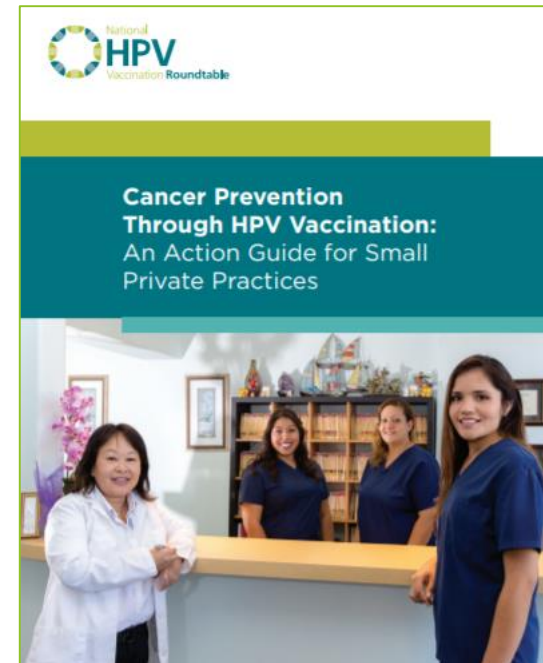
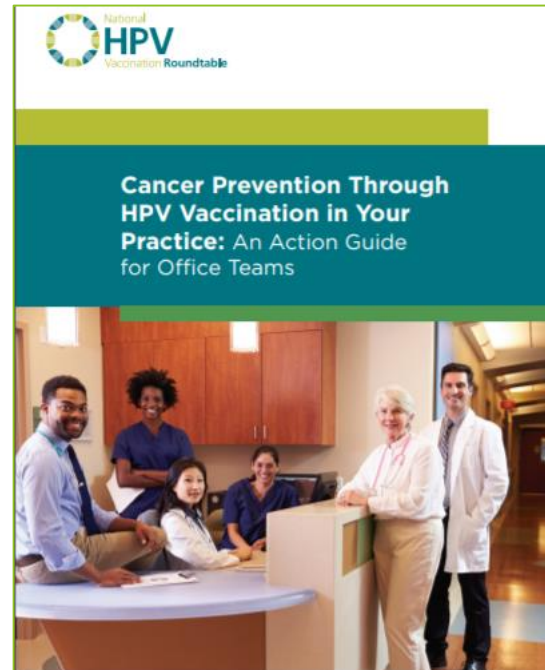
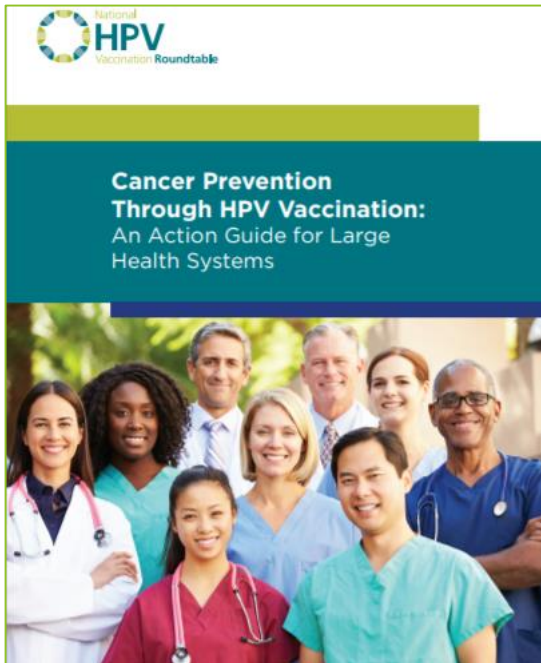


The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic look. The shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text.

# Provider Task Group Project Status Update

January 2018

# Six Action Guides for Clinicians & Systems



# Acknowledgements

## Role Specific Call-to-Action

## EBIs & Recommended Strategies

Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination in Health Systems: An Action Guide for Office Teams

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 action guides. Visit our website to view the entire suite of guides.<sup>1</sup>

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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[www.hpvroundtable.org](http://www.hpvroundtable.org)

### Your health system has the power to make a lasting impact on human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and help reduce the HPV cancer burden. HPV cancer prevention starts with your health system.

We invite your organization to join the national "We're In" movement to prevent HPV cancers and pre-cancers. By instituting system changes to improve HPV vaccination, your health system can reduce future suffering, lower costs associated with treatment, and ultimately help save patients' lives.

#### The Problem

The HPV vaccine is a powerful tool to prevent multiple cancers, yet HPV vaccination rates lag behind those of other protein vaccines. HPV causes about 31,500 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the U.S.<sup>2</sup> Nearly all cases of cervical cancer are caused by HPV, and the virus also causes many cancers of the vagina, vulva, penis, anus, and oropharynx.<sup>3</sup>

HPV is linked with:

- 90%** of cervical and anal cancers
- 60%** of penile cancers
- 70%** of vaginal, vulvar, and oropharynx cancers<sup>4</sup>

The HPV vaccine prevents infection by virus types that cause the vast majority of these cancers and genital warts. If fact, HPV vaccination may help to eliminate cervical cancer, which takes the lives of over 4,000 women in the U.S. each year.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>


#### The Solution

The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Boys and girls should complete 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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup> [Get more facts.](#)

Make it an organizational goal to vaccinate every age-eligible child in your system's care. Staff should understand and advocate for HPV vaccination and should work together to reduce missed opportunities.

Be a part of the cancer prevention community. This guide features actionable steps your organization can take to increase HPV vaccination today.



### Actions At-A-Glance

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

#### Evidence-based interventions:

Presumptive recommendations	Action 3, Action 4
Standing orders	Action 4
Provider prompts	Action 4
Patient reminder and recall systems	Action 4
Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles	Action 5

#### Other strategies you can use:

Take the team approach	Action 1
Make the case for HPV vaccination	Action 2, Action 3
Evaluate, sustain, and celebrate success	Action 5
Create a pro-immunization environment	Patient Education Tools

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 facts<sup>8</sup>).

# System Guides:

## Prioritization of HPV Vaccination Using the Triple Aim

Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination: An Action Guide for Large Health Systems

### WHY PRIORITIZE HPV VACCINATION?

#### 1 Decrease costs

- Preventing HPV cancers and pre-cancers is less expensive than testing for and treating cancers and pre-cancers.
- HPV vaccination prevents over 90% of cervical cancer cases and reduces costs associated with abnormal Pap tests, office visits, and procedures for cervical cancer prevention.
- Well-child visits that include the HPV vaccine may increase reimbursement. Providers can also take advantage of well-child visits to discuss multiple preventive topics.
- Systems with a demonstrated record of quality improvement (QI) success should contact their manufacturer representative to explore possible cost-saving solutions.
- Nationally, \$1.7 billion is spent annually in direct medical costs to treat conditions associated with genital HPV infections<sup>14</sup>—imagine the resource savings generated through prevention!
- HPV vaccination aligns with the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA).

#### 2 Improve quality care

- Patients receive preventive care as part of their routine medical visits.
- The vaccines provided to patients now are expected to protect them for the rest of their lives, improving long-term population health.
- QI projects<sup>8</sup> can increase HPV vaccination rates and reduce missed opportunities.

#### 3 Improve patient experiences

- Cancer prevention is better than cancer treatment. Vaccination can prevent the pain and suffering that comes from HPV pre-cancer or cancer diagnosis and treatment.
- On-time vaccination means patients only need two doses instead of three, saving parents and patients time and money. It also reduces the number of office visits to complete the series.
- Proactive methods such as providing vaccine reminders and advance scheduling of second doses reflect the needs and wants of patients. This strategy is evidence-based and has been shown to improve vaccination rates.



LARGE SYSTEMS

Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination: An Action Guide for Small Private Practices

### WHY PRIORITIZE HPV VACCINATION?

#### 1 Provide quality care to your patients


- Vaccinating children is standard care. Consult CDC's [decision tree](#)<sup>4</sup> on dose delivery.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) all recommend HPV vaccination as part of the [adolescent platform](#)<sup>5</sup> for boys and girls at ages 11 to 12.
- Bundling the HPV vaccine<sup>6</sup> with Tdap and meningococcal vaccines builds upon your existing immunization success.
- Your practice can improve HPV vaccination by applying [interventions proven to work](#).<sup>7</sup>

#### 2 Reduce future disease and costs for your patients

- The vaccines you provide to patients now are expected to [protect them](#)<sup>4</sup> for the rest of their lives.
- Vaccinating "on time" (i.e., patients receive two doses before their 15th birthday) saves parents and patients time and money by reducing the number of office visits to complete the series.
- Prevention of HPV cancers now is less expensive for your patients than testing for and treating cancers and pre-cancers later.
- The cost of the HPV vaccine is regularly covered (by [insurance](#)<sup>9</sup> or the [Vaccines for Children \[VFC\]](#)<sup>10</sup> Program), as with all childhood vaccinations.
- HPV vaccination prevents over 90% of cervical cancer cases and reduces costs associated with abnormal Pap tests, office visits, and procedures for cervical cancer prevention.
- Nationally, \$1.7 billion is spent annually in direct medical costs to treat conditions associated with genital HPV infections<sup>14</sup>—imagine the resource savings generated through prevention!

#### 3 Enhance your role as a champion for patients

- Focusing on patient wellness and cancer prevention reinforces your reputation as a practice that cares deeply about its patients.
- Making annual well-child visits inclusive of HPV vaccination can lead to a healthier patient population.
- Family-focused interventions such as [vaccine reminder calls and advance scheduling](#)<sup>11</sup> are proven effective in increasing the completion of the HPV series.<sup>12</sup>



SMALL PRIVATE PRACTICES



# Action Steps Example: Dentists & Hygienists

## ACTIONS DENTAL PROVIDERS CAN TAKE

### ■ Action 1 Know your unique role

Dental providers play a unique role<sup>3</sup> in HPV cancer prevention. Although dental providers cannot screen for oral HPV, you can reduce the incidence by promoting HPV vaccination.

- View this short video<sup>4</sup> from the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable for more information about HPV and oropharyngeal cancer.
- Read the American Dental Association (ADA) Council on Scientific Affairs' statement<sup>5</sup> which urges dentists to educate themselves and their patients about the connection between HPV and oropharyngeal cancer.
- Build on your existing practices. Dental providers are already involved in secondary and tertiary prevention (e.g., nutrition and tobacco counseling). Offering primary prevention in dental offices is a logical and clinically appropriate approach.<sup>44</sup>
- Capitalize on patient visits. Adolescent patients tend to see the dentist twice yearly, which may be more often than they see their primary care provider—this is a window of opportunity for dental professionals to provide counseling to parents about the HPV vaccine and HPV's link to oral cancer.<sup>46</sup>
- Consider how you can take active measures suggested by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry's policy statement<sup>6</sup> on HPV vaccination.

### ■ Action 2 Practice cancer prevention

Parents may be unaware of the link between HPV and oral cancer. Educate parents of your pediatric patients<sup>7</sup> (starting around age 9 or 10) about the risks of HPV and the importance of getting the HPV vaccine by reinforcing that **the HPV vaccine is cancer prevention**.

- Post information in patient waiting rooms.
- Include a question about immunizations on the medical history form.
- Begin the discussion about the HPV vaccine while taking your patient's comprehensive health history and when performing routine oral cancer screenings. Tell your patients that oral exams include looking for possible physical symptoms (lumps and bumps).

- Emphasize that cancer prevention begins with the parent.
- Learn tips for talking to parents about the HPV vaccine,<sup>8</sup> and be prepared to answer their questions.
- Include HPV cancer prevention information on your website<sup>9</sup> and social media pages. Suggest parents visit the HPV Cancer Free Family<sup>10</sup> Facebook group where members of the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable can answer parents' questions, or follow the Roundtable's Twitter page.<sup>11</sup>



### ■ Action 3 Refer patients for vaccinations

Parents may be ready to get their child vaccinated after speaking with you about the HPV vaccine. Harness this opportunity by sharing information and making referrals.

- Refer patients to their primary care provider. Stress the importance of vaccination at ages 11-12 and follow up with patients on their next visit.
- If patients lack a primary care provider, share your recommendation, or encourage them to contact the local health department.
- Distribute the printed HPV vaccine "Rx pad" reminders made available by Team Maureen.<sup>12</sup>



### ■ Action 4 Collaborate

Consider partnering with pediatricians and primary care providers to ensure the continuum of care. Together you can develop and share examples of clear, concise messages, such as:

- *You have the power to protect your child against several types of cancer.*
- *We now have a vaccine to prevent several types of cancer.*
- *HPV causes around 70% of throat cancer.*
- *As a parent, you have the power to help ensure your children are healthy through vaccination.*
- *Take your child to the doctor and dentist now to prevent health problems later.*

### ■ Action 5 Engage your team

- Educate your entire team about the link between HPV and oropharyngeal cancer,<sup>13</sup> and ensure they know the difference between oral cancer and oropharyngeal cancer.<sup>14</sup>
- Share short videos of HPV oropharyngeal cancer survivors<sup>15</sup> to convey the importance of the vaccine.
- Create a cancer prevention culture in your office by arming staff with the right language<sup>16</sup> to speak professionally and confidently about the vaccine, and establish processes to make appropriate recommendations to your patients. Let it be known that your practice believes in cancer prevention.
- Review the ADA's Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Evaluation of Potentially Malignant Disorders in the Oral Cavity,<sup>17</sup> which detail six clinical recommendations. The panel concluded that no available adjuncts demonstrated sufficient diagnostic test accuracy to support their routine use as triage tools during the evaluation of lesions in the oral cavity. The ADA offers continuing education<sup>18</sup> on this topic.

# Resources & Appendix

**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<sup>20</sup>
- Fact sheet: Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them: HPV<sup>21</sup>
- Flyers and posters: CDC's Flyers and Posters for Preteens and Teens<sup>22</sup>



- Industry handout: 4 Things a Parent Needs to Know About Human Papillomavirus (HPV)<sup>23</sup>
- Sample flyer: HPV Vaccine: Cancer Prevention for Boys and Girls<sup>24</sup>
- Social media messages: HPV Vaccine Myth Busting for Health Care Providers Social Media Toolkit<sup>25</sup>

## Follow the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable:



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

## National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Resources:

- Elearning module: *Increasing Adolescent Immunization Coverage*—free 1-credit CME<sup>26</sup> or non-credit version<sup>27</sup>
- HPV Resource Library<sup>28</sup>
- HPV survivor videos<sup>29</sup>
- Middle School Health Parent Toolkit<sup>30</sup>
- Short video: *Protecting Your Patients from HPV-Associated Cancer: What Providers Need to Know about Oropharyngeal Cancer*<sup>31</sup>

## HPV Roundtable Member Resources:

- HPV VACs: Just the Facts<sup>32</sup>
- HPV VACs: Steps to Increasing Vaccination in Your Practice<sup>33</sup>
- AAPF: Immunizations website<sup>34</sup>
- AAP: Changing the Future: Preventing HPV Cancers—Tip Sheet for Nursing Personnel<sup>35</sup>
- AAP: HPV Champion Toolkit<sup>36</sup>
- ACOG: HPV Vaccination Toolkit<sup>37</sup>
- CDC: Clinician Fact Sheets and Guidance<sup>38</sup>
- CDC: HPV Safety Fact Sheet<sup>39</sup>
- CDC: Provider Resources for Vaccine Conversations with Parents<sup>40</sup>
- NCI-designated Cancer Centers: Consensus statement on "NCI-designated Cancer Centers Urge HPV Vaccination for the Prevention of Cancer"<sup>41</sup>
- UNITY Consortium: White paper on "Adolescent Immunization: Understanding Challenges and Framing Solutions for Healthcare Providers"<sup>42</sup>
- UNITY Consortium: Videos on the "Pursuit of the Three Cs: Confident, Concise, and Consistent Healthcare Provider Recommendations for Adolescent Vaccines"<sup>43</sup>
- UNITY Consortium: Presentation on "Three Cs: Health Care Provider Recommendations and FAQs"<sup>44</sup>

## APPENDIX

1. Suite of guides: <http://hpvroundtable.org/task-groups/action-guides/>
2. Get more facts: <http://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/HPV-Vaccine-Just-the-Facts-6-pager.pdf>
3. Policies: <http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2067.pdf>
4. Improve vaccine delivery: <http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2045.pdf>
5. Huddles: [https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/hpvtoolkit\\_teamhuddle\\_hpv\\_2015\\_may.pdf](https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/hpvtoolkit_teamhuddle_hpv_2015_may.pdf)
6. Promising practices: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/champions/winner-spotlights.html>
7. Safe, effective, and prevents cancer: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2017/02/02/peds.2016-4187#ref-ref-14-1>
8. Most robust immune response: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G66xIEEVZrA&feature=youtu.be>
9. Fact sheets: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/provider-parents.html>
10. Be prepared: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/immunize/hcp/sol/hpvids.html>
11. Parents' frequently asked questions: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html>
12. Ask the Experts: [http://www.immunize.org/askexperts/experts\\_hpv.asp](http://www.immunize.org/askexperts/experts_hpv.asp)
13. Provider prompts: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4767166/>
14. Immunization information system (IIS): <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imzprograms/iis/contacts-locate-records.html>
15. Pull down/upload: [https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/healthinitatives\\_hpvtoolkit\\_cleaning\\_iis\\_data\\_2015.pdf](https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/healthinitatives_hpvtoolkit_cleaning_iis_data_2015.pdf)
16. Standing orders: <http://www.immunize.org/standing-orders/>
17. Encourage parents: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html>
18. Companion guides: <http://hpvroundtable.org/task-groups/action-guides/>
19. Resource Library: <http://hpvroundtable.org/resource-library/>
20. Adolescent immunization schedules: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html>
21. Diseases and the Vaccine that Prevent Them: HPV: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imzparents/diseases/teen/hpvindepth-color.pdf>
22. CDC's Flyers and Posters for Preteens and Teens: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imzparents/teens/poster.shtml>
23. 4 Things a Parent Needs to Know About Human Papillomavirus (HPV): [https://www.hpv.com/static/pdf/MKHPV\\_FACT\\_SHEET.pdf](https://www.hpv.com/static/pdf/MKHPV_FACT_SHEET.pdf)
24. HPV Vaccine Myth Busting for Health Care Providers Social Media Toolkit: <https://smhs.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/mandaryn/documents/about-md-anderson/Community%20Services/HP-Vaccine.pdf>
26. Free 1-credit CME: <https://www.cmu.edu/online/course/discipliner/11460580/>
27. Non-credit version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5SZa3LY8u4&feature=youtu.be#0>
28. HPV Resource Library: <http://hpvroundtable.org/resource-library/>
29. HPV survivor videos: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFndIPY2DhT&list=PLBuQhzo7Td4z68B1\\_C2ACchJicFw-AbTc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFndIPY2DhT&list=PLBuQhzo7Td4z68B1_C2ACchJicFw-AbTc)
30. Middle School Health Parent Toolkit: <https://www.nasn.org/naen/programs/educational-initiatives/middle-school-health/middle-school-health-parents>
31. Protecting Your Patients from HPV-Associated Cancer: What Providers Need to Know about Oropharyngeal Cancer: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qonwb2-y\\_YU&list=PLBuQhzo7Td4z68B1\\_C2ACchJicFw-AbTc&index=13](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qonwb2-y_YU&list=PLBuQhzo7Td4z68B1_C2ACchJicFw-AbTc&index=13)
32. Just the Facts: <http://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/HPV-Vaccine-Just-the-Facts-6-pager.pdf>
33. Steps to Increasing Vaccination in Your Practice: <http://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Steps-for-Increasing-HPV-Vaccination-in-Practice.pdf>
34. Immunizations website: <http://www.aapf.org/patient-care/public-health/immunizations.html>
35. Changing the Future: Preventing HPV Cancers—Tip Sheet for Nursing Personnel: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/NursingTipSheetPrint.pdf>

# What's Left to Do

- Final edits:
  - Add hyperlinks
  - Photo editing
  - Minor copy edits
- Post to web
- Build out promo/dissemination plan with new contractor BCDC at Atlanta meeting Feb. 27th





# [Hpvroundtable.org/action-guides](https://hpvroundtable.org/action-guides)

## Clinician & Health Systems Action Guides



We believe that every health care professional plays an important role in increasing HPV vaccination rates.

Members of the Provider Training Task Group developed a suite of 6 Clinician & System Action Guides to encourage providers and their support teams to take action today.

*Releasing January 2018.*

### Clinician Guides

Physician, Physician Assistant, and Nurse Practitioners

Nurses & Medical Assistants

Dentists & Hygienists

Office Administrative Staff

### Systems Guides

Small Private Practices

Large Health Systems



# National Meeting Updates

Feb. 27-28, 2018

# Schedule

- ▶ Welcome Luncheon for Working Session 12-1 p.m.
- ▶ Task group meeting(s)
  - ▶ 2 hour session of our group alone from 1-3 p.m. Work with contractor to build out dissemination/promotion ideas put forth in Dallas.
  - ▶ 1.5 hour joint session with the Communications Task Group from 3-4:30 p.m. Contractor can help us bridge our work plans.
  - ▶ Social hour 5-6 p.m.
- ▶ Dinner @ 6 p.m.: Task group presentations & recognition awards



# Presenting Our Work

- ▶ CHARGE: Task groups share collective accomplishments
- ▶ Presentations (6 @ 7 mins each)
- ▶ Be creative
- ▶ Address the question:

▶ Describe how the work we did as a group was greater than what our individual organizations could have accomplished alone.