



HPV Vaccination

Objectives

- What is human papillomavirus (HPV)?
- Prevalence
- Vaccine
- How to discuss
- Tech specs
- Resources



What is HPV?

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a group of more than 150 related viruses.
 - Each virus in the group is given a number and is called an HPV type.
 - Papillomaviruses – some types cause warts or papilloma (non-cancerous tumors).

Prevalence of HPV

- HPV infects about 13 million people, including teenagers each year.
- Most infections go away on their own, those that do not can lead to certain types of cancer. ^{1,3}

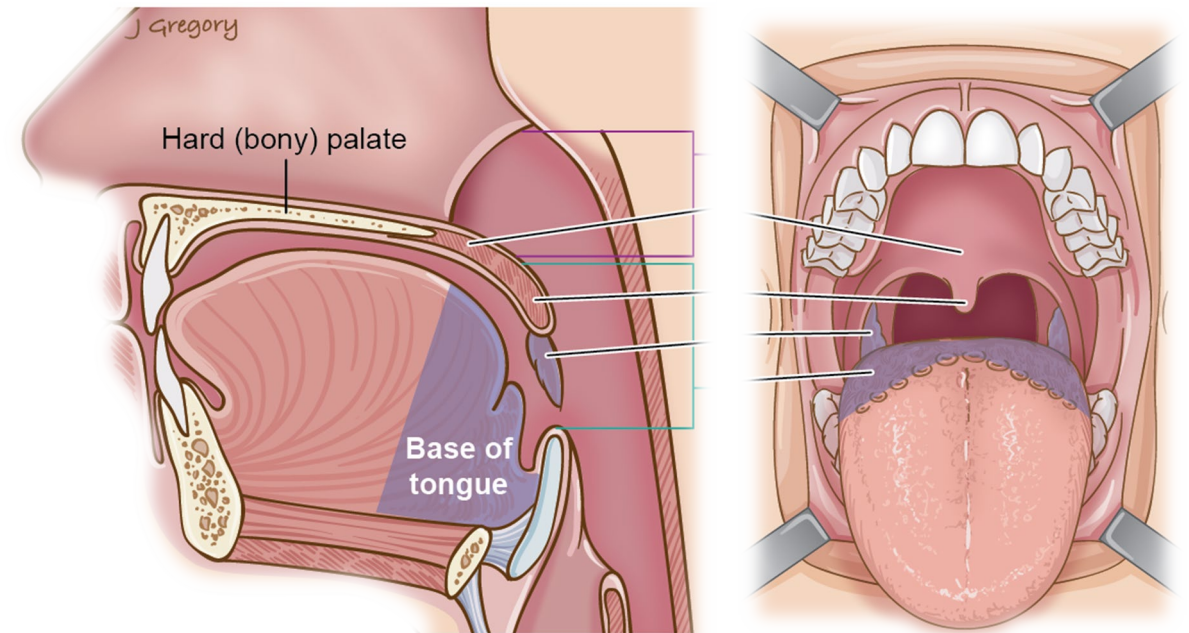
Prevalence of HPV ³

- Each year, approximately 46,000 men & women develop a cancer caused by HPV.
- In the U.S., an estimated 11,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer each year.
- HPV is responsible for five other cancers, with an estimated combined 25,000 cases per year – there is no screening tool for these cancers (likely undetected until they cause cancer).³



HPV-Related Oropharyngeal Cancer ²

- 14,400 cases annually; 12,100 in men.
- Has surpassed cervical cancer as the **most common HPV-related cancer**.
- HPV-related oropharyngeal cancers have more than doubled in the past three decades.
- Rise in incidence and changing patient demographics due to HPV.
- **No screening test** = Late-stage diagnosis



HPV Vaccine Facts ⁵



Iowa ranks #1 in the country in oral cavity and pharynx cancer, which can be HPV-related.

An estimated 70% of cancers (a type of throat cancer) are caused by the oropharyngeal HPV virus.

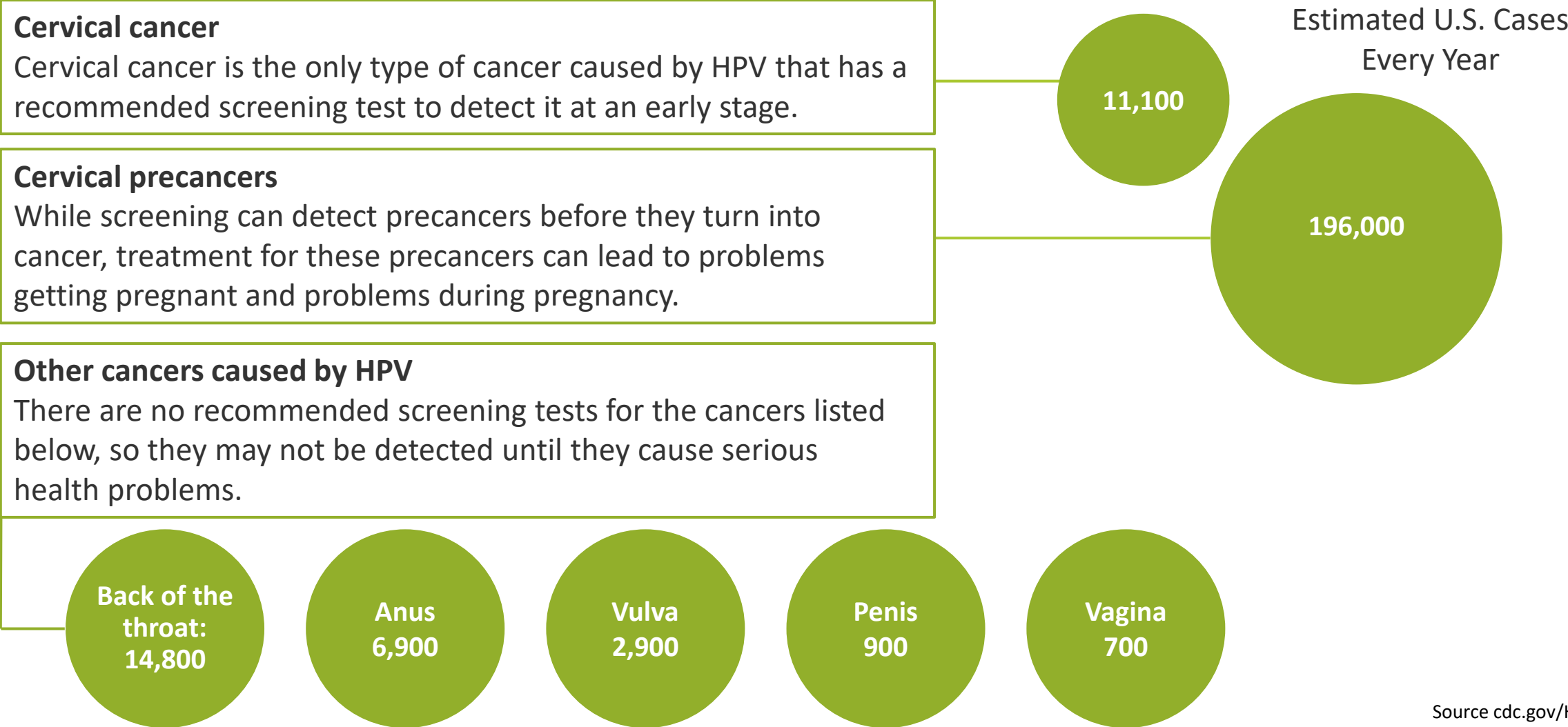
Holden Comprehensive Cancer Center, Iowa's only NCI-designated cancer center, has joined cancer centers across the country to raise the vaccination rate to 80 percent within the coming years.

HPV Vaccine Facts ³



- Gardasil 9 is the only HPV vaccine available in the United States.
- The American Cancer Society (ACS) reviewed 109 studies conducted on 2.5 million people in six countries and no serious side effects occurred.
- ACS recommendations for HPV vaccine:
 - Girls and boys should get two doses of the HPV vaccine between the ages of 9 to 12.
 - The vaccine is more effective when given sooner. Younger people produce more antibodies = kids are protected from cancer before they are exposed to the virus.
 - Teens and young adults aged 13 through 26 who have not been vaccinated, or who haven't gotten all their doses, should get the vaccine as soon as possible.
 - The ACS does not recommend HPV vaccination for persons over 26 years of age. Vaccines must be given before exposure to the virus.
 - Current research shows that the vaccine is effective, and there's no sign that the protection decreases with time.

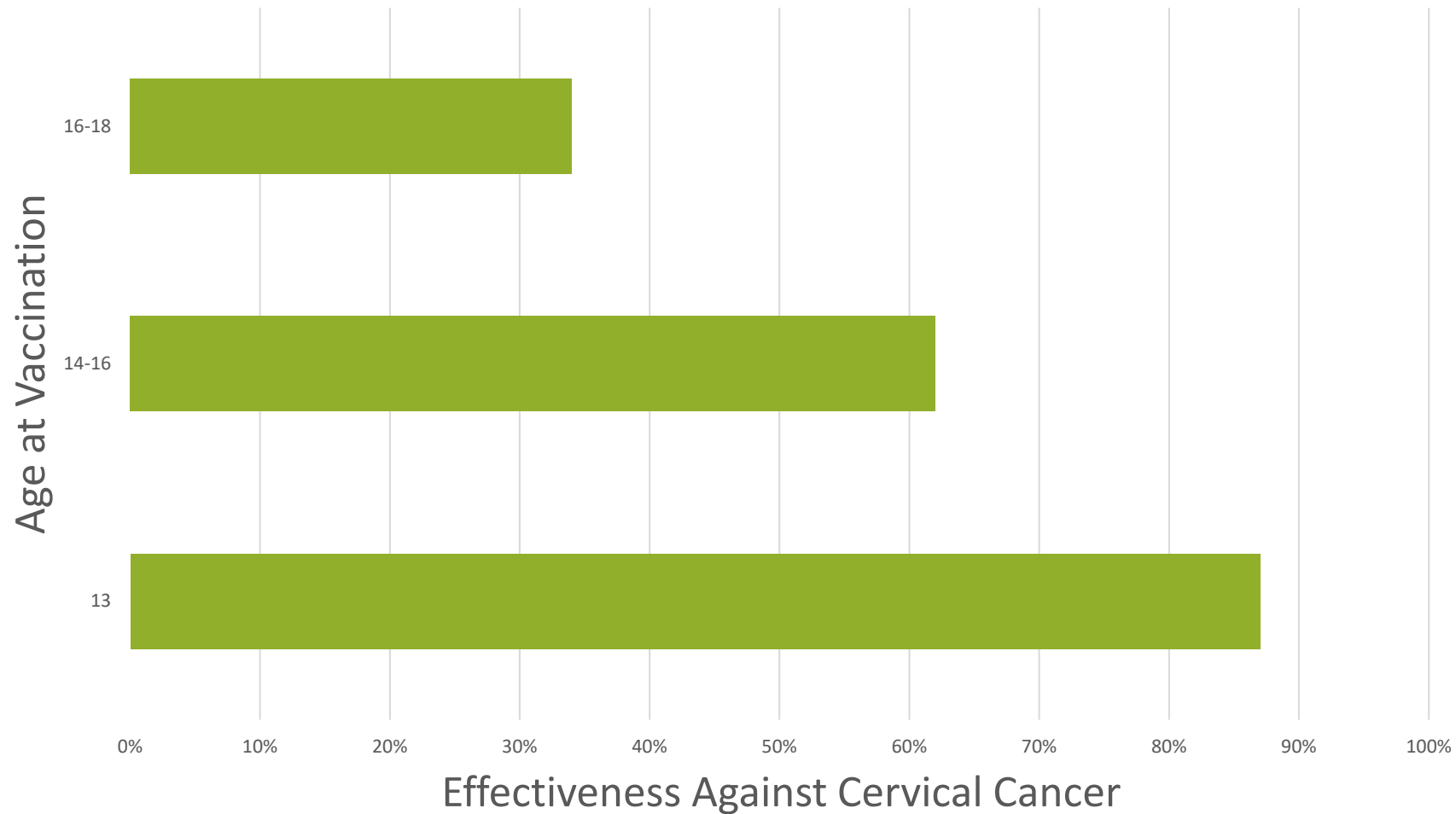
HPV vaccination is the best protection against certain cancers caused by HPV. ¹



Source cdc.gov/HPV

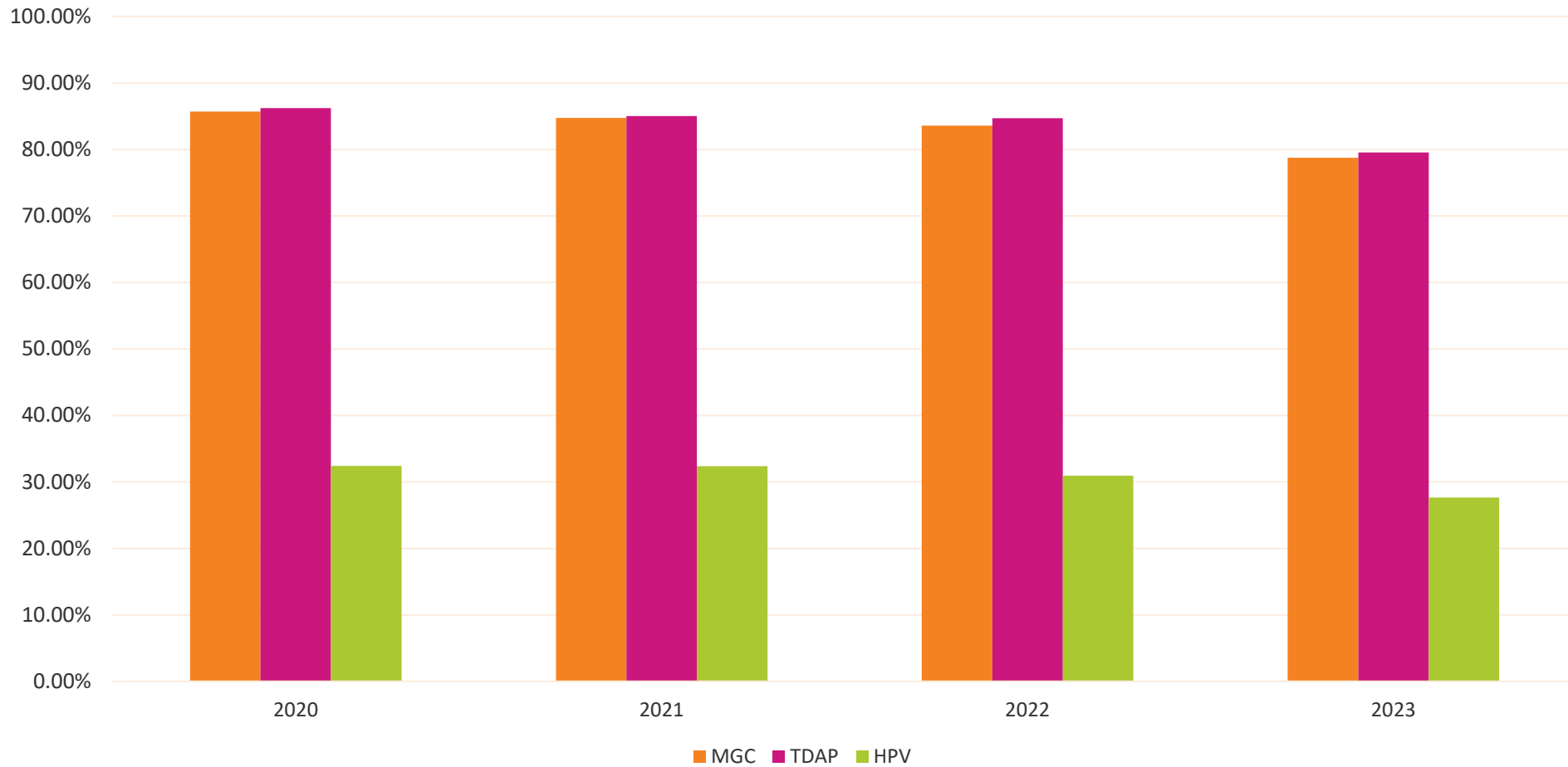
Think it's OK to delay vaccination? Keep these numbers in mind. ²

Would you rather protect your patient against 34% of cancers or 87%?



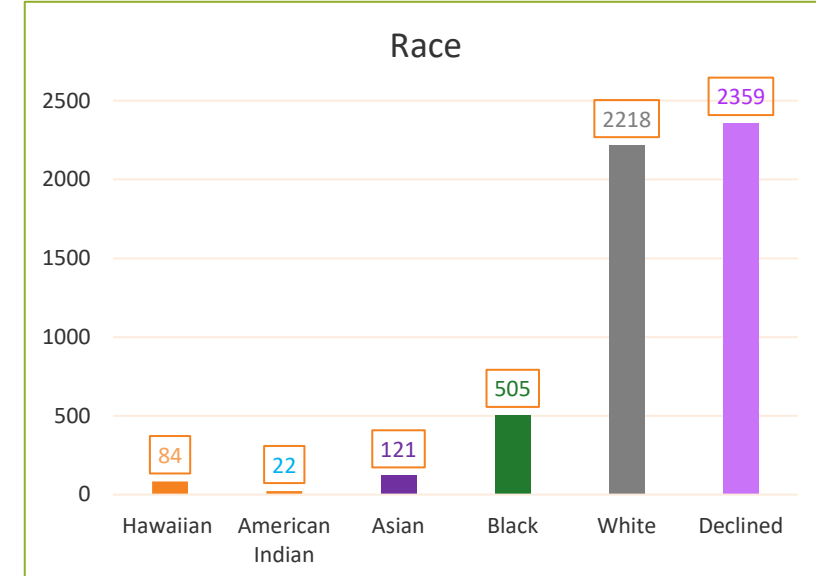
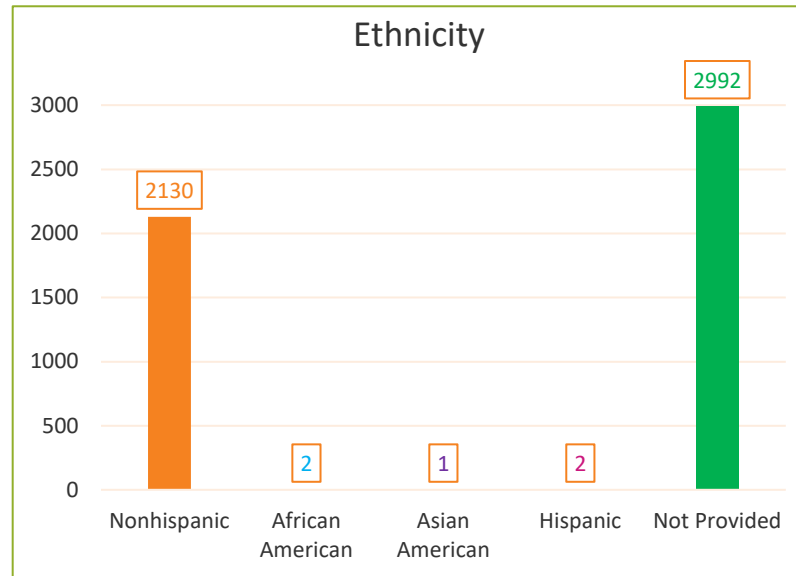
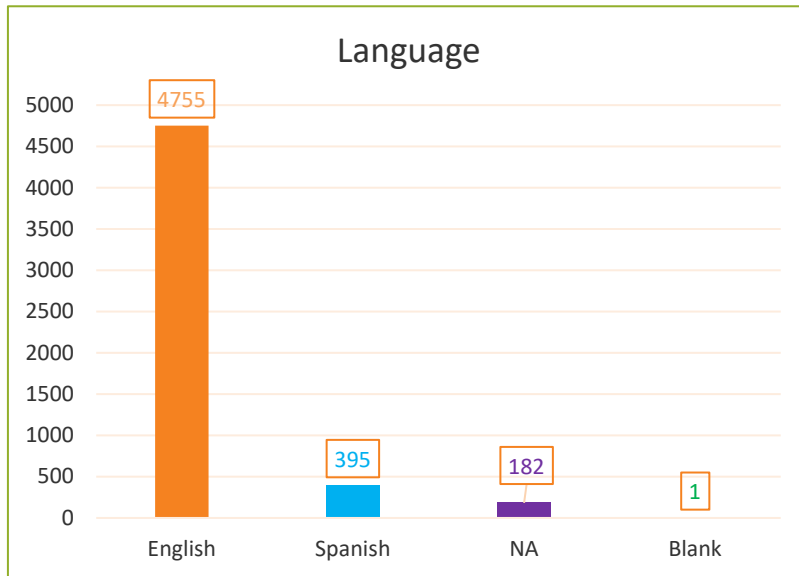
Iowa Total Care Vaccination Rates

Rates Year Over Year For IMA Combo 2 Vaccines



Language/Ethnicity/Race Immunization Statistics

Per the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, 2022 Immunization Program Annual Report.

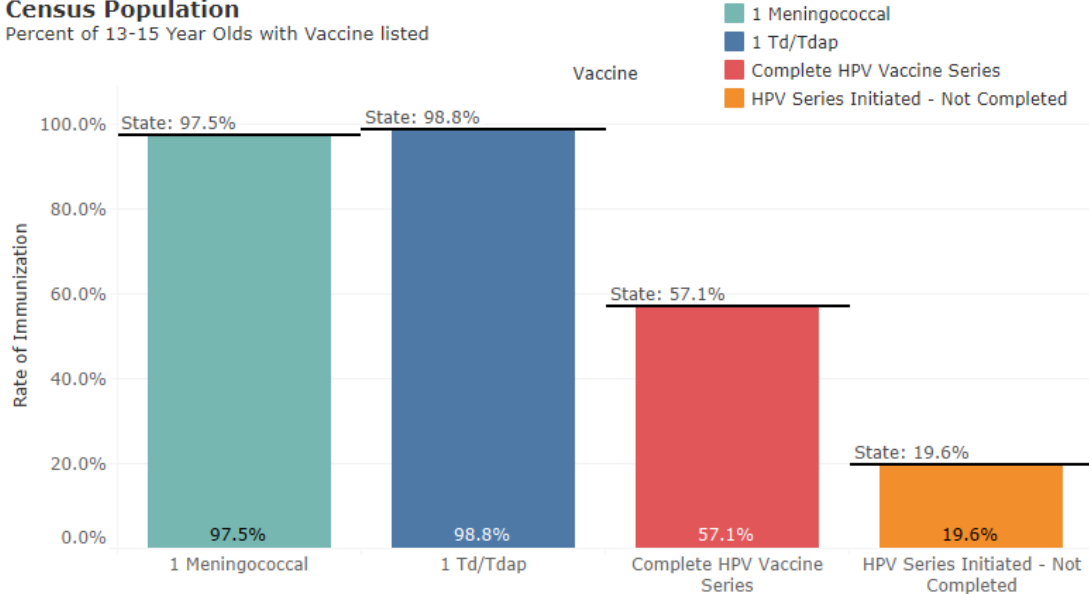


State of Iowa 2022 HPV Vaccinations ⁷

HPV VACCINE COMPARISON

HPV Vaccine Comparison in 13-15 year olds in All County Iowa - 2022
 Census Population

Percent of 13-15 Year Olds with Vaccine listed



STATE OF IOWA CENSUS

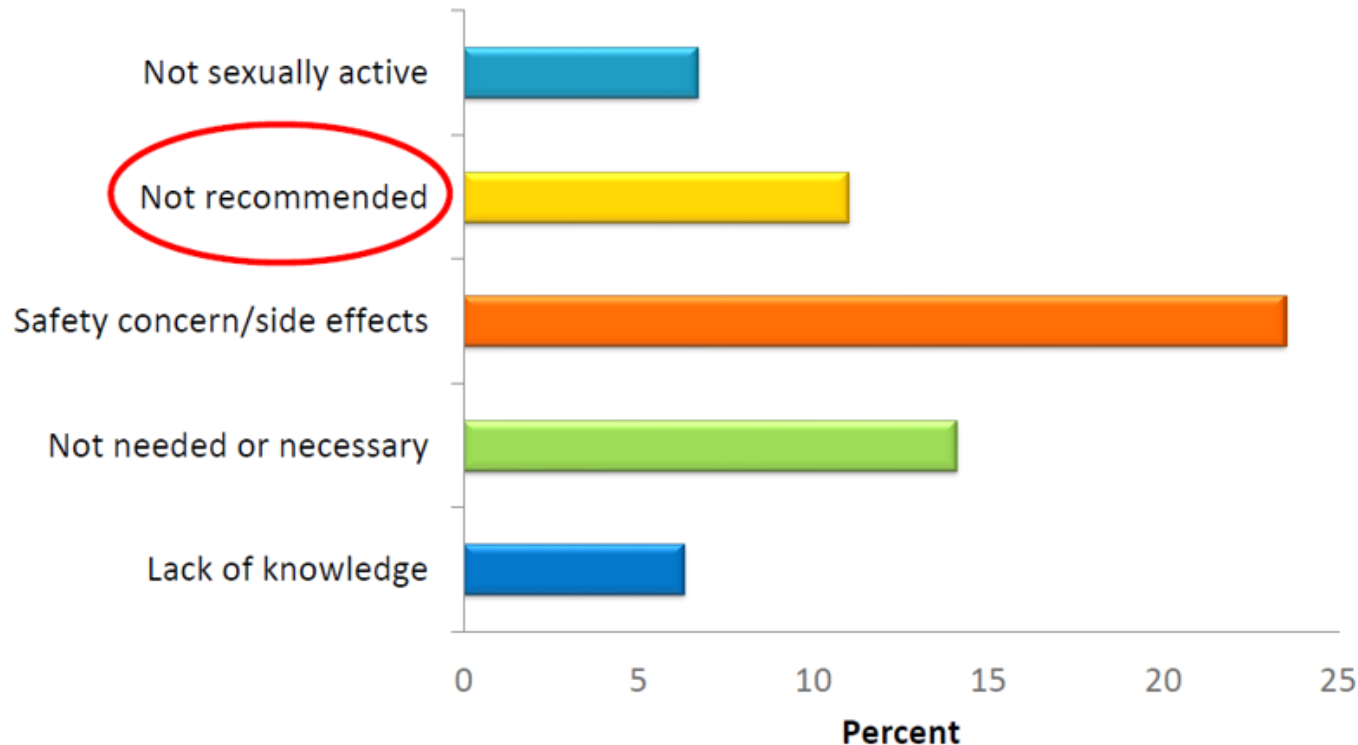
State of Iowa - 2022 IRIS Population

Percent of 13-15 Year Olds with Complete HPV Vaccine Series

Rate of Immunization	45.7%
Number of Immunized Patients	71,950
Census Population	125,917
Number of Records in IRIS	157,568

- HPV Vaccine uptake is much **lower** than other adolescent vaccinations.
- According to data obtained from the Iowa Department of Health & Human Services Immunization Program, 45.7% of adolescents completed the HPV vaccine series in 2022.

Top Reasons for Not Vaccinating Against HPV 2,8



HPV vaccine initiation rates:

23% if no recommendation

53% if low quality recommendation

73% if high-quality recommendation

Same way:

Recommend all vaccinations in the same way, with the same confidence.

Same day:

HPV vaccine *today*.

Say to the parent:

Note **child's age** to cue that this is part of routine care. **Say** you will vaccinate **today**. Announce they are **due** for vaccines that prevent several diseases.

A provider recommendation is the #1 reason parents decide to vaccinate their child.

HPV vaccination starts at age 9 ⁶

ACIP and CDC recommendations state that HPV vaccination can start at age 9.

What you can do:

- Start recommending HPV vaccination at the age 9 well visit.
- Giving a strong recommendation starting at age 9 will increase vaccination success.
 - Studies were performed in the US & internationally looking at immune response ages 9-14 and 14-26.
 - The immune response at age 9-10 is the most robust.
- Starting at age 9 allows providers and patients time to complete the HPV series by age 13.
- Having the conversation earlier disentangles the conversation from sexuality.
- Tailor the conversation to the family's culture.
 - In many Asian languages, HPV vaccine translates to, "Cervical cancer vaccine".
 - When talking about the vaccine, clearly state that it is for males and females.
- Consider having standing orders for routine vaccines, which can be initiated by your medical office staff.



ON TIME

AGE 9-12

2 Doses

6-12 months apart

**Begin at age 9 years old for
a better immune response.**

Talking Tips – Example Script

Now that your child is 11, they are due for three important vaccines today:

- The first is to help prevent an infection that can cause meningitis, which is very rare, but potentially deadly.
- The second is to prevent a very common infection, HPV, that can cause several kinds of cancer.
- The third is the tetanus booster which also protects against pertussis, which causes whooping cough.

We'll give those shots at the end of the visit. Do you have any questions for me?

Vaccine Concerns & How to Respond ⁸

1,200 parents reported in a survey the messages below were the most effective to use when addressing concerns.

1. **Age** - “Kids respond more strongly to HPV vaccine when they are younger. This may give better protection against some cancers”.
2. **Requirements** - “School requirements don’t always keep up with medical science. The HPV vaccine can prevent many cancers”.
3. **Boys** - “HPV infections don’t care if you’re a boy or girl. It can cause cancer and other diseases”.
4. **Sex** - “This isn’t about sex. It’s about preventing cancer”.
5. **Safety** - “This vaccine is one of the most studied on the market. It is safe, just like the other vaccines given at this age”.
6. **Effectiveness** - “Over 30,000 Americans get cancer from HPV every year. Most could be prevented with the HPV vaccine”.
7. **Guidelines** - “Experts at the CDC and pediatricians agree that kids should get the HPV vaccine. Its best to start at age 9 when the immune response is stronger, but it is still effective to start at 11 or 12 as well”.

Tools for Your Practice ⁸

Assemble a Team

- Identify a HPV vaccination champion.
- Engage a provider to provide leadership.

Make a Plan

- Determine your current HPV vaccination rates.
 - Iowa Total Care's provider portal has reports that you can download to find out your current rates for ITC members.
 - Ask your Clinical Quality Consultant to help you find this list.

Engage and Prepare All Staff

- Train all staff about HPV vaccination including your front office staff.
- Utilize your EHR system.

Get Your Patients Vaccinated

- Recommend HPV vaccination the same day, same way as all other recommended vaccines.
- Track HPV vaccine series completion.
- Utilize every patient encounter opportunity.
- Almost 70% of parents who initially declined later agree to HPV vaccine or plan to soon.

NCQA HEDIS[®] Technical Specifications

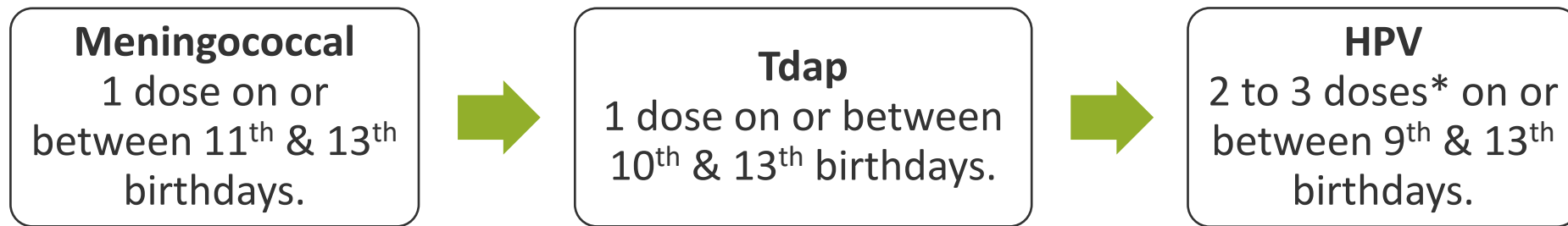
What Are Technical Specifications?

- **Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®)**
 - Set of standardized *performance measures*.
 - Developed by National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) to objectively measure, report, and compare quality across health plans.
 - Technical specifications are the requirements or “rules” of each of the HEDIS performance measures.
- **HEDIS rates are used to:**
 - Evaluate health insurance companies’ efforts to improve preventive health outreach for members.
 - Evaluate your practice’s preventive care efforts.
- **Pay for Performance (P4P):**
 - Incentive payment program based on achieving goals related to clinical outcomes from certain HEDIS measures.
 - Your practice’s performance in the program can make you eligible to earn compensation in addition to regular payment through your provider agreement.



HPV

Measure evaluates percentage of adolescents 13 years of age who completed immunizations on or before member's 13th birthday.



Notes on HPV:

- HPV (2 or 3 doses) doses must be administered on or between the 9th and 13th birthdays.
- At least two HPV vaccines, on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthdays and with dates of services at least 146 days apart.
- At least three HPV vaccines, with different dates of services on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthdays.
- *A 3-dose schedule is recommended for people who get the first dose on or after their 15th birthday.

Adolescent Immunization Status (IMA): HPV

To Improve HEDIS® scores:

- Always document the date and vaccine administered.
 - Documentation that a member is up-to-date with all immunizations but doesn't include a list of the immunizations and date they were administered, will NOT meet compliance.
- Parental refusal of vaccinations will *not* remove an eligible member from the list of members who need the immunization.
 - Medical exemptions are a legal document. Is there a true medical reason not to give the vaccine?
- Overdue immunizations can be administered at sick visits (as medically appropriate).
- Recommend the HPV vaccine in the same way and on the same day as the Tdap and meningococcal vaccines.
- Vaccination information is available for members on the Iowa Total Care website in the *Krames Health Library*. Information can be printed off and provided to parents/guardians.
- If there is a history of anaphylaxis to an immunization(s), submit appropriate codes.

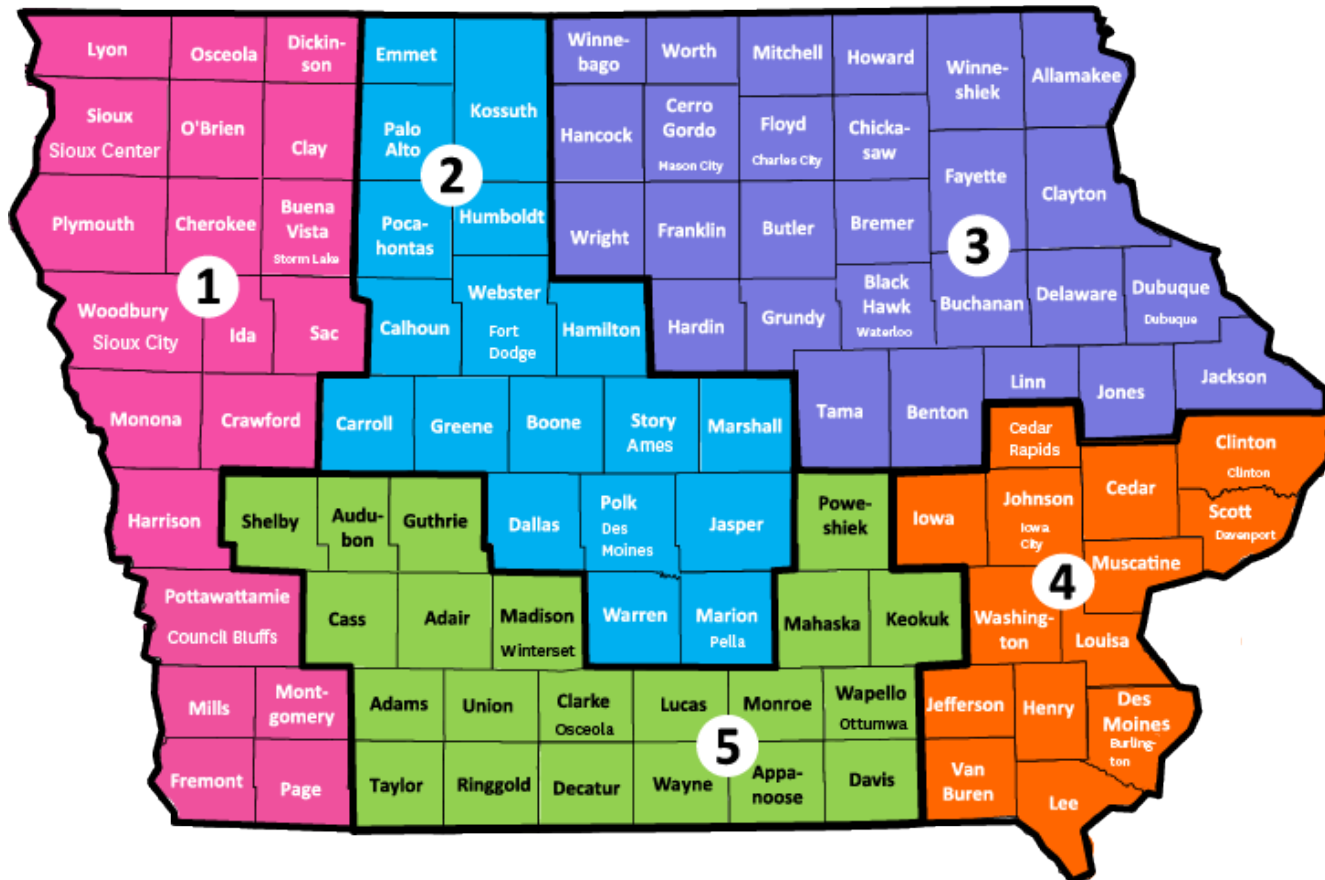
Recap: Why Focus on HPV?

1. HPV can cause six types of cancers.
2. We have a vaccine that prevents HPV-related cancers.
3. We need to vaccinate more kids.
4. Success is achievable.



Resources

Clinical Quality Consultants Territory Map



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Provider Resources



Get the tools you need at iowatotalcare.com. From the 'For Providers' tab on our website, you can access:

- Your [Clinical Quality Consultant's](#) contact information.
- Training on programs and gap closure support to fit your practice needs.
- [Manuals, forms, and HEDIS tip sheets](#) to assist with caring for your patient.



From the Provider Portal (provider.iowatotalcare.com):

- Click on **Patient** and select member's name to access patient's medical records.
- Click on the **Provider Analytics** link to be directed to your Quality dashboard and P4P Scorecard.
- Click on **Authorization** to create or view status of submitted prior authorizations.
- Click on **Claims** to review status of submitted claims.



Questions or concerns please reach out to your assigned Clinical Quality Consultant as displayed on the next slide or call Iowa Total Care Provider Services at **1-833-404-1061** (TTY: 711).

HPV-Specific Resources

1. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
www.cdc.gov
2. You Are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention
www2.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/hpv_key/downloads/YouAreTheKey_22_pdf.pdf
3. American Cancer Society
www.cancer.org/
4. Healthychildren.org
healthychildren.org/English/Pages/default.aspx
5. University of Iowa Holden Comprehensive Cancer Center
cancer.uiowa.edu/hpv-vaccine
6. American Cancer Society and National HPV Vaccination Round Table
hpv.vaccination.roundtable@cancer.org
7. Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, Immunization Program – 2022 Immunization Program Annual Report
8. HPV IQ Immunization Quality Improvement Tools “Follow the Path to Increasing HPV Vaccination.”

Questions?
