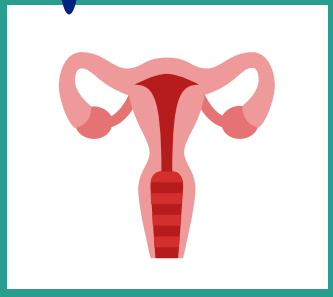
OUTREACH TOOLKIT FOR

CERVICAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

JANUARY 2023

Because Your HPV Vaccine Recommendation Matters so Much

Preventable & Treatable



Illinois Chapter

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

WHAT'S INCLUDED IN THIS TOOLKIT

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month is a great time to remind patients and families about the tools we have that can help prevent cervical cancer, including HPV vaccination for all children. Here you will find:

- **Resources for Patients and Families**

Links to helpful documents from trusted sources to help answer frequently asked questions and provide more information on HPV vaccinations and cervical cancer.

- **Clinical Summaries**

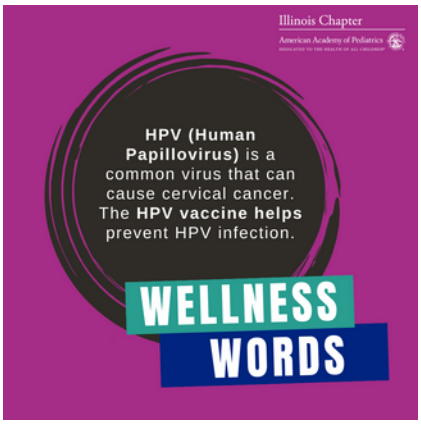
The most recent clinical guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on HPV vaccination scheduling and dosing for children, teens, and adults.

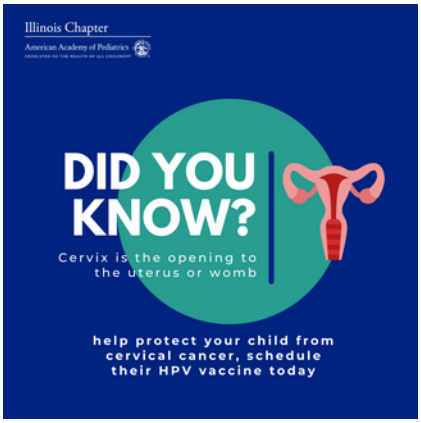
- **Outreach Materials**

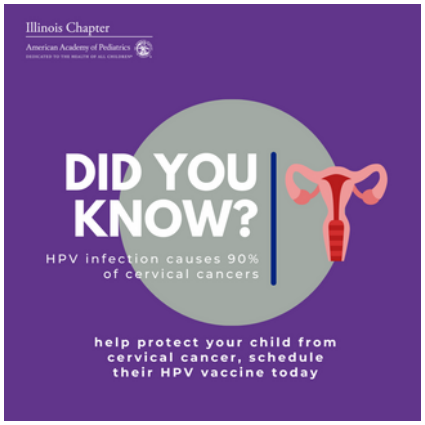
A link to 13 ready-to-post social media images and several medically accurate messages that promote HPV vaccination and cervical health you can post on your various social media platforms.

SOCIAL MEDIA IMAGES AND SAMPLE MESSAGES

DOWNLOAD IMAGES HERE







Human Papilloma Virus

- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection, there is a HPV vaccine!
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) can be harmless and often goes away by itself, but some types of HPV can lead to genital warts or cancer: this is what makes the HPV vaccine so important
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection can cause head and neck cancers, get vaccinated

Cervical Cancer

- Cervical cancer is one of the most common and deadliest cancers, this is what makes the HPV vaccine so important
- Anyone with a cervix is at risk for cervical cancer - a tool we have to help protect against it is the HPV vaccine
- More than 90% of cervical cancers are caused by HPV infection, get your child their HPV vaccine
- The HPV vaccination can help prevent cervical cancer
- The best way to prevent cervical cancer is through HPV vaccination and screening

MORE SAMPLE MESSAGES

HPV Vaccination

- Getting your child their Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccines will help protect them from some cancers for a lifetime #Callyourpediatrician today
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccines provide the most protection if given earlier than later
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) does not only happen in females - males should get vaccinated too!
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine works best if given between the ages of 9-12 years old
- It's not too late to get your child their Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine! #Callyourpediatrician today
- Schedule your child's appointment today for a Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine to help ensure they are protected against some types of cancer #Callyourpediatrician today
- One of the most important things you can do for your child to protect them from some cancers is to get them the HPV vaccine when they are eligible. #Callyourpediatrician today
- Pap smears start at age 21 - you can get your child their Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine much earlier to help protect them from cervical cancer
- Getting your child their Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine earlier helps ensure they are protected before they are exposed to the virus #Callyourpediatrician today

More information available from the American Academy of Pediatrics - HPV Vaccination Toolkit

RESOURCES TO SHARE WITH FAMILIES

CDC:

- HPV Vaccination Information for parents webpage
- HPV Vaccine Fact Sheet

Immunize.org

- A Parent's Guide to Preteen and Teen HPV Vaccination (English)
- A Parent's Guide to Preteen and Teen HPV Vaccination (Spanish)
- HPV Vaccine Q&A

Cancer.org

- Take A Shot at Cancer parent handout
- Don't Wait to Vaccinate infographic
- HPV Vaccination - Just the Facts handout

CDC HPV VACCINE SCHEDULE AND DOSING

Routine Vaccination	Age 11-12 years, can be started at 9 years
Catch-up Vaccination*	Age 13-26 years if not adequately vaccinated
Shared clinical decision-making*	Some adults age 27-45 years if not adequately vaccinated

WHO GETS TWO DOSES?

- A 2-dose schedule is recommended for people who get the first dose before their 15th birthday. In a 2-dose series, the second dose should be given 6–12 months after the first dose (0, 6–12-month schedule).
- The minimum interval is 5 months between the first and second dose. If the second dose is administered after a shorter interval, a third dose should be administered a minimum of 5 months after the first dose and a minimum of 12 weeks after the second dose.
- If the vaccination schedule is interrupted, vaccine doses do not need to be repeated (no maximum interval).
- Immunogenicity studies have shown that two doses of HPV vaccine given to 9–14-year-olds at least 6 months apart provided as good or better protection than three doses given to older adolescents or young adults.

WHO GETS THREE DOSES?

- A 3-dose schedule is recommended for people who get the first dose on or after their 15th birthday, and for people with certain immunocompromising conditions.
- In a 3-dose series, the second dose should be given 1–2 months after the first dose, and the third dose should be given 6 months after the first dose (0, 1–2, 6-month schedule).

The minimum intervals:

- 4 weeks between the 1st and 2nd dose
- 12 weeks between the 2nd and 3rd dose
- 5 months between the 1st and 3rd dose

If a vaccine dose is administered after a shorter interval, it should be re-administered after another minimum interval has elapsed since the most recent dose.

- If the vaccination schedule is interrupted, vaccine doses do not need to be repeated (no maximum interval).

*MMWR. 2019;68(32);698-702