Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination in Your Practice: An Action Guide for Nurses and Medical Assistants
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The National HPV Vaccination Roundtable would like to thank all members of the Provider Training Task Group for participating in the development of the six clinical action guides. Visit our website to view the entire suite of guides.¹

A Collaborative Project: The Clinician & Systems Action Guides are a collaborative project of the Provider Training Task Group of the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. Guides do not necessarily represent the views of all HPV Roundtable member organizations.

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You have the power to reduce the incidence of human papillomavirus (HPV) cancers and pre-cancers among patients in your care. **HPV cancer prevention starts with you.**

Vaccinating patients with the HPV vaccine can prevent future suffering and may save patients’ lives. **Strongly and clearly recommend HPV vaccination to all eligible patients.**

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**The Problem**

With the HPV vaccine, we have the power to **prevent cancer**, yet vaccination rates lag behind those of other preteen vaccines. HPV causes about 31,500 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the U.S. Nearly all cases of cervical cancer are caused by HPV, and the virus also causes cancers of the vagina, vulva, penis, anus, and oropharynx.

**HPV is linked with:**

- **90%** of cervical and anal cancers
- **60%** of penile cancers
- **70%** of vaginal, vulvar, and oropharynx cancers

The HPV vaccine prevents infection by virus types that cause the vast majority of these cancers and genital warts. In fact, HPV vaccination may help to eliminate cervical cancer, which takes the lives of over 4,000 women in the U.S. each year.

**Missed opportunities** for vaccination contribute to low HPV vaccination rates. A high-quality recommendation from a clinician is a powerful motivator of HPV vaccine acceptance, but many clinicians deliver the HPV vaccine recommendation hesitantly, late, or not at all.

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**The Solution**

**The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.** Boys and girls should get the HPV vaccine series at age 11 or 12. The vaccine can be given starting as early as age 9. The HPV vaccine is most effective when given before age 13 to achieve the best immune response, and it provides long-lasting protection.

**HPV vaccination works.** Infections with the HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71% among teen girls since children first started getting the vaccine in 2006.

**Get more facts.**

**Make it your goal for every age-eligible patient you care for to be vaccinated against HPV.** Every member of a practice plays a critical role in understanding and advocating for HPV vaccination as cancer prevention and should work together to reduce missed opportunities for vaccination.

**Be a part of the cancer prevention community.** The pages that follow outline actions you can take to increase HPV vaccination within your practice today.
### Actions At-A-Glance

Visit the action associated with each item below for detailed guidance.

#### Evidence-based interventions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic health records</th>
<th>Action 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provider prompts</td>
<td>Action 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing orders</td>
<td>Action 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other strategies you can use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know and use your influence</th>
<th>Action 1, Action 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer parents’ questions</td>
<td>Action 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize missed opportunities</td>
<td>Action 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a pro-immunization environment</td>
<td>Patient Education Tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are reading a printed version of this guide, please see the Appendix for full links to hyperlinked words, as indicated by superscript numbers (e.g., Get more facts²).
Research shows that parents place just as much value on the HPV vaccine as on other adolescent vaccines. Position the HPV vaccine as cancer prevention.

The biggest predictor of HPV vaccination uptake is an effective recommendation from a clinician. In fact, recent studies show that a patient who receives a provider recommendation is 4–5 times more likely to receive the HPV vaccine.

**Action 1 Use your influence to encourage cancer prevention**

Nurses and medical assistants are often the first health professionals to meet with patients. You set the tone for the visit by welcoming patients and checking in on their needs. You can make the difference between whether or not children leave their visit protected from HPV cancers.

- Know that your voice is powerful. Your patients see you as a trusted health professional.
- Use your power of influence to normalize the HPV vaccine as part of the adolescent vaccination “bundle.” For example, “I see from your health record that your child needs three shots today—meningococcal, HPV, and Tdap vaccines.”

**Action 2 Exemplify a pro-immunization attitude**

Your words matter. Know and represent the philosophy and policies of your practice to help parents protect their children.

- Familiarize yourself and your colleagues with methods to improve vaccine delivery.
- During pre-clinic team meetings or huddles, review which patients are due for vaccination. Work together to use consistent vaccine messaging.
- Share promising practices and lessons learned with your colleagues at staff meetings.
Action 3 Answer parents’ questions

Your influence begins the moment you greet a patient or parent or answer their phone calls. Answering parents’ questions effectively builds trust in your practice and enhances your credibility.

- Emphasize that the vaccine is safe, effective, and prevents cancer and that adolescents at ages 11–12 have the most robust immune response.
- Let parents know that it is your practice’s policy to prevent cancer through vaccination.
- Provide parents with fact sheets if needed.
- Be prepared to answer parents’ frequently asked questions. For example:
  - If parents question the need for the vaccine, you can say, “The HPV vaccine is important because it prevents infections that can cause cancer. That’s why your son/daughter needs to start the shot series today.”
  - If parents ask about the safety of the vaccine, you can say, “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 the 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.”
  - Use personal examples if possible, for example, “My child was vaccinated at 11 for protection against HPV cancers.”

For older patients who were not vaccinated on time (i.e., at ages 11–12), vaccination may be given up to age 26 for females and males. Consult the Immunization Action Coalition’s Ask the Experts HPV forum for guidance.
Action 4 Minimize missed opportunities

Champion workflows that improve on HPV vaccination delivery and reduce missed opportunities.

- Plan for visits. Before patients arrive, know who is due for the HPV vaccine. In most cases, patients can get the HPV vaccine during well-child, sick-child, or chronic care visits.
- Work as a team to make effective use of provider prompts\(^\text{12}\) in your electronic health records (EHR) and reconcile your EHR with your state’s immunization information system (IIS)\(^\text{14}\) to pull down/upload\(^\text{15}\) current vaccination records (if these systems are linked in your practice).
- Verbally prompt clinicians to recommend HPV vaccination when speaking with parents of age-eligible patients.
- If a patient will need to return for a follow-up HPV vaccine dose, schedule their next visit before they leave. Encourage parents to make a note in their smartphone or calendar to remember the appointment.

Action 5 Take the lead

- If your practice allows for standing orders\(^\text{16}\) (procedures to facilitate efficient delivery of vaccines to age-eligible patients by properly trained medical staff other than a physician), vaccinate every eligible patient during their visit.
- If standing orders are not in place:
  - Encourage parents\(^\text{17}\) to protect their children through vaccination.
  - Ask your leadership to consider establishing standing orders.

Resource Citations:

2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
6. http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2016/12/01/peds.2016-1764.full
7. http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/140/6/e20163947.full
8. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6633a2.htm
12. Looking for action guides to share with other clinicians and staff?

Find companion guides\(^\text{18}\) tailored to physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants; office teams; dental providers; large health systems; and small private practices in the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable’s Resource Library.\(^\text{19}\)
Work with your office team to create a pro-immunization environment by displaying posters, brochures, flyers, and handouts. Use pro-immunization messaging on your online channels including patient portals, your practice website, and social media outlets.

Materials you can use:

- Adolescent immunization schedules
- Fact sheet: Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them: HPV
- Flyers and posters: CDC’s Flyers and Posters for Preteens and Teens
- Industry handout: 4 Things a Parent Needs to Know About Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Sample flyer: HPV Vaccine: Cancer Prevention for Boys and Girls
- Social media messages: HPV Vaccine Myth Busting for Health Care Providers Social Media Toolkit

National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Resources:

- Elearning module: Increasing Adolescent Immunization Coverage—free 1-credit CME or non-credit version
- HPV Resource Library
- HPV survivor videos
- Middle School Health Parent Toolkit
- Short video: Protecting Your Patients from HPV-Associated Cancer: What Providers Need to Know about Oropharyngeal Cancer

HPV Roundtable Member Resources:

- ACS: Just the Facts
- ACS: Steps to Increasing Vaccination in Your Practice
- AAFP: Immunizations website
- AAP: Changing the Future: Preventing HPV Cancers—Tip Sheet for Nursing Personnel
- AAP: HPV Champion Toolkit
- ACOG: HPV Vaccination Toolkit
- CDC: Clinician Fact Sheets and Guidance
- CDC: HPV Safety Fact Sheet
- CDC: Provider Resources for Vaccine Conversations with Parents
- NCI-designated Cancer Centers: Consensus statement on “NCI-designated Cancer Centers Urge HPV Vaccination for the Prevention of Cancer”
- UNITY Consortium: Videos on the “Pursuit of the Three Cs: Confident, Concise, and Consistent Healthcare Provider Recommendations for Adolescent Vaccines”
- UNITY Consortium: Presentation on “Three Cs: Health Care Provider Recommendations and FAQs”

Follow the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable:

https://twitter.com/HPVRoundtable
https://www.facebook.com/groups/HPVCancerFreeFamily

YOU WOULD DO ANYTHING TO PROTECT YOUR CHILD FROM CANCER. BUT HAVE YOU DONE EVERYTHING?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention for boys and girls. Just two shots at ages 11–12 provide safe and lasting protection against the infections that cause HPV cancer. Ask your child’s doctor or nurse for HPV vaccine.

JAN 2017
www.cdc.gov/HPV

USTED HARÍA CUALQUIER COSA PARA PROTEGER A SU HIJO O HIJA DEL CÁNCER. ¿Pero ha hecho todo?

La vacuna contra el VPH previene el cáncer para niños y niñas. Sólo dos inyecciones a los 11–12 años de edad ofrecen una protección segura y duradera contra las infecciones que causan el cáncer de VPH. Pídale al medico o enfermera de su hijo o hija que le pongan la vacuna contra el VPH.

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APPENDIX: NURSES & MEDICAL ASSISTANTS

7. Safe, effective, and prevents cancer: [http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2017/02/02/peds.2016-4187#ref-14-1](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2017/02/02/peds.2016-4187#ref-14-1)
9. Fact sheets: [https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/provide-parents.html](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/provide-parents.html)
11. Parents’ frequently asked questions: [https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/hcp-for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/hcp-for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html)
13. Provider prompts: [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4762366/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4762366/)
17. Encourage parents: [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html)
18. Companion guides: [http://hpvroundtable.org/task-groups/action-guides/](http://hpvroundtable.org/task-groups/action-guides/)
22. CDC’s Flyers and Posters for Preteens and Teens: [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/posters.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/posters.html)
23. 4 Things a Parent Needs to Know About Human Papillomavirus (HPV): [https://www.hpv.org/static/pdf/MKHPV_FACT_SHEET.pdf](https://www.hpv.org/static/pdf/MKHPV_FACT_SHEET.pdf)
24. HPV Vaccine Myth Busting for Health Care Providers Social Media Toolkit: [https://s3aws.gwu.edu/cancercontroltap/sites/cancercontroltap/files/HPV%20Vaccine%20Social%20Media%20Toolkit%20FINAL.pdf](https://s3aws.gwu.edu/cancercontroltap/sites/cancercontroltap/files/HPV%20Vaccine%20Social%20Media%20Toolkit%20FINAL.pdf)
25. HPV Vaccine: Cancer Prevention for Boys and Girls: [https://www.mdanderson.org/content/dam/mdanderson/documents/about-md-anderson/Community%20Services/HPV-Vaccine.pdf](https://www.mdanderson.org/content/dam/mdanderson/documents/about-md-anderson/Community%20Services/HPV-Vaccine.pdf)
26. Free 1-credit CME: [https://www.cmeuniversity.com/course/disclaimer/14605#1](https://www.cmeuniversity.com/course/disclaimer/14605#1)
27. Non-credit version: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5SZa3LY9k&feature=youtu.be#1](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5SZa3LY9k&feature=youtu.be#1)
29. HPV survivor videos: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vFbdPY2DhTk&list=PLRu0uHzo77dJzR83_C2ACchJlFCFw-AbTc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vFbdPY2DhTk&list=PLRu0uHzo77dJzR83_C2ACchJlFCFw-AbTc)
31. Protecting Your Patients from HPV-Associated Cancer: What Providers Need to Know about Oropharyngeal Cancer: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnwb2-y_vPU&list=PLRu0uHzo77dKdq1TsstwyNbSn0KMI8L4--&index=13](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnwb2-y_vPU&list=PLRu0uHzo77dKdq1TsstwyNbSn0KMI8L4--&index=13)

37. HPV Vaccination Toolkit:
[http://immunizationforwomen.org/toolkit/hpv](http://immunizationforwomen.org/toolkit/hpv)

38. Clinician Fact Sheets and Guidance:
[https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/clinician-factsheet.html](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/clinician-factsheet.html)

39. HPV Safety Fact Sheet:

40. Provider Resources for Vaccine Conversations with Parents:
[https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html)

41. “NCI-designated Cancer centers Urge HPV Vaccination for the Prevention of Cancer”:

42. “Adolescent Immunization: Understanding Challenges and Framing Solutions for Healthcare Providers”:

43. “Pursuit of the Three Cs: Confident, Concise, and Consistent Healthcare Provider Recommendations for Adolescent Vaccines”:

44. “Three Cs: Health Care Provider Recommendations and FAQs”: