

HPV EDUCATION & PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This program manual is a resource for organizations, agencies, or clinics planning to implement the **For Our Children/Por Nuestros Hijos** program. This manual establishes guidelines and procedures to implement and deliver the program effectively and with fidelity.



CANCER PREVENTION & RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF TEXAS



This program was developed by the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHealth) School of Public Health Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Research with funding from the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT).

CONTENT

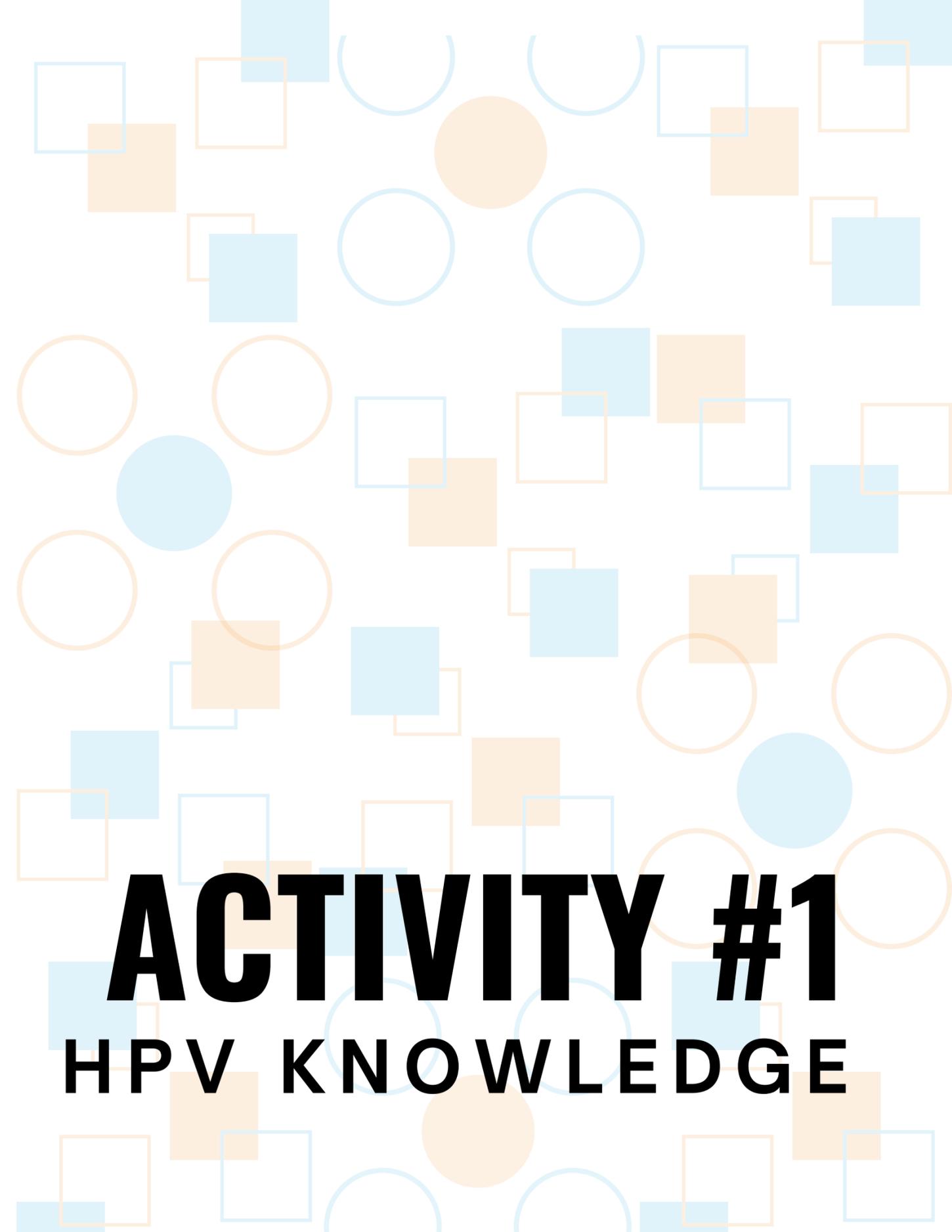
- Training Objectives
- Human Papillomavirus
- HPV Vaccine
- The For Our Children program
- Program Implementation
- Practice Session
- Evaluation



TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- Increase knowledge about HPV, associated cancers, and the HPV vaccine.
- Learn how to implement the For Our Children program to educate parents about HPV and motivate them to vaccinate adolescent children (9-17 years).





ACTIVITY #1

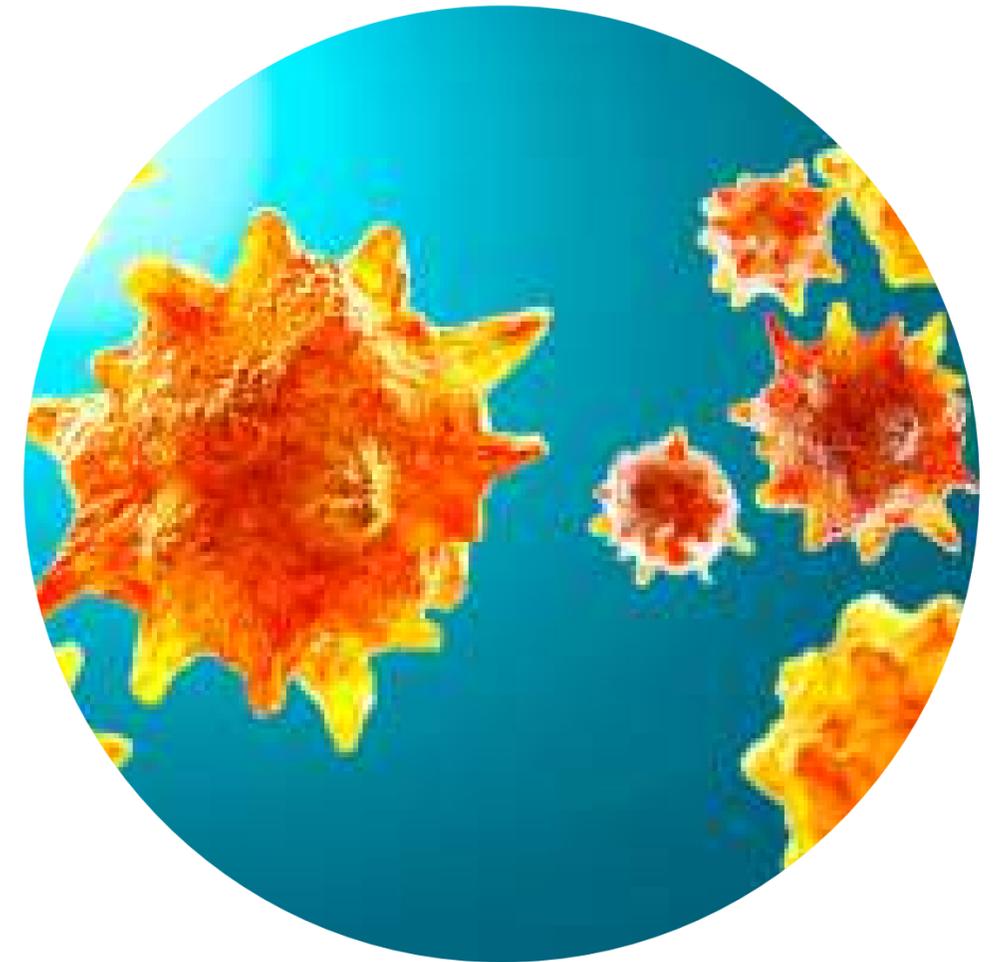
HPV KNOWLEDGE

HPV

THE HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

WHAT IS HPV

- Common virus that affects people.
- Of over 120 types of HPV, 40 infect the genital area.
- Most people are infected at some point in their lives.
- Often, no signs or symptoms.
- Body will clear most HPV infections.
- Some infections can cause cancer and genital warts.



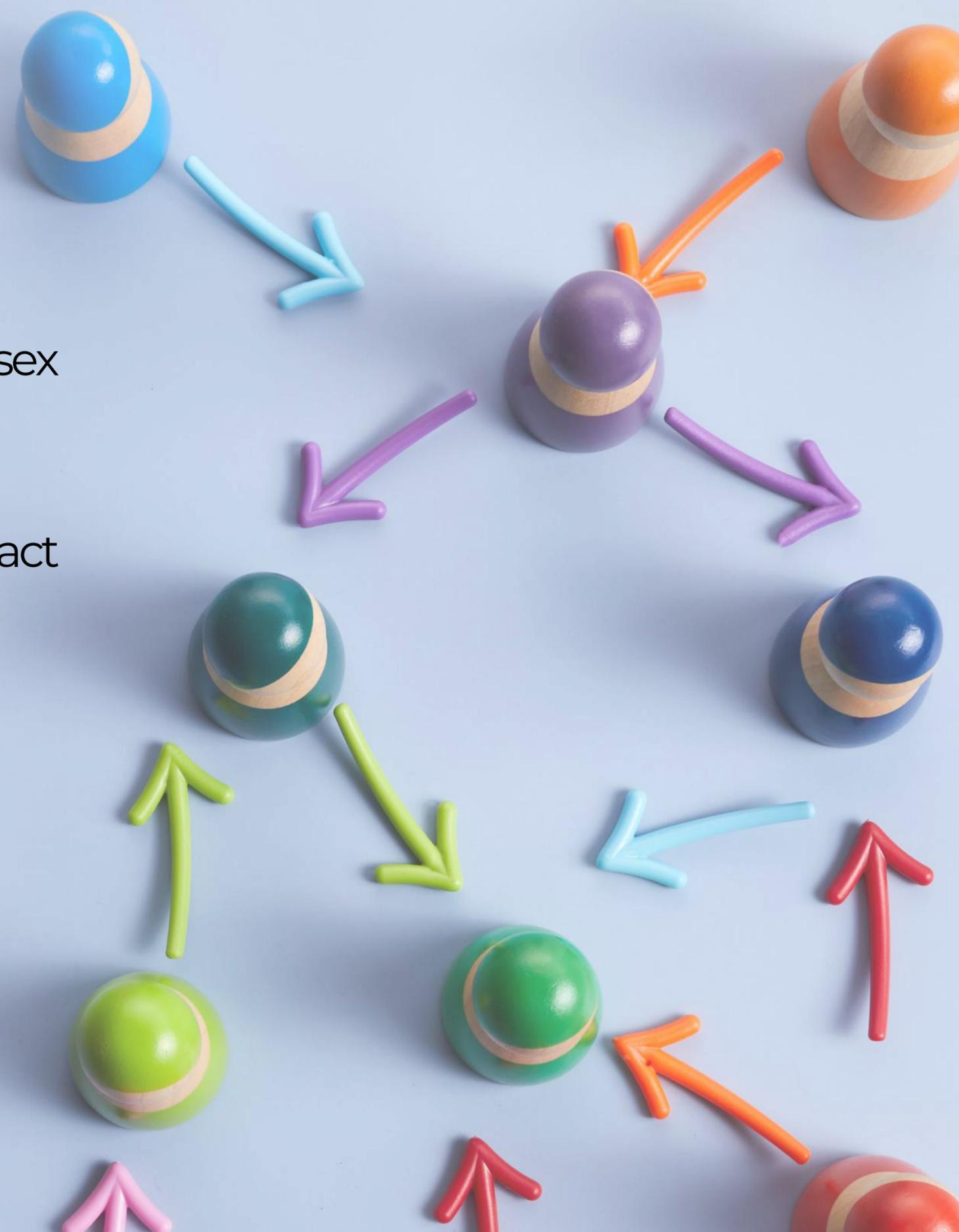
HOW COMMON IS HPV

- Most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) worldwide.
- Over 42 million Americans are currently infected.
- 13 million new infections yearly.
- HPV infections are most common in the late teens and early 20s.



HOW IS HPV SPREAD

- Most commonly spread during vaginal, anal, or oral sex with an infected person.
- Transmitted through intimate skin-to-skin contact including:
 1. genital-to-genital
 2. genital-to-oral
 3. genital-to-hand.

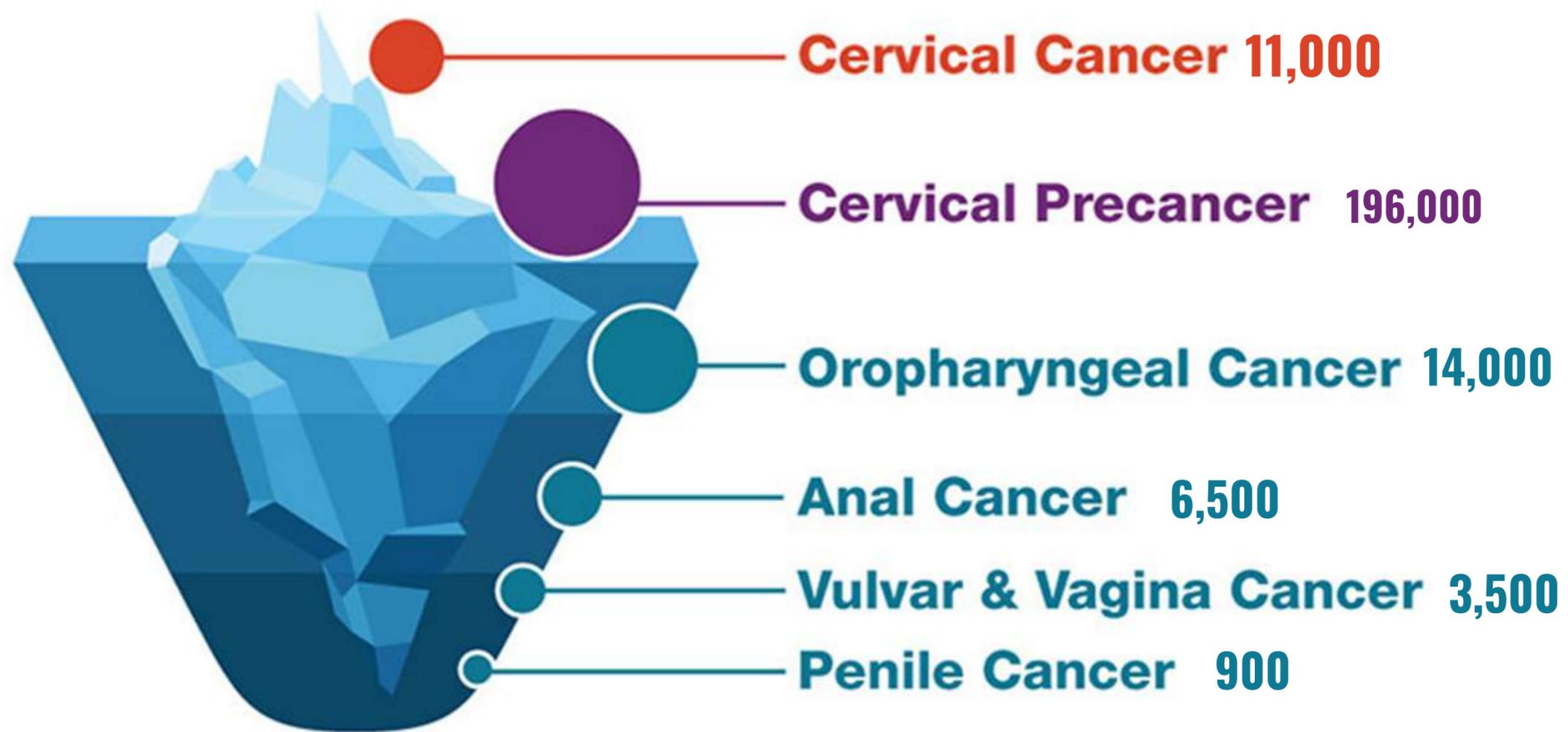


DOES HPV CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS

- Body will clear most HPV infections before it causes any problems.
- Some HPV infections can cause certain cancers and genital warts.
- 9 types of HPV cause majority of HPV-associated cancers.

HPV-CAUSED CANCERS

- Yearly 36,500 diagnosed in the USA
- 90% could be prevented with the HPV vaccine



<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/protecting-patients.html>

Yearly, 36,500
people are
diagnosed with
HPV-caused
cancer in the USA.



1 person is
diagnosed every 14
minutes every day
of the year.

HPV CAN CAUSE CANCER

1. Cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancer:

- Most cervical cancers are caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
- HPV causes about 75% of vaginal cancers and 69% of vulvar cancers in women.

2. Penile cancer

- HPV causes about 63% of penile cancers.

3. Anal cancer

- HPV causes around 91% of all anal cancers.

4. Oropharyngeal cancer (in the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils).

- ~70% are caused by HPV. This includes cancers in the middle of the throat and tonsils.
- Currently, no screening is available for this type of cancer, so vaccination is important.

HPV CAN CAUSE GENITAL WARTS

- Caused by some HPV types.
- May appear in:
 - vagina
 - cervix
 - penis
 - anus
- HPV vaccination can prevent infection.

CAN HPV BE CURED?

- There is no cure for the HPV virus.
- There are treatments for health problems caused by HPV.
- HPV vaccine protects against new infections but does not treat existing infections or associated diseases.

P R E V E N T I O N

I S B E T T E R

T H A N C U R E

THE HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

WHAT IS THE HPV VACCINE

- Gardasil®9 approved by the FDA.
- Protects against 9 HPV types that cause most HPV-associated cancers
 1. anal
 2. cervical
 3. oropharyngeal (mouth and throat)
 4. penile
 5. vaginal
 6. vulvar
- Protects against most genital warts.



WHO SHOULD GET VACCINATED

- Recommended for preteens aged 11 or 12, but can start as early as 9.
- Unvaccinated teens should start immediately.
- Catch-up vaccination:
 - a. adolescents aged 13-17.
 - b. Young people aged 18-26 who were not vaccinated as a child, including men who have sex with men, transgender people, or people with weak immune systems.
- Recent studies have shown that the Gardasil9 vaccine can also benefit adults aged 27-45 in the prevention of HPV-caused cancers

PEOPLE AGED 9-45 SHOULD TALK TO THEIR PROVIDER ABOUT GETTING THE HPV VACCINE

WHY VACCINATE AT A YOUNG AGE?

- Allows for vaccination before exposure.
- To ensure that teens are fully protected against HPV long before they start any sexual activity.
- Younger teens have a better immune response to the vaccine than older adolescents and young adults.
- Children and teens aged 9-14 only need 2 doses vs. 3 doses needed by older teens and adults



HPV VACCINATION

IS A NORMAL PART OF ADOLESCENT VACCINATION

- HPV vaccine can be administered along with the Tdap & meningococcal vaccines.
- HPV vaccine is not required for school, but it is important as other required vaccines (such as Tdap & meningococcal).



HOW DOES THE HPV VACCINE WORKS

- HPV vaccine does not contain the HPV virus.
- HPV vaccine does not cause HPV infections or diseases associated with HPV, such as cancer.
- HPV vaccine contains particles that are similar to the HPV virus.
- The vaccine teaches the body to defend itself against future HPV infections.
- Does not cause harm.

HOW MANY DOSES ARE NEEDED

2 doses:

- **Who:** children and teens aged 9-14
- **When:**
 - a. the second dose should be administered 6 to 12 months after the first dose
 - b. If the second dose is given less than 5 months after the first, a 3rd dose will be required.

3 doses:

- **Who:** adolescents and adults aged 15-45 and people aged 9-45 with immunocompromised systems.
- **When:**
 - a. the 2nd dose should be administered 1 to 2 months after the first.
 - b. the 3rd dose is given 6 months after the first.

NOT EVERYONE SHOULD GET VACCINATED

- Those who have had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a previous dose of the HPV vaccine or one of its components.
- Those who are moderately or severely ill should wait until they recover.
- Pregnant people.
 - If found to be pregnant after initiating the vaccination series, the remainder of the series should be delayed until the completion of pregnancy.
 - Pregnancy testing is not needed before vaccination. If a vaccine dose has been administered during pregnancy, no intervention is required.

VACCINE

THE HPV VACCINE IS SAFE

Extensive safety testing of the HPV vaccine has shown:

- No severe side effects
- As safe as meningococcal & Tdap vaccine

Most HPV vaccine side effects are mild.

- Most common side effects are pain, redness, and swelling
- Sitting during and for 15 minutes after the shot reduces fainting (syncope), which can cause injury.

START

THE HPV VACCINE IS EFFECTIVE

The HPV vaccine works exceptionally well!

- Trials showed HPV vaccine provided close to 100% protection against HPV infections and related pre-cancers.

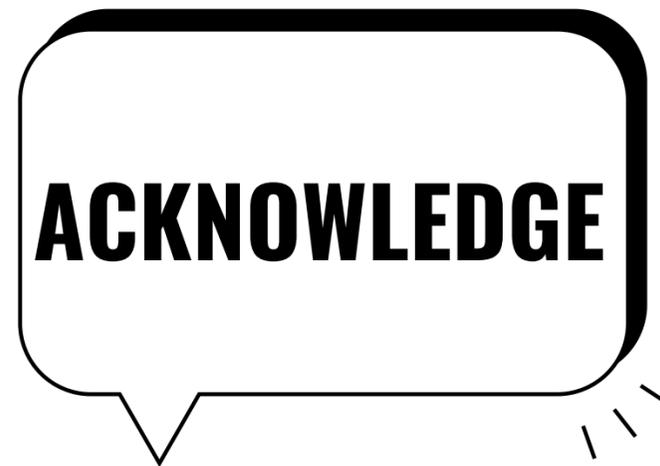
The HPV vaccine protection lasts

- Long lasting (at least 15 years).
- No sign that protection decreases over time.



ADDRESSING PARENTAL CONCERNS

- Some parents and patients may need additional reassurance.
- Reinforce that the HPV vaccine prevents cancer and other HPV-associated diseases, including genital warts.
- Use the following communication strategy to address parental concerns regarding the HPV vaccine.

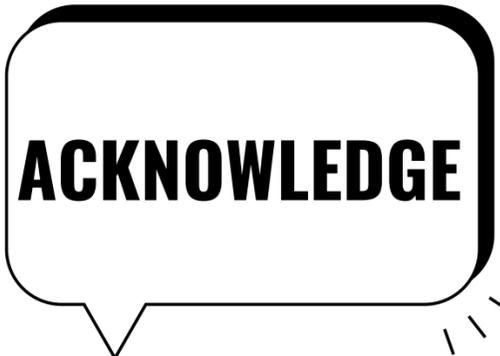


COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

A speech bubble icon with the word "ASK" inside. The bubble has a tail pointing down and to the left, and three short lines at the bottom right corner indicating a speech bubble.

ASK

- Clarify concerns.
- Make sure you understand and answer the question they care about.

A speech bubble icon with the word "ACKNOWLEDGE" inside. The bubble has a tail pointing down and to the left, and three short lines at the bottom right corner indicating a speech bubble.

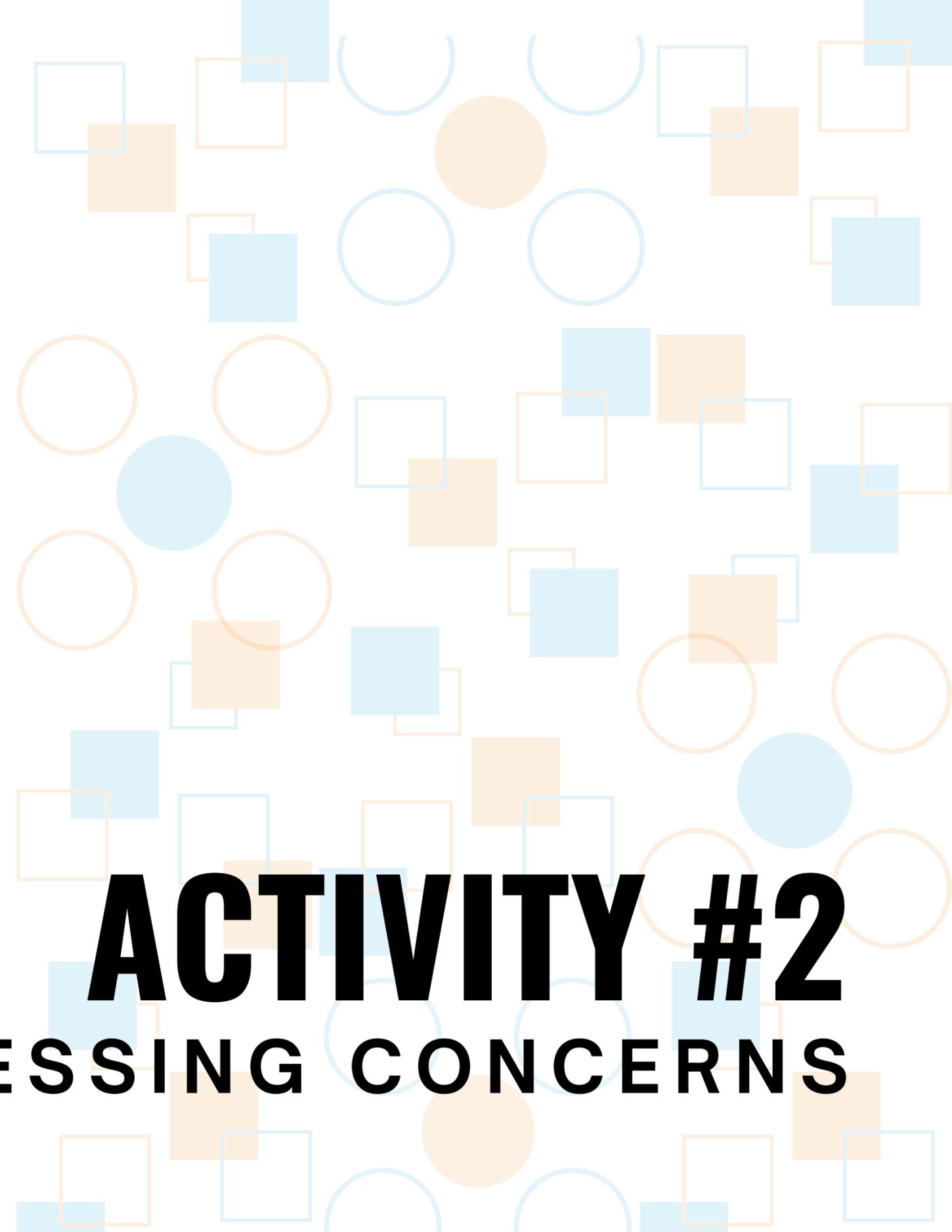
ACKNOWLEDGE

- Recognize it is the parent's decision.
- Acknowledge risks & conflicting information sources.
- Be clear that you are concerned for their child's health, not just public health safety.

A speech bubble icon with the word "ADVISE" inside. The bubble has a tail pointing down and to the left, and three short lines at the bottom right corner indicating a speech bubble.

ADVISE

- Allow time to discuss the pros & cons of vaccines.
- Be willing to discuss parents' ideas.
- Offer written resources to the parent.
- Tailor your advice to meet the needs of the parent.



ACTIVITY #2

ADDRESSING CONCERNS

**IS MY CHILD REALLY AT
RISK?**

**IS MY CHILD REALLY AT
RISK?**

HPV is a very common infection that can cause cancer. Most people will be infected with HPV at some point in their lives. Vaccinating your child now can protect them from cancer and diseases caused by HPV infections.

**WHY DOES MY CHILD NEED
THIS NOW?**

**WHY DOES MY CHILD NEED
THIS NOW?**

The HPV vaccine is recommended for children at age 11 or 12 so they are protected against HPV before they are exposed to the virus. This will help them to stay healthy as they become young adults.

**WON'T VACCINATING MY
CHILD ENCOURAGE THEM TO
HAVE SEX?**

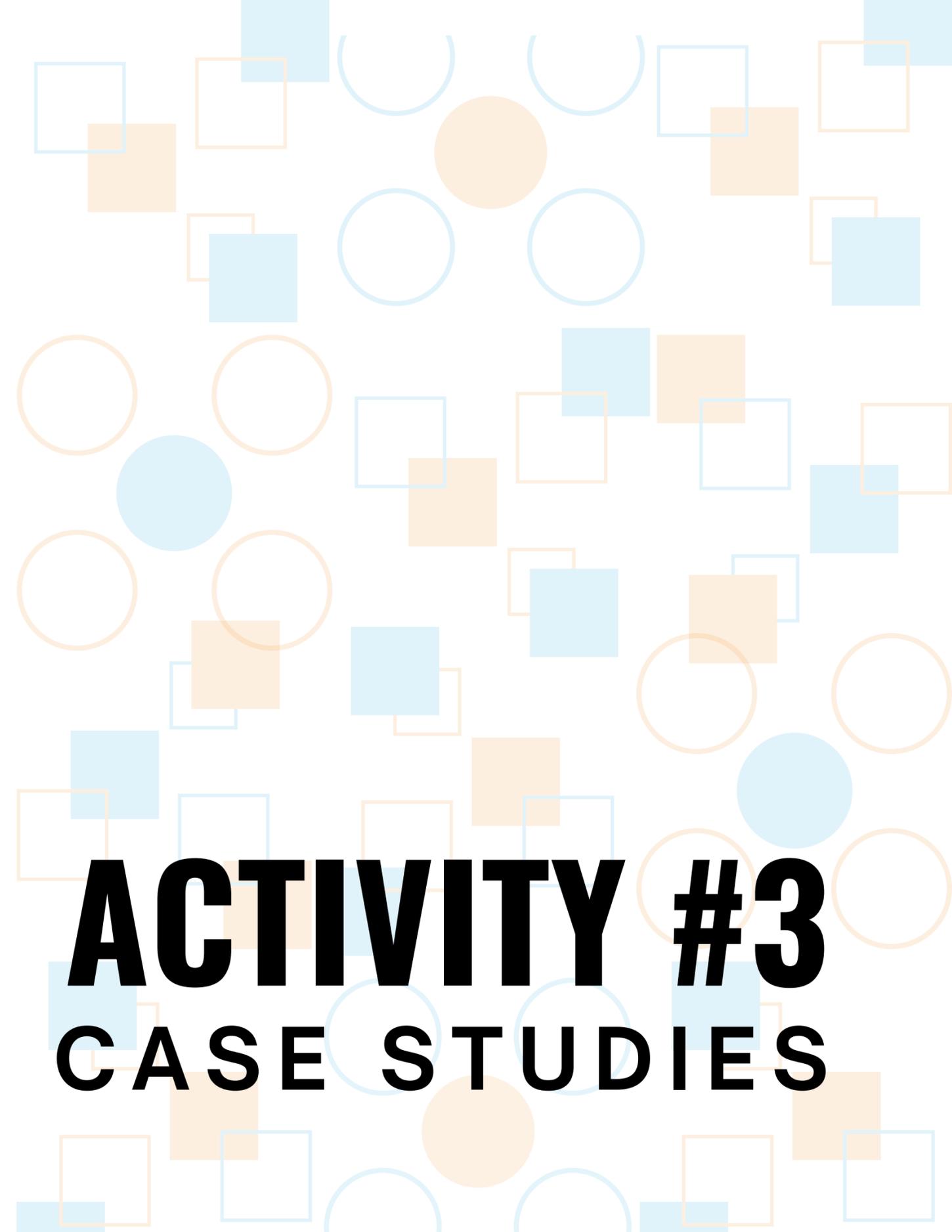
**WON'T VACCINATING MY
CHILD ENCOURAGE THEM TO
HAVE SEX?**

Studies show that getting the HPV vaccine doesn't encourage children to start having sex. It is important to have your child vaccinated to protect them against HPV.

**WILL THE VACCINE IMPACT
MY CHILD'S FERTILITY?**

**WILL THE VACCINE IMPACT
MY CHILD'S FERTILITY?**

There is no evidence that the HPV vaccine causes fertility problems. Protecting people against HPV can help them have healthy pregnancies and babies when ready to start a family.



ACTIVITY #3

CASE STUDIES

RESOURCES FOR PARENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS:

- CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/index.html>
- Immunization Action Coalition: <http://www.immunize.org/handouts/hpv-vaccines.asp>
- American Cancer Society: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/infectious-agents/hpv.html>
- National Cancer Institute: www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-fact-sheet

PAYING FOR THE HPV VACCINE

There are several ways to pay for the HPV vaccine:

- Private Health Insurance:
 - Check with the provider if the HPV vaccine is covered
- No insurance:
 - [Texas Vaccines for Children Program](#)
 - [Children's Health Insurance Program \(CHIP\)](#)
 - [Adult Safety Net Program](#)
 - [Healthy Texas Women](#)



FINDING HPV VACCINATION SERVICES

Texas Immunization Unit:

- 1-800-252-9152
- <http://dshs.texas.gov/immunize>

Federally Qualified Health Care Clinics (FQHC)

- <https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/>

Local Public Health Organization

- <http://dshs.texas.gov/regions/lhds.shtm>

Local City-County Health Departments

- <http://www.dshs.texas.gov/region2-3/LocalHD.shtm>

TO SUMMARIZE:

- HPV infections are very common.
- Some HPV infections can cause cancer and genital warts.
- The HPV vaccine is safe and effective and protects against some cancers and genital warts.
- Recommended for preteens aged 11 or 12 years (at the same time as other adolescent vaccines).
- People between the ages of 9-45 can get vaccinated.
- Unvaccinated teens should start immediately.
- HPV vaccine available through Vaccines for Children Program.



For Our
Children



PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Increase parental knowledge about:
 - HPV
 - HPV- associated cancers
 - HPV vaccine.
- Motivate parents to vaccinate their children.
- Increase HPV vaccination rates among children and adolescents aged 9 through 17.

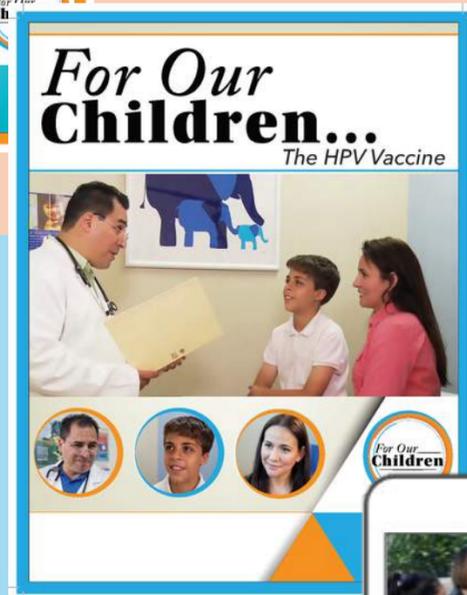
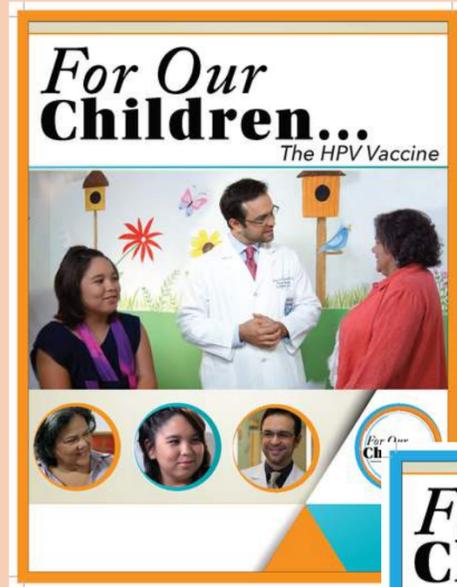




TARGET POPULATION

Parents or tutors of children aged 9 through 17 who:

- have not started HPV vaccination
- have not completed their HPV vaccine series.

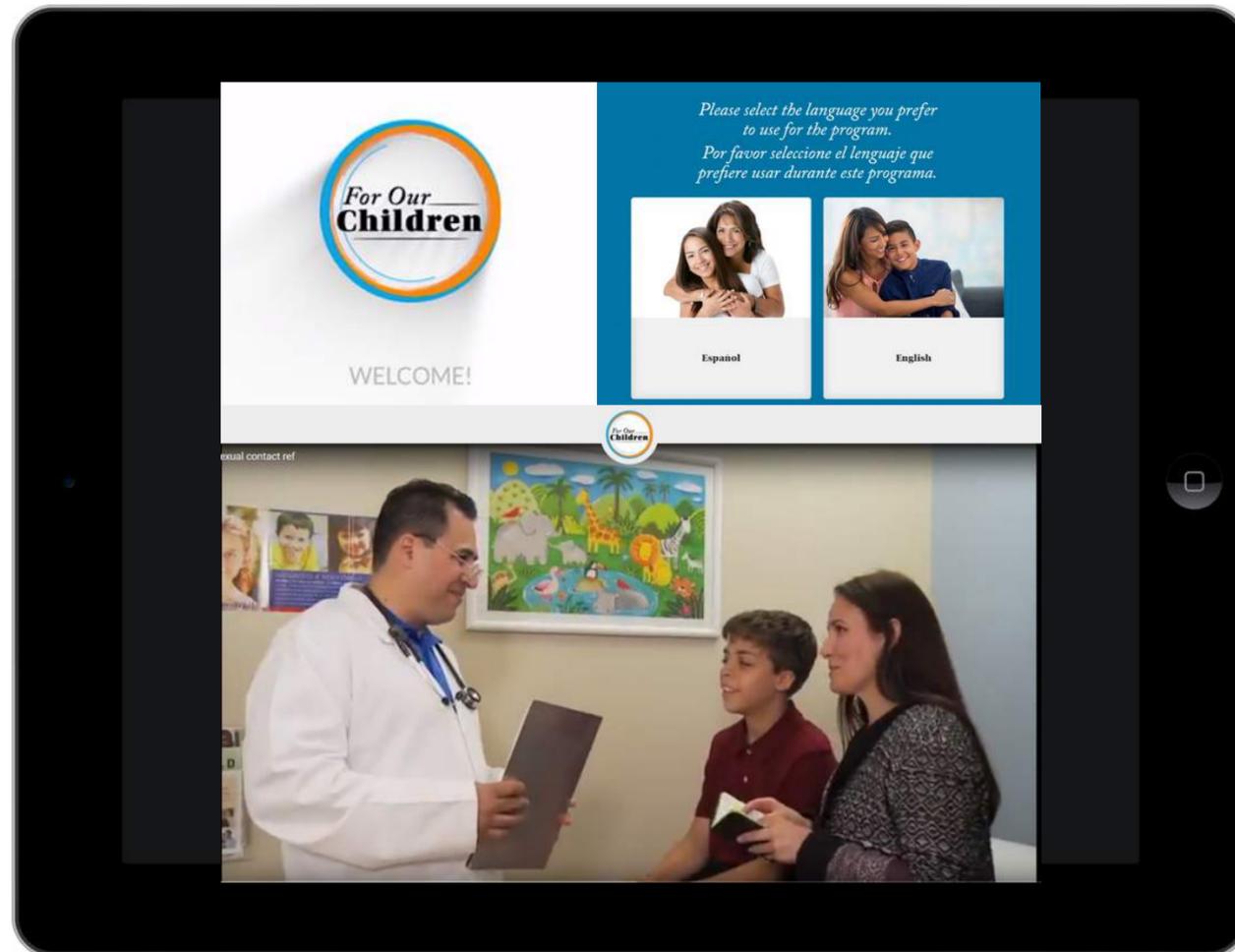


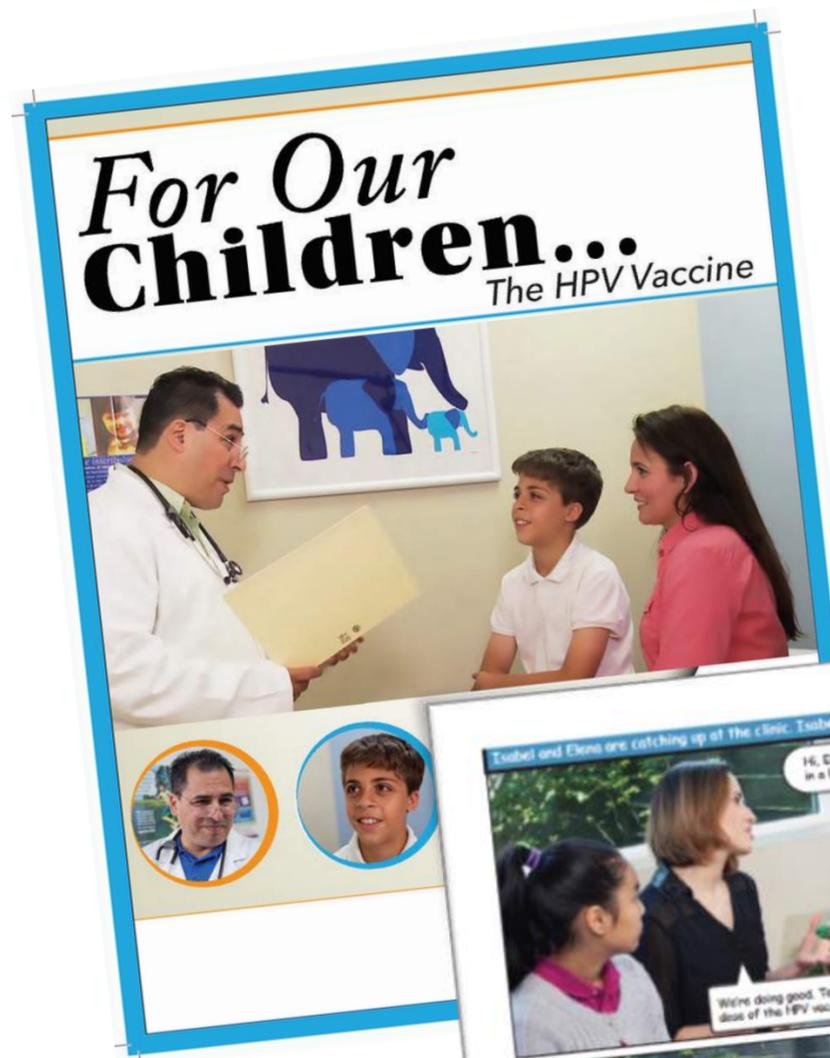
**EDUCATIONAL
MATERIALS**

TAILORED INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA INTERVENTION (TIMI)

The interactive multimedia presentation includes:

- The story of a mother deciding to vaccinate her pre-adolescent child.
 - parents can choose to hear the story for parents of girls or boys
- Video clips and presentations from a healthcare provider.
- Addresses common barriers.
- Information is tailored to the participant's concerns.



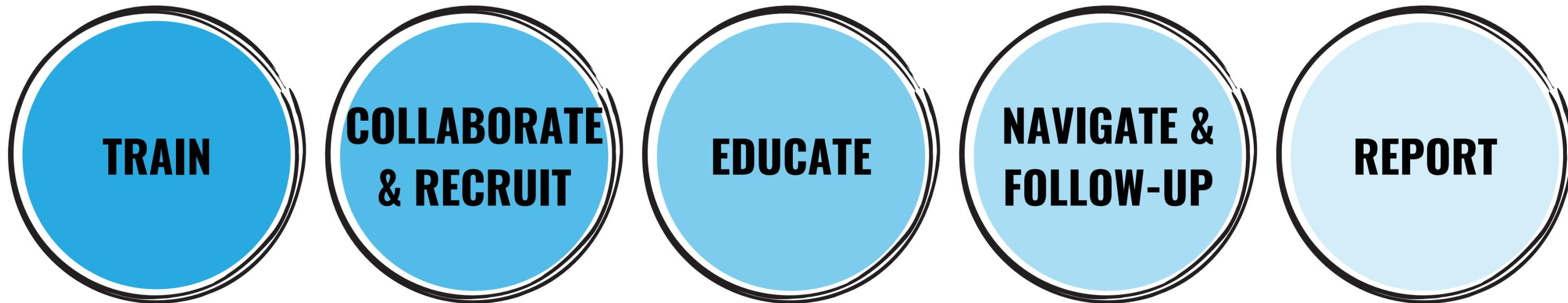


FOTONOVELA

- Uses a story to educate parents about HPV and motivate them to vaccinate their children.
- Models vaccination behavior.
- Encourages parents to write down questions for their healthcare provider.
- Is appropriate for parents/tutors with low-literacy skills.



The fotonovela presents the same story as the TIMI in a simplified format.



PROVIDE CONTINUOUS SUPPORT & FEEDBACK

COLLABORATE & RECRUIT

Work with community partners to promote the program and recruit parents:

- Community Health Centers
- Neighborhood Centers
- Churches
- Schools
- Community and religious leaders
- Community groups

INSPIRATION

TEAMWORK

COLLABORATION

SUCCESS

TRUST

EDUCATING PARENTS

Use program materials to:

- Educate parents about HPV.
- Promote the HPV vaccine for cancer prevention.
- Address concerns.
- Motivate parents to vaccinate adolescent children.
- Inform parents about HPV vaccination services and payment options.





NAVIGATION AND FOLLOW-UP

Remember to:

- Schedule appointments.
- Follow-up referrals.
- Remind parents/tutors that 2 or 3 doses are required.
- Encourage HPV-Vaccine series completion.

**PRAISE PARENTS FOR PROTECTING
THEIR CHILDREN AGAINST CANCER.**



1-Month Follow-Up

Participant Name: _____

Phone number: _____ (primary) _____ (secondary)

Email: _____

Date intervention was completed: _____ (mm/dd/yy)

Educational material used: Fotonovela TIMI

Follow-Up Call

Date: _____ (mm/dd/yy) Start time: _____:_____ AM/PM

End time: _____:_____ AM/PM

Staff member making the call: _____

Phone number called: Primary Secondary

Vaccination follow-up questions:

For each child, please ask each of the following questions and enter the information on the table provided.

- Please confirm the age of (name of child).
- Is *child #* a boy or a girl?
- Did *child #* receive the HPV vaccine after you participated in the *For Children Program*?
-If YES: Which dose did *child #* receive?

	AGE	CHILD'S GENDER		DID THE CHILD RECEIVE THE HPV VACCINE				
		Male	Female	No	No, but an appointment has been scheduled.	Yes		
						1 st dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose
Child #1								
Child #2								
Child #3								
Child #4								
Child #5								

Comments: _____

Contact Attempts:

	Date (mm/dd/yy)	Time	Outcome		
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
2			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
3			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
4			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
5			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
6			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
7			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
8			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
9			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
10			<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrong home number	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service
			<input type="checkbox"/> No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Disconnected or not in service	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			<input type="checkbox"/> Left Message		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Refused		



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CANCER PREVENTION & RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS

PROGRAM MONITORING

Record and report:

- Number of people educated and children reached.
- Referrals to HPV vaccination services
- Number of people vaccinated due to the For Our Children program.



PROGRAM EVALUATION

- Important when implementing or delivering health education programs.
- Collects evidence of the program's efficacy.
- Identifies ways to improve.
- Justifies the need or use of resources.
- Identifies unexpected outcomes.





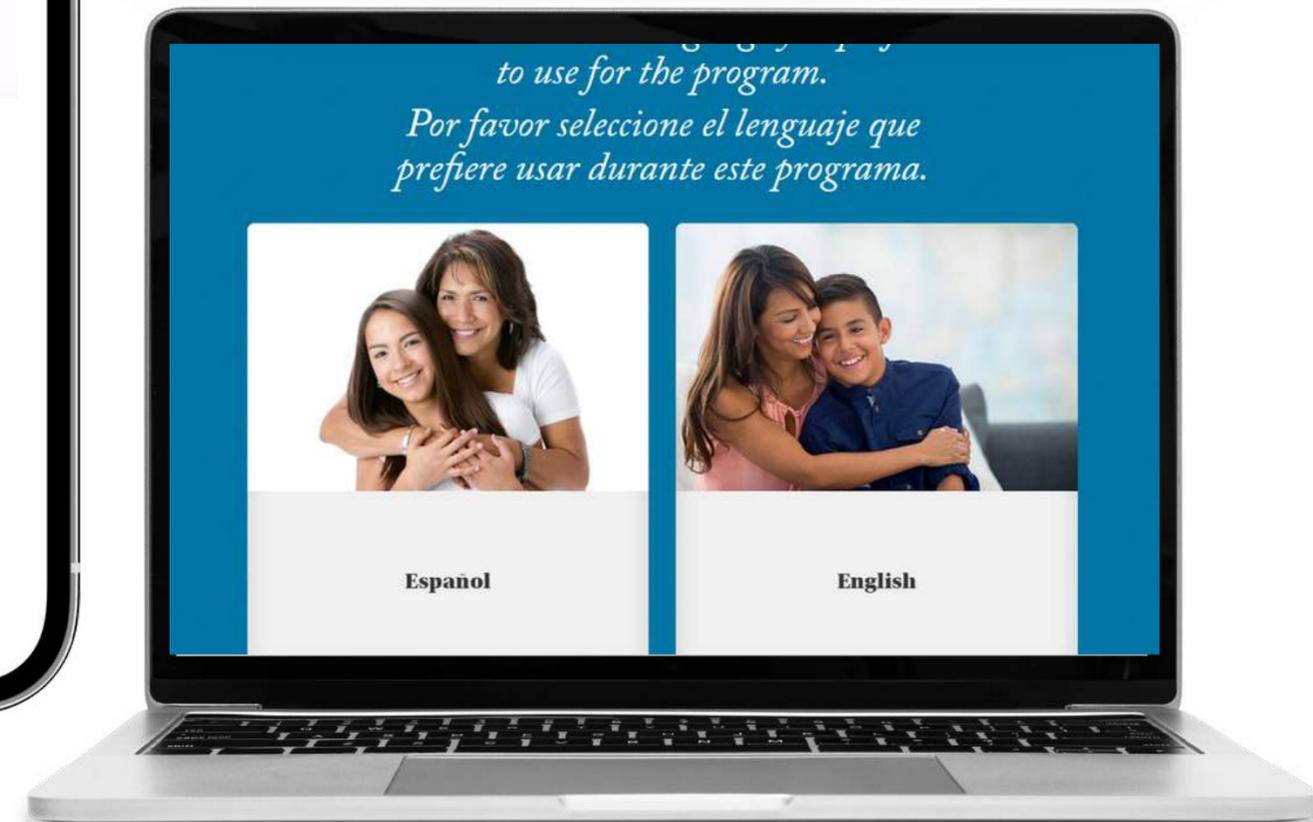
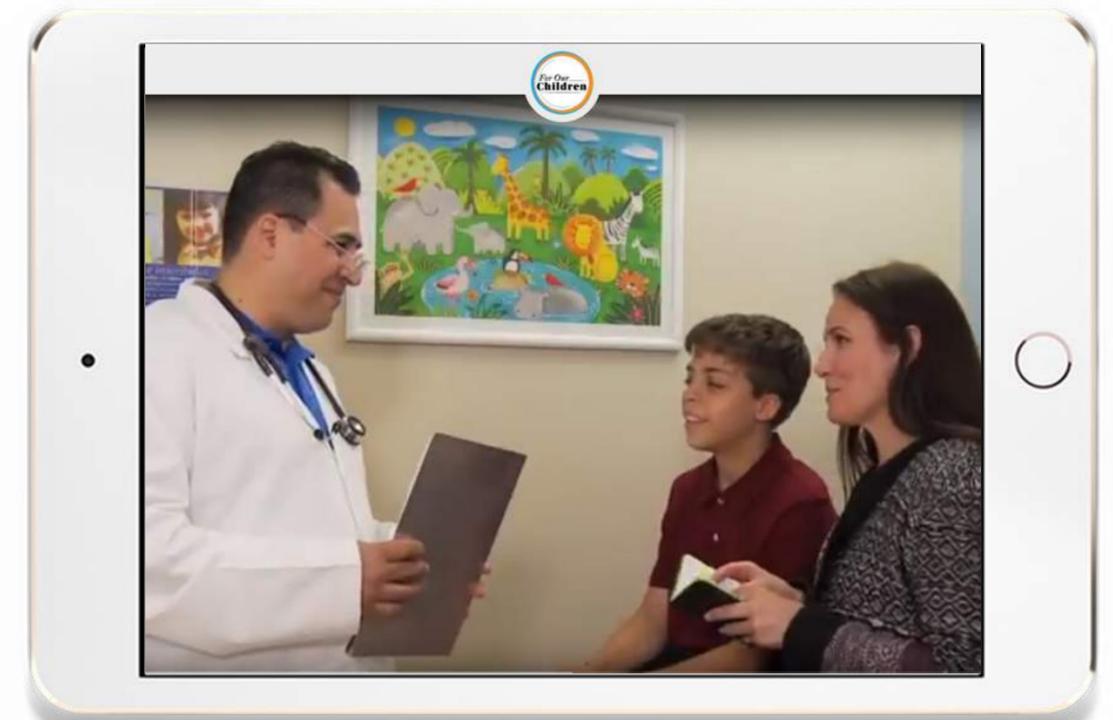
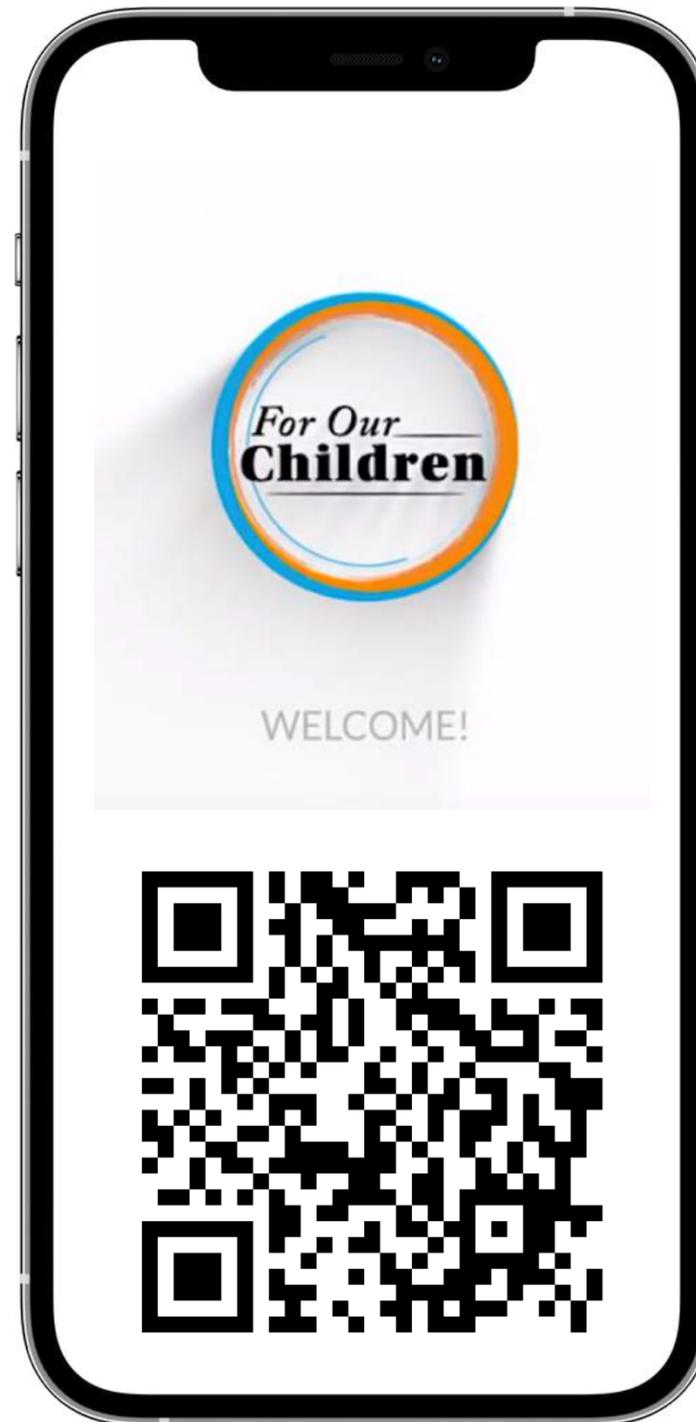
PRACTICE SESSION

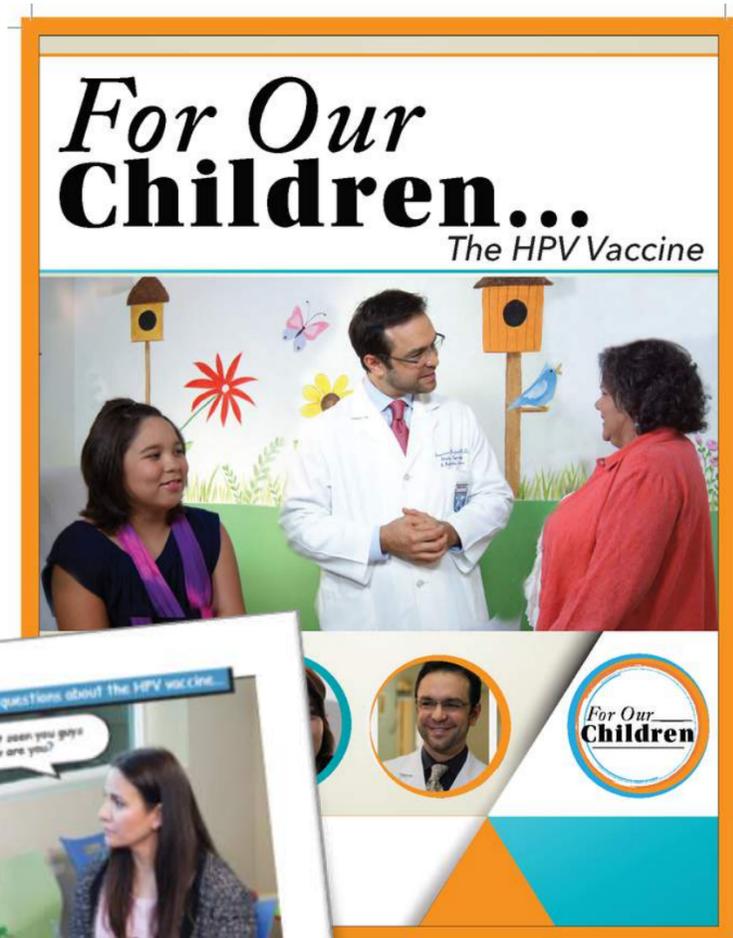
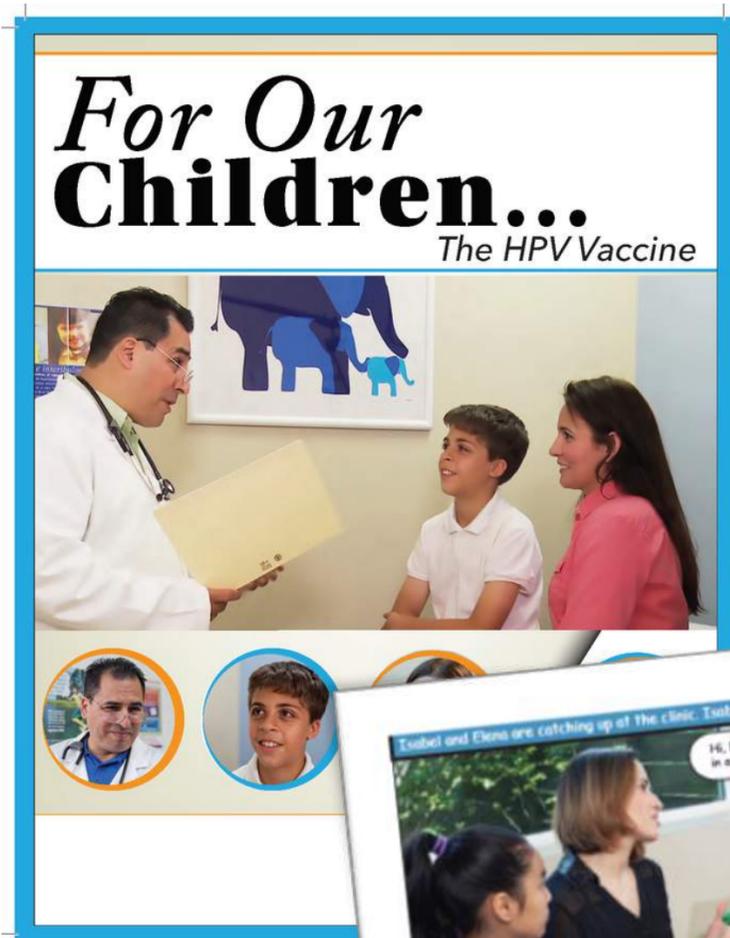
USING THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

TIMI PRACTICE SESSION

[HTTPS://FOROURCHILDREN.RADIANTEXP.COM/](https://forourchildren.radiantexp.com/)

- With your wi-fi enabled phone or tablet, scan the QR code.
- Navigate the TIMI.
- Think about how you can help participants navigate the program and address topics presented.





FOTONOVELA PRACTICE SESSION

- Read the fotonovela.
- In pairs, take turns presenting the fotonovela as if you were talking to a parent or tutor.



Q&A SESSION

REFERENCES

- HPV information:
 - For healthcare professionals:
 - Centers for Disease Control: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/index.html>
 - Immunize.org: https://www.immunize.org/askexperts/experts_hpv.asp
 - National Cancer Institute: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-and-cancer>
 - American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/human-papillomavirus-and-other-vaccines-recommended-for-adolescents/>
 - For parents:
 - Centers for Disease Control: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/>
 - Immunize.org: <https://vaccineinformation.org/hpv/>
- HPV vaccine: <https://www.merckvaccines.com/gardasil9/>

NEED HELP OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

- Visit the program's website:

<https://sph.uth.edu/research/centers/chppr/research/for-our-children/>

