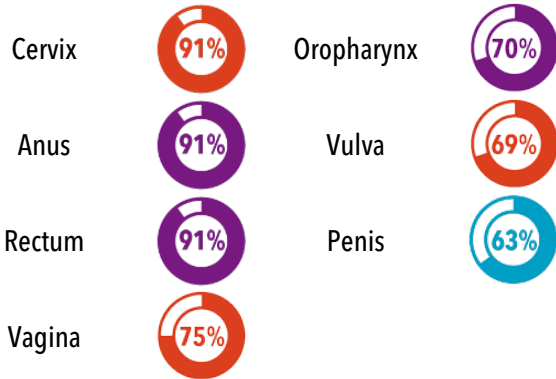


HPV Cancer & Prevention Profile

Kentucky

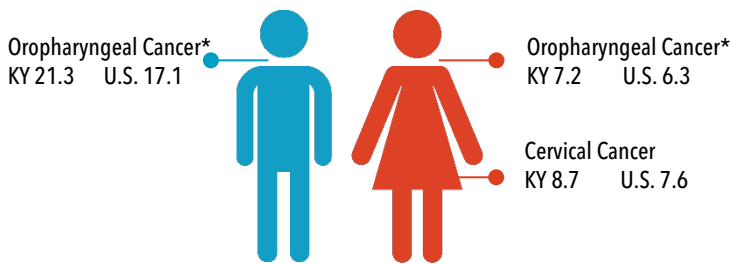


Percentage of Cancers Probably Caused by HPV¹

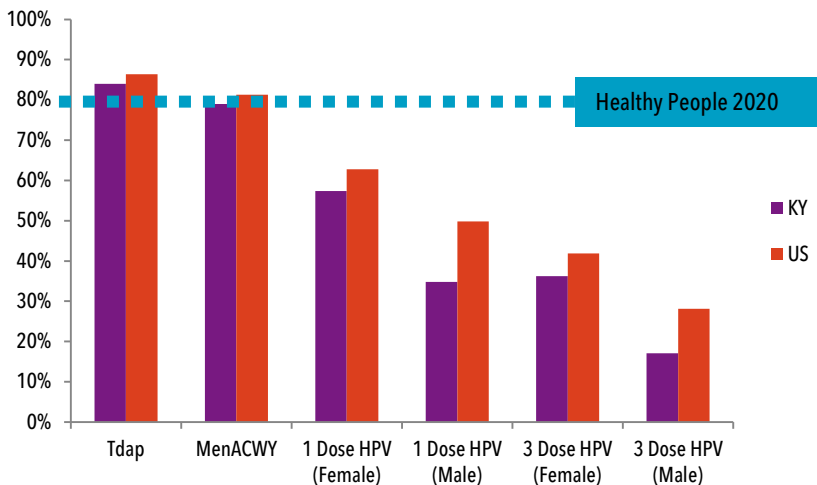


HPV causes nearly all cervical cancers and many cancers of the vagina, vulva, penis, anus, rectum, and oropharynx.¹

State vs. U.S. HPV-Associated Cancer Incidence per 100,000 Population (2009-2013)²



HPV, Tdap and MenACWY Vaccination Coverage among Adolescents 13-17 Years (2015)³



Take Action! 81% of new HPV-associated cancer cases diagnosed each year could be prevented by HPV vaccination¹



Gaps in HPV vaccination coverage compared to other recommended vaccines for adolescents (Tdap and MenACWY), reveal **missed opportunities**. Use local data to inform efforts to reduce missed opportunities in HPV vaccination.



A strong **provider recommendation** is the most effective method for increasing HPV vaccination. Recommend the HPV vaccine the same way you recommend the other adolescent vaccines. Try saying, "Your child is due for vaccinations today to help protect against meningitis, HPV cancers and pertussis. We'll give those shots at the end of the visit." Review the back of this document for tips on addressing parents' top questions about the HPV vaccine.



Visit bit.ly/HPVvaxRecs for the most up-to-date HPV vaccination schedules from CDC including new 2-dose HPV vaccine schedule recommendation for young adolescents.



Consider conducting quality improvement activities around HPV vaccination, including utilizing Immunization Information Systems (IIS) and implementing reminder/recall interventions to increase HPV vaccination coverage.

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number 1H23IP000960-02, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

1. Saraiya M., Unger E.R., Thompson T.D., Lynch C.F., Steina M., Watson M....Goodman M. T. (2015) US Assessment of HPV types in cancers: Implications for current and 9-valent HPV vaccines. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 107(6):dju086. 2. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. (2014). United States Cancer Statistics: 2009–2013 cancer incidence. *WONDER Online Database*. Retrieved from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cancer-v2013.HTML> 3. Reagan-Steiner, S., Yankey, D., Jeyarajah, J., Elam-Evans, L.D., Curtis, D., MacNeil, J....Singleton, J.A. (2016). National, regional, state and selected local area vaccination coverage among adolescents aged 13-17 years — United States, 2015. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 65(33), 850-858. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6533a4.htm>

*Oropharyngeal cancer data reflect the incidence rates of cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx.

For more information, contact:

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, *“Now that your son is 11, he is due for vaccinations today to help protect him from meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis.”* Remind parents of the follow-up shots their child will need and ask them to make appointments before they leave.

Why does my child need HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccine is important because it prevents infections that can cause cancer. That's why we need to start the shot series today.

Is my child really at risk for HPV?

HPV is a very common infection in women and men that can cause cancer. Starting the vaccine series today will help protect your child from the cancers and diseases caused by HPV.

Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?

Like all vaccines, we want to give HPV vaccine earlier rather than later. If you wait, your child may need three shots instead of two.

I'm worried about the safety of HPV vaccine. Do you think it's safe?

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 too and should go away in a day or two.

Sometimes kids faint after they get shots and they could be injured if they fall from fainting. We'll protect your child by having them stay seated after the shot.

Would you get HPV vaccine for your kids?

Yes, I gave HPV vaccine to my child (or grandchild, etc.) when he was 11, because it's important for preventing cancer.

Why do boys need HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccination can help prevent future infection that can lead to cancers of the penis, anus, and back of the throat in men.

What diseases are caused by HPV?

Some HPV infections can cause cancer—like cancer of the cervix or in the back of the throat—but we can protect your child from these cancers in the future by getting the first HPV shot today.

How do you know the vaccine works?

Studies continue to prove HPV vaccination works extremely well, decreasing the number of infections and HPV precancers in young people since it has been available.

I'm worried my child will think that getting this vaccine makes it OK to have sex.

Studies tell us that getting HPV vaccine doesn't make kids more likely to start having sex. I recommend we give your child her first HPV shot today.

Can HPV vaccine cause infertility in my child?

There is no known link between HPV vaccination and the inability to have children in the future. However, women who develop an HPV precancer or cancer could require treatment that would limit their ability to have children.

What vaccines are actually required?

I strongly recommend each of these vaccines and so do experts at the CDC and major medical organizations. School entry requirements are developed for public health and safety, but don't always reflect the most current medical recommendations for your child's health.



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

HPV VACCINE
IS CANCER PREVENTION