



NATIONAL  
HPV  
VACCINATION  
ROUNDTABLE

# Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination:

An Action Guide for Small Practices



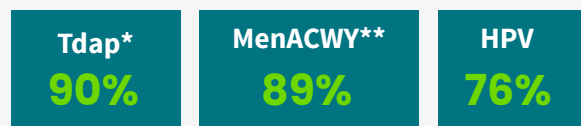
# HPV Cancer Prevention Starts With Your Practice

Your practice has the power to make a lasting impact on human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination rates. By implementing changes to improve vaccination uptake starting at age 9, your practice can help reduce the burden of HPV cancers and the financial hardships associated with them.

## HPV vaccination rates lag behind other preteen vaccines.

The HPV vaccine is a powerful tool to help prevent multiple cancers, yet HPV vaccination rates are lower than those of other preteen vaccines.

### Percent of teens ages 13 to 17 years who had received $\geq 1$ vaccine dose in 2022<sup>i</sup>



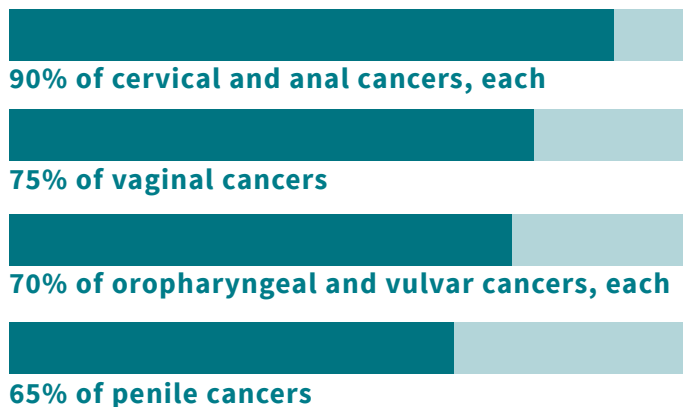
\*Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis vaccine)

\*\*MenACWY (meningococcal ACWY vaccine)

## HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.

HPV causes about 37,000 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the United States.<sup>ii</sup>

### HPV is linked to:<sup>ii</sup>



The HPV vaccine protects against the virus types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts. It's estimated that HPV vaccination can help prevent over 90% of all HPV cancers<sup>iii</sup> and that it could virtually eliminate cervical cancer, which takes the lives of over 4,000 women<sup>iii</sup> in the US each year.

**HPV vaccination should begin at age 9<sup>iv</sup>** and should finish by age 13 for boys and girls. The HPV vaccine is most effective when given before age 13.

**HPV vaccination works.** Studies have reported a 70% reduction in high-grade anal precancers and cancers among women who received the HPV vaccine before age 17,<sup>v</sup> likely, in part, due to herd immunity.<sup>vi</sup>



**A 65% reduction in cervical cancer cases was observed from 2012–2019 among women ages 20–24, who were among the first cohort of preteens to receive the vaccine.<sup>vii</sup>**







## Missed opportunities for vaccination could contribute to low HPV vaccination rates.

Implementing a consistent and evidence-based approach to HPV vaccination recommendations is key to improving vaccination uptake and reducing disparities.<sup>viii</sup>

Make it an organizational goal to vaccinate every age-eligible child in the communities your practice serves. This guide features actionable steps your practice can take to increase HPV vaccination uptake.

# Why Prioritize HPV Vaccination?

## Enhance your practice's reputation for quality care.

Focusing on cancer prevention reinforces your reputation as a practice that deeply cares about its patients.

- The [American Academy of Pediatrics \(AAP\)](#),<sup>1</sup> the [American Academy of Family Physicians \(AAFP\)](#),<sup>2</sup> the [American Cancer Society](#),<sup>3</sup> and the [American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists \(ACOG\)](#)<sup>4</sup> all recommend HPV vaccination starting as early as age 9 in accordance with the [CDC's recommended vaccination schedule](#).<sup>5</sup>

## Improve your patients' medical and financial well-being.

HPV vaccination offers lifelong protection against most HPV precancers and cancers.

The National Cancer Institute reported that \$2.3 billion<sup>ix</sup> was spent nationally on cervical cancer care in 2020. Preventing HPV cancers and precancers is less expensive than treating them.<sup>x</sup>



On-time vaccination means patients only need two doses instead of three, saving parents or guardians and patients money and time.

# Actions at-a-Glance

Click the Action icon associated with each item below for detailed guidance.



## Strategies to Increase HPV Vaccination

### Action 1

Establish an HPV vaccination team.

### Action 2

Activate your HPV vaccination team.

### Action 3

Reduce missed opportunities for vaccination through evidence-based interventions.

### Action 4

Reduce financial barriers.

### Action 5

Evaluate, sustain, and celebrate success.

If you are reading a printed version of this guide, please see the Appendix for full links to hyperlinked words, indicated by superscript numbers (e.g., [American Academy of Pediatrics \[AAP\]<sup>1</sup>](#)).

# Actions Your Practice Can Take

## Action 1: Establish an HPV vaccination team.

A [whole-office approach](#)<sup>6</sup> to HPV vaccination is key for continuous improvement of vaccination rates.

### Who to include on your HPV vaccination team



Invite clinical and nonclinical staff to serve as team members.



Identify a “[champion](#)”<sup>7</sup> among the group to galvanize the team and lead outreach to leadership.

- This person should have scheduled administrative time to guide the initiative.

### Tasks to guide team success

<b>Item 1</b>	Identify patients ages 9 to 13 in your practice.
<b>Item 2</b>	Determine baseline HPV vaccination rates.
<b>Item 3</b>	Develop an <a href="#">action plan</a> <sup>8</sup> that includes implementing <a href="#">strategic objectives</a> <sup>9</sup> and monitoring improvements for a specific period of time.
<b>Item 4</b>	Consider tracking cases of genital warts, HPV cancers, HPV precancers, positive HPV test results, and/or abnormal Pap smear results.
<b>Item 5</b>	Teach all relevant staff about <a href="#">how the HPV vaccine protects against cancers</a> <sup>10</sup> , and establish vaccination messaging to be used across the practice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference <a href="#">Talking to Parents or Guardians About HPV Vaccination as Cancer Prevention</a> on <a href="#">page 8</a> for tips.</li> </ul>

## Action 2: Activate your HPV vaccination team.

With proper training, engaged staff can be very effective HPV vaccination champions.

- ✓ Review the HPV vaccination team action plan with all staff and ensure that they understand [why the HPV vaccine is important](#),<sup>11</sup> how it can improve patient outcomes, and how it can lead to cost savings.
- ✓ Train all appropriate staff on [processes and messaging](#)<sup>12</sup> and, address common misconceptions.
- ✓ Share resources for accessing more information such as [vaccination schedules](#),<sup>13</sup> [frequently asked questions about the HPV vaccine](#),<sup>14</sup> and [evidence summaries from the American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable](#).<sup>15</sup>
- ✓ Repeat trainings as needed or offer [educational tools and resources](#)<sup>16</sup> opportunities for health professionals.



## Action 3: Reduce missed opportunities for vaccination through evidence-based interventions.

Evidence-based interventions can help your practice improve HPV vaccination uptake.

- Use [electronic health records \(EHRs\)](#)<sup>17</sup> to send patient reminders and give provider prompts.
  - Optimize EHRs to identify which patients need vaccination and to capture all doses.
  - Use EHR data to guide quality improvement (QI) efforts.
  - Improve data collection by using [vaccination program tools](#)<sup>18</sup> or short training videos to standardize processes.

---

- Connect to your state's [immunization information system \(IIS\)](#),<sup>19</sup> and ensure that [current vaccination records are captured accurately](#)<sup>20</sup> in both systems.

---

- Establish [patient reminder and recall strategies](#)<sup>21</sup> and consider how to optimize via text messaging, mail, email, social media and/or phone calls.
  - [Reference the Resource Center on page 8 for ready-made graphics.](#)



## The Power of Provider HPV Vaccination Recommendations

About **1 in 5** parents reported not receiving an HPV vaccination recommendation from [2019-2021](#).<sup>22</sup> This is problematic given that a provider recommendation is the most important determinant of vaccination uptake.<sup>22</sup>



A [strong HPV vaccination recommendation](#):<sup>23</sup>

- ✓ Highlights the importance of the vaccine for cancer prevention
- ✓ Emphasizes the need to complete the vaccination series
- ✓ Occurs on the same day other vaccines are needed



## Expert-recommended QI Strategies

QI strategies may help your practice improve HPV vaccination rates. Interventions to test include:

- AAP: [Improving HPV Vaccination Rates Using Maintenance of Certification Requirements](#)<sup>24</sup>
- American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable: [Promising Best Practices: An Illustrated Guide](#)<sup>25</sup>
- CDC: [Immunization Quality Improvement for Providers \(IQIP\)](#),<sup>26</sup> which offers programs to implement strategies to give [strong vaccine recommendations](#)<sup>27</sup> and to [strengthen vaccine communications](#).<sup>28</sup>
- HPV IQ: [QI Tools](#)<sup>29</sup>
- Merck Vaccines: [Vaccination Program Tools](#)<sup>30</sup>
- Institute for Healthcare Improvement: [QI Essentials Toolkit](#)<sup>31</sup>

## Action 4: Reduce financial barriers.

Financial barriers can impede your practice's ability to offer HPV vaccination and inhibit vaccine accessibility to patients. These strategies will help ensure vaccine costs serve your practice and your patients.

### Step 1

Stay up to date with [vaccine financing](#)<sup>32</sup> and [coding](#)<sup>33</sup> practices to ensure accurate billing.

### Step 2

Explore [cost-sharing or group purchasing](#)<sup>34</sup> with other practices/systems to decrease costs.

### Step 3

Make vaccines accessible to uninsured or underinsured patients by partnering with local health departments, [state cancer control programs](#),<sup>35</sup> [school nurse associations](#),<sup>36</sup> [Federally Qualified Health Centers](#),<sup>37</sup> or [Vaccines for Children](#)<sup>38</sup> providers.

## Action 5: Evaluate, sustain, and celebrate success.

Monitor your practice's progress to keep your cancer prevention mission on track and to thank your staff for their efforts.

### ■ Evaluate.

- Establish ways to regularly evaluate the ongoing success of your efforts throughout your practice.
- Give providers feedback on their performance.

### ■ Sustain.

- Leverage [IIS](#)<sup>39</sup> to inform assessments of vaccination uptake in your practice or across racial or ethnic subgroups. IIS can also help identify missed vaccination opportunities, as well as facilitate inventory management and accountability.

### ■ Celebrate Success.

- Recognize team members with consistently high and/or increasing HPV vaccination rates.

### Share your story!

Let us know what lessons you've learned from your efforts to improve HPV vaccination rates. What worked? What strategies needed to be revisited?  
[HPV.Vaccination.Roundtable@cancer.org](mailto:HPV.Vaccination.Roundtable@cancer.org)

# Resource Center

## Posters, Flyers, and Graphics to Create a Pro-vaccination Environment

- American Cancer Society: [HPV VACS](#)<sup>40</sup> flyer
- California Department of Public Health: [Vaccines for Your Preteen](#)<sup>41</sup> flyers, graphics, and posters available in multiple languages
- American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable: [Flyers and posters](#)<sup>42</sup> and [Co-brandable “Start at Age 9” Social Media Graphics](#)<sup>43</sup>
- US Department of Health and Human Services: [HPV Vaccine Graphics](#)<sup>44</sup>



## Talking to Parents or Guardians About HPV Vaccination as Cancer Prevention

All patient-facing staff should be [trained](#)<sup>45</sup> to begin the discussion about the HPV vaccine with parents and guardians. Start these discussions at age 9 and repeat them at each visit until the patient [completes their vaccination series](#).<sup>46</sup>

Enhance your vaccine messaging by reviewing these resources on talking to parents or guardians about HPV vaccination.

- AAP: [FAQs About HPV](#)<sup>47</sup>
- CDC: [Talking with Parents about HPV Vaccination](#)<sup>48</sup>
- Immunize.org: [A Parent’s Guide to Preteen and Teen HPV Vaccination](#)<sup>49</sup>

## Additional Resources

- [Start HPV Vaccination at Age 9](#)<sup>50</sup>
  - [2023 Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics Collection Toolkit](#)<sup>51</sup>
  - [HPV Vaccination at 9 – 12 Years of Age: An Evidence Summary](#)<sup>52</sup>
  - [Start at Age 9 Print On-demand Toolkit](#)<sup>53</sup>
  - [Why Age 9? Fact Sheet](#)<sup>54</sup>
- [2024 ACS National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Impact Report and Action Plan](#)<sup>55</sup>
- [ACS National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Resource Center](#)<sup>56</sup>
- [ACS National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Video Collection](#)<sup>57</sup>
- [ACS Recommendations for HPV Vaccine Use](#)<sup>58</sup>
- [ACS HPV Information and Resources for Patients and Parents](#)<sup>59</sup>
- [ACS HPV Vaccine Information for Health Professionals](#)<sup>60</sup>
- [American Academy of Pediatrics: Adolescent Immunization Discussion Guides](#)<sup>61</sup>
- [CDC: HPV Resources](#)<sup>62</sup>
- [HPV Data Sources](#)<sup>63</sup>
- [Immunize.org: Vaccine Apps for Health Care Providers](#)<sup>64</sup>



## Follow the American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable.

 [@HPVRoundtable](#)

 [HPVRoundtable](#)

 [HPVRoundtable](#)



# References

- i. Pingali C, Yankey D, Elam-Evans LD, et al. Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13-17 Years - National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2022. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2023;72(34):912-919. doi: [10.15585/mmwr.mm7234a3](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7234a3)
- ii. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cancers Linked With HPV Each Year. September 18, 2024. Accessed October 3, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/cases.html>
- iii. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cancers Caused by HPV. September 30, 2024. Accessed October 3, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/about/cancers-caused-by-hpv.html>
- iv. Perkins RB, Humiston S, Oliver K. Evidence supporting the initiation of HPV vaccination starting at age 9: Collection overview. *Hum Vaccin Immunother.* 2023;19(3):2269026. doi: [10.1080/21645515.2023.2269026](https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2023.2269026)
- v. Baandrup L, Maltesen T, Dehlendorff C, Kjaer SK. Human papillomavirus vaccination and anal high-grade precancerous lesions and cancer-a real-world effectiveness study. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2024;116(2):283-287. doi: [10.1093/jnci/djad189](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djad189)
- vi. Rosenblum HG, Lewis RM, Gargano JW, Querec TD, Unger ER, Markowitz LE. Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Impact and Effectiveness Through 12 Years After Vaccine Introduction in the United States, 2003 to 2018. *Ann Intern Med.* 2022;175(7):918-926. doi: [10.7326/M21-3798](https://doi.org/10.7326/M21-3798)
- vii. Siegel RL, Giaquinto AN, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2024. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2024;74(1):12-49. doi: [10.3322/caac.21820](https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21820)
- viii. Kong WY, Bustamante G, Pallotto IK, et al. Disparities in Healthcare Providers' Recommendation of HPV Vaccination for U.S. Adolescents: A Systematic Review. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2021;30(11):1981-1992. doi: [10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-21-0733](https://doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-21-0733)
- ix. National Cancer Institute. Financial Burden of Cancer Care. Reviewed March 2024. Accessed October 3, 2024. [https://progressreport.cancer.gov/after/economic\\_burden](https://progressreport.cancer.gov/after/economic_burden)
- x. Spencer JC, Spees LP, Biddell CB, et al. Inclusion of marginalized populations in HPV vaccine modeling: A systematic review. *Prev Med.* Published online March 24, 2024. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38522627/>

# Appendix: Small Practices

1. American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP): <https://www.aap.org/en/news-room/campaigns-and-toolkits/human-papillomavirus-hpv/>
2. American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP): <https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/prevention-wellness/immunizations-vaccines/disease-pop-immunization/human-papillomavirus-vaccine-hpv.html>
3. American Cancer Society: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/hpv/hpv-vaccine.html>
4. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG): <https://www.acog.org/programs/immunization-for-women/physician-tools/human-papillomavirus-frequently-asked-questions-for-providers>
5. CDC's recommended vaccination schedule: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-schedules/adolescent-easyread.html>
6. Whole-office approach: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6135237/>
7. "Champion": <https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/prevention-wellness/immunizations-vaccines/office-champions/get-started.html>
8. Action plan: <https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/prevention-wellness/immunizations-vaccines/office-champions/implement-test.html>
9. Strategic objectives: <https://www.immunize.org/wp-content/uploads/catg.d/p2045.pdf>
10. How the HPV vaccine protects against cancers: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/vaccines/>
11. Why the HPV vaccine is important: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/educational-resources/index.html>
12. Processes and messaging: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/educational-resources/index.html>
13. Vaccination schedules: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-schedules/adolescent-easyread.html>
14. Frequently asked questions about HPV vaccine: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/hpv-vaccine-what-parents-need-to-know.aspx>
15. Evidence summaries from the American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable: <https://hpvroundtable.org/hpv-vaccination-evidence-summaries/>
16. Educational tools and resources: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/educational-resources/index.html>
17. Electronic health records (EHRs): <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10145812/>
18. Vaccination program tools: <https://www.merckvaccines.com/vaccine-resources-tools/healthcare-information-technology-ehr/>
19. Immunization information system (IIS): <https://www.cdc.gov/iis/contacts-locate-records/>
20. Current vaccination records are captured accurately: <https://www.cdc.gov/iis/technical-guidance/>
21. Patient reminder and recall strategies: <https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/implementing-immunization-administration-in-your-practice/>
22. 2019-2021: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37361924/>
23. Strong HPV vaccination recommendation: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10305488/>
24. Improving HPV Vaccination Rates Using Maintenance of Certification Requirements: <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article-abstract/137/3/e20150675/81405/Improving-HPV-Vaccination-Rates-Using-Maintenance?redirectedFrom=fulltext?autologincheck=redirected>
25. Promising Best Practices: An Illustrated Guide: [https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ACS\\_Promising-Best-Practice-Booklet.pdf](https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ACS_Promising-Best-Practice-Booklet.pdf)
26. Immunization Quality Improvement for Providers (IQIP): <https://www.cdc.gov/iqip/hcp/strategies/index.html>
27. Strong vaccination recommendations: <https://www.cdc.gov/iqip/hcp/strategies/strong-vaccine-recommendation.html>
28. Strengthen vaccination communications: <https://www.cdc.gov/iqip/hcp/strategies/strengthen-vaccination-communications.html>
29. QI Tools: <https://www.hpviq.org/resources/qi-tools>
30. Vaccine Program Tools: <https://www.merckvaccines.com/vaccine-resources-tools/vaccine-recommendations/>
31. QI Essentials Toolkit: <https://www.ihl.org/resources/tools>
32. Vaccine financing: <https://www.aap.org/en/practice-management/practice-financing/coding-and-valuation/vaccine-financing-and-coding/>
33. Coding: [https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/coding\\_vaccine\\_coding\\_table.pdf](https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/coding_vaccine_coding_table.pdf)
34. Cost-sharing or group purchasing: <https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/implementing-immunization-administration-in-your-practice/managing-costs-associated-with-vaccinating/>
35. State cancer control programs: <https://www.cdc.gov/comprehensive-cancer-control/about/programs.html>
36. School nurse associations: <https://www.nasn.org/home>
37. Federally Qualified Health Centers: <https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/>
38. Vaccines for Children: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/index.html>
39. IIS: <https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/ACS-HPVRT-Best-Practices-HPV-Data.png>
40. HPV VACs: <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/online-documents/en/pdf/flyers/hpv-vacs-just-the-facts-for-providers.pdf>
41. Vaccines for Your Preteen: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Immunization/Campaigns.aspx>
42. Flyers and posters: <https://hpvroundtable.org/resource-center/?type=14>
43. Co-brandable "Start at Age 9" Social Media Graphics: <https://hpvroundtable.org/resource-center/?search=starting%20at%20age%209>

44. HPV Vaccine Graphics: <https://www.hhs.gov/immunization/get-involved/spread-the-word/graphics/index.html>
45. Trained: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vaccination-considerations/talking-with-parents.html>
46. Completes their vaccine series: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-schedules/adolescent-easyread.html>
47. FAQs About HPV: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/hpv-vaccine-what-parents-need-to-know.aspx>
48. Talking with Parents about HPV Vaccination: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vaccination-considerations/talking-with-parents.html>
49. A Parent's Guide to Preteen and Teen HPV Vaccination: <https://www.immunize.org/wp-content/uploads/catg.d/p4250.pdf>
50. Start HPV Vaccination at Age 9: <https://hpvroundtable.org/start-hpv-vaccination-at-age-9/>
51. 2023 Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics Collection Toolkit: <https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/HPV-RT-HVI-Supplement-Toolkit-Final-v2.pdf>
52. HPV Vaccination at 9 – 12 Years of Age: An Evidence Summary: <https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Evidence-Summary-HPV-Vaccination-Age-9-12-Final-1.pdf>
53. Start at Age 9 Print On-demand Toolkit: [https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FINAL\\_NW-Summit-Clinic-Toolkit-Print-On-Demand-Kits.pdf](https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FINAL_NW-Summit-Clinic-Toolkit-Print-On-Demand-Kits.pdf)
54. Why Age 9? Fact Sheet: [https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/HPV\\_Roundtable-HPV\\_Why\\_Age\\_9\\_Sales\\_Sheet\\_WEB.pdf](https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/HPV_Roundtable-HPV_Why_Age_9_Sales_Sheet_WEB.pdf)
55. 2024 National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Impact Report and Action Plan: <https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/2024-HPVRT-Impact-Report-and-Action-Plan-Final.pdf>
56. ACS National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Resource Center: <https://hpvroundtable.org/resource-center/>
57. ACS National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Video Collection: <https://www.youtube.com/@HPVRoundtable/featured>
58. ACS Recommendations for HPV Vaccine Use: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/hpv/acs-recommendations-for-hpv-vaccine-use.html>
59. ACS HPV Information and Resources for Patients and Parents: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/hpv.html>
60. ACS HPV Vaccine Information for Health Professionals: <https://www.cancer.org/health-care-professionals/hpv-vaccination-information-for-health-professionals.html>
61. American Academy of Pediatrics: Adolescent Immunization Discussion Guides: <https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/adolescent-immunization-discussion-guides/>
62. CDC: HPV Resources: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/>
63. HPV Data Sources: <https://hpvroundtable.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/HPV-Data-Sources.pdf>
64. Immunize.org: Vaccine Apps for Health Care Providers: <https://www.immunize.org/clinical/external/apps/>



# Acknowledgments

The American Cancer Society 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.

**A Collaborative Project:** The Clinician & Systems Action Guides are a collaborative project of the member organizations of the American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. Guides do not necessarily represent the views of all of the American Cancer Society National HPV Vaccination Roundtable member organizations.

**Funding:** Funding for this guide was made possible (in part) by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention Cooperative Agreement grant # CDC-RFA-IP21-2105, CFDA # 93.268. The content in this guide does not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government.

Version 2.0 released 2024

[hpvroundtable.org](https://hpvroundtable.org)

