Decreasing HPV Related Cancers with the HPV vaccine

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Objectives

Participants will understand what HPV is and how it is spread to other people.

Participants will be able to educate youth about HPV basics.

Participants will understand barriers to obtaining parental support and access to the vaccine.
HPV Statistics

• The most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States.
• During 2011–2014, prevalence of any oral human papillomavirus (HPV) for adults aged 18–69 was 7.3%; high-risk HPV was 4.0%.
• During 2013–2014, prevalence of any and high-risk genital HPV for adults aged 18–59 was 45.2% and 25.1% in men and 39.9% and 20.4% in women, respectively.

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
Viral Replication

Circular, double stranded DNA virus.

The squamous epithelium is traumatized allowing the virus to enter the cell and incorporate itself into the host epithelial DNA. In this way the virus can proliferate. Sometimes the proliferation causes a warty growth.

Cancers linked to HPV

VULVAR CANCER
CERVICAL CANCER
VAGINAL CANCER
OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER
PENILE CANCER
ANAL CANCER

HPV VIRUS
Cervical Cancer
12,820 people diagnosed in 2017.
Median age of Dx is 49.

Percentage related to HPV infection: 70%

Vulvar Cancer
5950 people diagnosed in 2016

Percentage related to HPV Infection: 90%
Penile Cancer
2320 diagnosed in 2016
Percentage related to HPV infection: over 90%

Anal Cancer
8200 people diagnosed in 2017. Median age of Dx is 61.
Percentage related to HPV infection: 90%
Head and Neck Cancer
Median age at Dx is 63.
Younger diagnosis when related to HPV.

Increased Risk with HPV, especially tonsil/tongue.
Head and Neck Cancer

HPV Vaccine Possible Impact

HPV vaccination prevents cancer

More than 29,000 cases of cancers each year could be prevented with HPV vaccination.

Same as the average attendance for a baseball game.
What is the HPV Vaccine

Highly efficient at generating an immune response.

Several available options:
- HPV2  Cervarix (16/18)
- HPV4 Quadrivalent (Gardisal) (6/11/16/18)
- HPV9 9-valent (Gardisal-9) (6/11/16/18/31/33/45/52/58)

Who gets the HPV Vaccine

At what age should we start vaccinating?

The CDC recommends that boys and girls ages 11 to 12 years old receive two doses of HPV vaccine at least six months apart. It was previously recommended that each individual needed three doses.

At what age can we vaccinate until?

According to the CDC the HPV vaccine is recommended for young women through age 26 and young men through age 21.
Barriers to HPV Vaccine

Parental Concerns

1. Worried about the safety of HPV vaccine.
2. Misunderstanding that the HPV vaccine will promote sexual behaviors.
3. Misinformation that the vaccine cause infertility in their child or children.
4. No primary care physician support for first or second dose follow up.
5. Not required by schools.
Barriers to HPV Vaccine

Lack of Social Support

1. Youth afraid if they ask for the vaccine they will be considered sexually active or be punished for being sexually active.
2. Non insured families do not believe there is coverage and/or it will be high cost.
3. Cultural differences in valuing the HPV vaccine.
4. Sexual partners not held accountable for vaccine completion.
5. Self and collective efficacy for sexual health advocacy.

Questions