



Hawaii VFC News

A PUBLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH'S IMMUNIZATION BRANCH
 "Hawaii VFC News" is a quarterly publication distributed to all participating Vaccines for Children (VFC) providers. Its purpose is to address VFC-related issues, provide general immunization information, and keep you up-to-date with the latest program changes.

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 Focus on HPV Vaccine

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Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine: Vaccinate Early to Prevent Cancer Later

Human Papillomaviruses are linked to several types of cancers in both males and females, including cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, rectum, and the oropharynx, which includes the base of the tongue and tonsils. HPV infections are very common. Oftentimes the infection resolves on its own, but sometimes it lingers, eventually causing changes in the body that develop into cancer. This could occur years after the onset of the initial HPV infection¹.

More than 120 types of HPV have been identified. Oncogenic, high-risk types include types 16 and 18, which together account for approximately 70% of cervical cancers. Bivalent, quadrivalent and nonavalent HPV vaccines all include types 16 and 18. HPV is also linked with 90% of anal cancers, 71% of vulvar, vaginal or penile cancers and 72% of oropharyngeal cancers².

It is best to administer HPV vaccine before potential exposure to the virus. Persons who haven't been infected with any HPV vaccine types will receive the most benefit from vaccination. Vaccinating your adolescent patients before they are exposed to HPV is a proactive step in preventing cancer in their later years. It may be helpful to "bundle" the recommendation for HPV vaccine with other preteen vaccines, such as Tdap and meningococcal, in your discussions with parents and in your office's standing orders.

¹<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>.
²CDC. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Hamborsky J, Kroger A, Wolfe S, eds. 13th ed. Washington D.C. Public Health Foundation, 2015; pp.175-186. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/hpv.html>.

Archived Webinar:
AAP 2017 HPV Vaccination Update

The American Academy of Pediatrics has uploaded this webinar to its website, in their HPV Champion Toolkit:

<https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Pages/HPV-Champion-Toolkit.aspx>

- ◇ Scroll down to **Toolkit Resources**
- ◇ Select **What's New with HPV Vaccine**

Have You HIR'D? HPV Vaccination: Are My Patients Up to Date?



Have you wondered which of your patients have received HPV vaccinations? The Hawaii Immunization Registry (HIR) has a function that can help you obtain the information. Here are the steps:

- 1). Under Reports, click 'ad hoc list report' (see HIR menu bar at left).
- 2). Customize your report by selecting appropriate fields, e.g., First Name, Last Name, Birth date, Vaccine, Vaccination date.
- 3). Filter data as shown below to create a list of patients who received HPV 9 vaccination (you can also filter by other HPV vaccines). Be sure to click on the "Add/Save Edit" button.

How would you like to filter the data?

Item to filter on:

Comparison:

Value to compare to:

and

- 4). Click "Generate" to produce your customized list.
- | Ad Hoc Report Status | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Report Type | Started | Completed | Status | Row Count |
| LIST | 02/22/2017 04:11 PM | | PROCESSING | 0 |
- 5). Click "Refresh" on the Ad Hoc Report Status screen to produce a list.
 - 6). Click "List" to view a list which will be available in different display modes.

Ad Hoc Report Status			
Report Type	Started	Completed	Status
LIST	02/22/2017 04:04 PM	02/22/2017 04:04 PM	DONE

HPV Vaccination = Cancer Prevention

- Approximately 79 million persons in the United States are infected with HPV, and approximately 14 million people will become newly infected with HPV each year.
- Annually, approximately 31,000 **women and men** in the U.S. are diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV infection.
- While there is screening for cervical cancer, there is no routine screening for the other types of cancers caused by HPV infections.
- **HPV vaccines are highly immunogenic. The vaccines are also highly effective in preventing the targeted HPV types, as well as the most common health problems caused by them.**
- The vaccine is less effective in preventing HPV-related disease in those who have already been exposed to one or more HPV types. The HPV vaccine does not treat existing HPV infections or HPV-associated diseases.

For additional information, please visit:
http://www.immunize.org/askexperts/experts_hpv.asp
http://www.immunize.org/letter/recommend_hpv_vaccination.pdf
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/hpv.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hpv/hcp/index.html>

HIR
 Hawaii
 Immunization
 Registry

Production Region 11.3

Patients
 manage patient
 enter new patient

Immunizations
 manage immunization

Reports
 reminder / recall
 check reminder status
 cocasa extract
 check request status
 vfc report
 group patients
 check group status
 assessment report
 check assessment
 benchmark report
 check benchmark
 manage custom letter
ad hoc list report
 ad hoc count report

Key Messages from HPV Workshop for Health Care Providers

On February 9, 2017, **healthcare providers statewide participated in a half-day workshop** that focused on evidence-based communication strategies to increase HPV vaccination uptake in clinical practice. Speakers included physicians specializing in pediatrics, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, and radiation oncology. Additional presentations were provided by Hawaii cancer survivors, pharmacists, and our own VFC AFIX Coordinator, Alicia Diem.

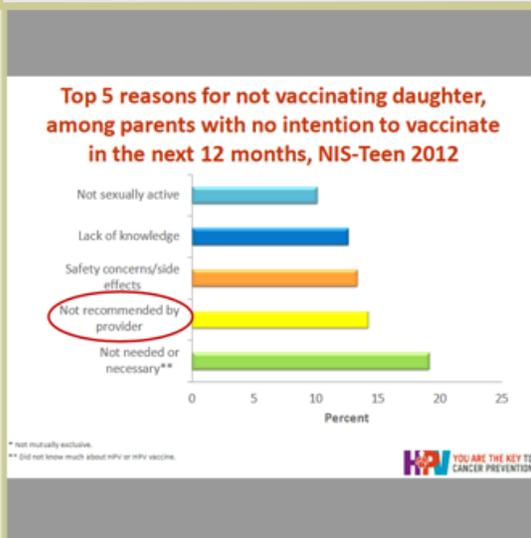
Key messages from the workshop included:

1. The increasing prevalence of HPV-related oropharyngeal cancers in Hawaii, highlighting the importance of vaccinating boys and young men against HPV.
2. The importance of a healthcare provider's strong recommendation for HPV vaccination by recommending all age-appropriate vaccines together. "Your child needs three vaccines today to help prevent meningitis, HPV cancers, and pertussis."
3. The availability of resources to assist providers in increasing HPV vaccination rates in their practices, including AFIX assessments and referrals to pharmacists.

If you were unable to attend this informative workshop, we encourage you to view the presentations and archived webcast* at:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/trifu2a5pk3ctzo/AAB6zEVBuHuN9_vfIky4MLa?dl=0. Please note that a [DropBox](#) account is required.

*Courtesy of the University of Guam Telecommunication and Distance Education Operation.



Talking to Parents About HPV Vaccine...Tips from the CDC

Q: Why does my child need the HPV vaccine?

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

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

A: 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.

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

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

For more Q & A tips, visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html>

The Help Box*



When faxing VFC temperature logs, please stamp each page with your office's identifying information. Sometimes pages get separated.

*Contents of the Help Box are based on calls received by the HI VFC support staff.

Talk to the Doc: Human Papillomavirus Vaccine (HPV)

Q: A patient who is currently 17 years old received her first dose of Human Papillomavirus vaccine (HPV) at age 11 years. How many doses of HPV vaccine does she need now to complete her series?

A: This patient needs one additional dose of HPV vaccine.

Persons who initiated vaccination with 9vHPV, 4vHPV, or 2vHPV *before* their 15th birthday need a total of two doses of any HPV vaccine at the recommended dosing schedule (0, 6-12 months) to be considered adequately vaccinated.

Persons who initiated vaccination with 9vHPV, 4vHPV, or 2vHPV *on or after* their 15th birthday need a total of 3 doses (0, 1-2, 6 months) to be considered adequately vaccinated.

If the vaccination schedule is interrupted, the series does not need to be restarted. The number of recommended doses is based on age at administration of the first dose.

Note: ACIP recommends vaccination with 3 doses of HPV vaccine for persons aged 9 through 26 years with primary or secondary immunocompromising conditions that might reduce cell-mediated or humoral immunity.

For further information, see: "Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination – Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices" at <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/pdfs/mm6549a5.pdf>

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