**Recommended Vaccination Schedule Guidelines**

- Two Doses:** Add a 2nd dose 6-12 months apart
- Three Doses:** Add a 2nd dose 1-2 months after the first dose, and a 3rd dose 6-12 months after the second dose
- Critical Ages:** Add a 2nd dose 6-12 months after the first dose, and a 3rd dose 6-12 months after the second dose

**Benefits:**

- Results in a strong immune response to the HPV vaccine
- Decreases requests for extra vaccines that are "required" for school
- Has been shown to increase vaccination rates
- Increases the likelihood of vaccination prior to first HPV exposure
- Decreases the number of administrative visits per visit
- Has been shown to be highly acceptable to systems, providers, and parents

**Of cancers prevented:**

The HPV vaccine has been shown to prevent 11 types of cancer and precancerous lesions... The HPV vaccine is safe and effective... with no long-term side effects... In fact, 100 studies conducted among 13 million people in 16 countries have shown that there have been no serious side effects other than what might be typical of all vaccines (i.e., allergic reactions, fevers).

**Protect your child's health and wellness. Get HPV Vaccines today at Age 9. Schedule Your Child's Visit.**

Age 9 Sell Sheet

**Protect Your Preteen/Teen with Vaccines**

Protect them from serious diseases including meningitis, tetanus, whooping cough, flu, and more.

**Check Off the Routine School Age Vaccines**

By 4 years old

- Hep B - Hepatitis B
- DTaP - Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (whooping cough)
- PCV - Pneumococcal Polysaccharide
- Hib - Haemophilus influenzae type b
- MMR - Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
- Varicella - Chickenpox

9 years old

- HPV - 2 doses, 6-12 months apart

11 years old

- MCVII
- Hep - 2 doses, 4-6 months apart

16 years old

- MCVII
- A&T (shot Measles - 2 doses, 1 month apart)

Every child 9 months and older should get the second flu vaccine!

**HPV Vaccination - Start at Age 9**

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_ Medical # \_\_\_\_\_

Vaccinate your child starting at age 9 to protect them from human papillomavirus (HPV) cancers. Keep this card with you to ensure your kids are vaccinated on time. Record the dates on the back side of this card.

**Record of HPV Vaccinations**

Dose 1 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Clinic \_\_\_\_\_

Dose 2 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Clinic \_\_\_\_\_

Dose 3 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Clinic \_\_\_\_\_

3 doses if initiated at or after age 15

For more information, visit [www.health.ny.gov/vaccines/immunization](http://www.health.ny.gov/vaccines/immunization)

**HPV Vaccine: It's Cancer Prevention**

Who? All kids (both boys and girls) should get the vaccine starting at age 9.

What? The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is a cancer prevention vaccine.

Why?

- The HPV vaccine prevents 4 different cancers (cervical, throat, vaginal, penile) and anal.
- The HPV vaccine prevents most genital warts.
- The HPV vaccine is safe and effective, with no long-term side effects.
- HPV vaccine has been given to more than 75 million and provides long-lasting protection.

When?

On Time  
Age 9  
2 Doses  
6-12 months apart

**HPV Vaccination Education Toolkit INSIDE!**

Age 9 Provider Toolkits



# National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

## Resource Library

**Resource Library**

Search:  Showing Results: 304 of 304 [Submit a Resource](#)

**Filter & Sort**

Sort By

- Alphabetically
- Newest Added

View Only

- HPV Roundtable Product

Audience

- Cancer Control

**2022 Teen Vaccine Clinic Flyer**

This flyer is intended for use by clinicians in your waiting rooms. We have several versions to best suit your printing needs.

- HPV Roundtable 2022 Poster (PRINT with CROP MARKS)
- HPV Roundtable 2022 Poster (PRINT)
- HPV Roundtable 2022 Poster (WEB)

Organization: The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

[View This Resource](#) [HPV Roundtable Product](#)

## Clinic Posters

### Protect Your Preteen/Teen with Vaccines

Protect them from serious diseases including HPV cancers, meningitis, tetanus, whooping cough, flu, and COVID-19.

- AGES 9 - 10**
  - HPV dose 1 (human papillomavirus)
  - HPV dose 2 (6 - 12 months after dose 1)
- AGES 11 - 12**
  - Meningitis dose 1 (MenACWY)
  - Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis)
  - HPV (if 2 doses haven't been given)
- AGE 16**
  - Meningitis dose 2 (MenACWY)
  - Meningitis B series (MenB)
- YEARLY**
  - Flu (seasonal influenza)

*Preteens and teens should stay up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccine to help protect them from COVID-19.*

National HPV Vaccination Roundtable

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## Action Guides

Clinician & Support Staff Guides

- Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination in Your Practice: An Action Guide for Physicians, Physical Assistants, and Nurse Practitioners
- Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination in Your Practice: An Action Guide for Nurses and Medical Assistants
- Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination: An Action Guide for Dental Health Care Providers
- Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination in Your Practice: An Action Guide for Office Administrative Staff



**WHY WE NEED TO  
TAKE ACTION**

# Potential Consequences:

COVID-19 recovery may **take 3-10 years**  
for HPV vaccination

**IF WE DON'T TAKE ACTION**

**8.4 million  
doses missed**

**DURING THE PANDEMIC**

2020–Jan. 2023

# Bad news story:

For the first time in 10 years, HPV vaccination initiation did not increase among adolescents aged 13–17 years per NIS-Teen 2022 survey.

Between 2019–2021, only

**38%**

of NV adolescents  
were fully vaccinated  
by their 13<sup>th</sup> birthday.

*“In contrast to vaccination coverage, the **burden of HPV-related mortality** in the U.S. far surpasses the mortality from tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, and meningococcal disease combined.”*

Source: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/21645515.2022.2146434>





# Post-Session Poll

Are you planning to use this materials in your work as a CHW?

Are you interested in becoming an HPV Quality Improvement champion?

# Didactic Q&A



**Denise Davidson**

*Community Health Worker  
Community Health Alliance*

# Session 7: Case Presentation #1



# Session 7 Case Study

Provided by: Denise Davidson

Location: Community Health Alliance

Focus: Patient



## Patient Hx

- Community Health Worker at FQHC
- Provide services to patients to help overcome barriers related to social determinants of health to create better health outcomes.
- Works in the medical mobile van to provide medical services including vaccinations to patients who request them.

## Key Elements

- How can CHW's incorporate HPV vaccinations into conversations with parents?
- What tools do we need to access the right information?

## Barriers/Challenges

- Lack of knowledge to do so
- Patients are experiencing extreme social determinants of health and need to overcome those barriers before focusing on their health.

# Session 7 Case Study

**Provided by:** Denise Davidson  
Community Health Alliance  
Focus: Patient/Caregiver Case



## **Discussion & Questions:**

- How do you get started with talking about HPV vaccinations?
- How do you incorporate HPV vaccinations into your social determinants of health assessments with patients?
- Do other community health workers have access to the state immunization registry to verify patient/adolescent vaccinations?

## **Barriers/Challenges (reference)**

Community Health Worker at FQHC who provides services to patients to help overcome barriers related to social determinants of health to create better health outcomes. Sometimes assists in the medical mobile van to provide medical services including vaccinations to patients who request them.



**READY  
SET  
GO**

# slido



Join at [slido.com](https://slido.com)  
**#CHW**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the joining instructions on this slide.

slido



**What is the role of Community Health Workers in HPV and cancer prevention?**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.



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**What are the 6 types of cancer linked to HPV?**

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**Which of the following is NOT a part of the Motivational Interviewing process?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

**WHO'S AWESOME?**



slido



**Which of the following statements is TRUE?**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

# slido



**The announcement/presumptive approach is the best way to first introduce the HPV vaccine to patients and parents.**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**Who is not at risk of contracting HPV?**

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**How can Community Health Workers help others overcome immunization barriers?**

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**Which of the following is NOT a part of the cultural competency continuum?**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**Which vaccines are strongly recommended for every child's health between the ages 9 and 13?**

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**YOU GOT IT DUDE**



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**Which of the following is NOT a social determinant of health?**

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**Which of the following statements is FALSE?**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**Which of the following is NOT a type of parent you should interact with?**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.



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**The HPV vaccine is .....**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.



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**Which HPV-related cancer is the most common (highest # of cases) in the US?**

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**How many certified community health workers are there in Nevada?**

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A meme featuring a close-up of Steve Moss from the TV show 'The Office'. He has a neutral, slightly skeptical expression. The text 'YOU DID A GOOD JOB.' is overlaid at the top in a large, white, bold font with a black outline. At the bottom, the text 'FALSE. YOU DID AN AWESOME JOB' is overlaid in the same font style, with 'JOB' on a separate line.

**YOU DID A GOOD JOB.**

**FALSE. YOU DID AN AWESOME  
JOB**

# slido



**In Nevada, CHW's can be reimbursed for services related to disease prevention or chronic disease management under the supervision of physician, physician's assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.**

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slido



**If a child starts the HPV vaccination series at 9,  
how many doses do they need?**

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slido



**70% of parents who initially decline the vaccine eventually say yes.**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

A meme featuring Leonardo DiCaprio in a tuxedo, smiling and holding a martini glass. The background is a blurred party scene with confetti and lights. The text "WE DID IT" is overlaid at the top in large, white, bold, sans-serif font with a black outline.

**WE DID IT**

**TIME TO CELEBRATE**

# FINAL REMARKS



Materials and Resources will be made available within one week. All resources will be available on the [ACS ECHO Website](#).



CME/CEU Information:

[https://unrmed.formstack.com/forms/echo\\_evaluation?date=10/25/23&title=HPV](https://unrmed.formstack.com/forms/echo_evaluation?date=10/25/23&title=HPV)

(Code: 10536)



Questions: Contact Ashley Lach, HPV Program Manager, [Ashley.Lach@cancer.org](mailto:Ashley.Lach@cancer.org) OR Jenny Escalera-Guerrero, Program Coordinator-Project ECHO Nevada, [jescaleraquerrero@med.unr.edu](mailto:jescaleraquerrero@med.unr.edu)

