



Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Report: United States

Working Together to Reach National Goals for HPV Vaccination

January 2016

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month, and this quarter's report shares information on making changes to prevent HPV-associated cancers. Every year in the United States, more than 12,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and more than 4,000 women die of cervical cancer. Up to 93% of cervical cancers could be prevented by HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening. HPV vaccination helps prevent infection with the HPV types that cause most cervical cancers. More information about cervical cancer, prevention, and statistics can be found on CDC's Vital Signs report:

<http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/cervical-cancer/index.html>.

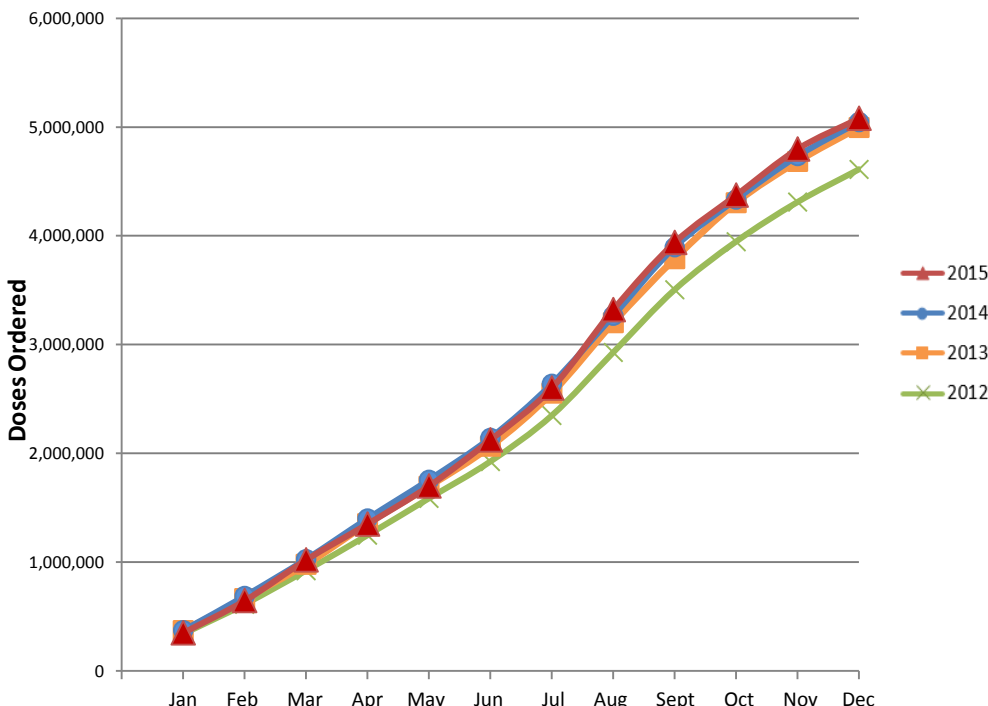
Three vaccinations are recommended for adolescents aged 11-12 years: human papillomavirus (HPV), tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap), and meningococcal (MenACWY). Nationally, HPV vaccination coverage lags behind other adolescent vaccination coverage estimates and remains far below *Healthy People 2020* targets of 80% coverage. **This month, sixty-nine cancer centers from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have issued a joint statement of endorsement of HPV vaccination as a cancer prevention measure. Find this statement and other information at:**

https://www.mdanderson.org/content/dam/mdanderson/documents/prevention-and-screening/NCI_HP_Vaccine_Consensus_Statement_012716.pdf.

2015 HPV Vaccine Ordering Trends in the United States

CDC recommends examining vaccine ordering data for trends to approximate recent HPV vaccination uptake, as ordering data can inform action in real time. Reviewing ordering data at the health system or clinic level can help target outreach activities to clinicians or facilities with inconsistent or lower ordering patterns.

Cumulative Year-to-date Total of Publicly* Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses, US (2012-2015)



Cumulative Year-to-Date Total of Publicly* Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses, US (2014-2015)

	2014	2015	% change
Jan	373,700	350,180	-6.3%
Feb	688,410	646,100	-6.1%
Mar	1,027,850	1,021,220	-0.6%
Apr	1,400,940	1,351,390	-3.5%
May	1,757,560	1,700,280	-3.3%
Jun	2,142,870	2,123,840	-0.9%
Jul	2,639,840	2,601,210	-1.5%
Aug	3,266,110	3,322,500	1.7%
Sept	3,895,970	3,939,250	1.1%
Oct	4,335,110	4,374,070	0.9%
Nov	4,733,050	4,798,210	1.4%
Dec	5,046,300	5,080,470	0.7%

CDC. Vaccine Tracking System (VTrckS). January 2016.
*Defined as orders for publicly funded vaccine (i.e. Vaccines for Children, 317, state/local, or CHIP doses).

Have questions? Contact us at preteenvaccines@cdc.gov.





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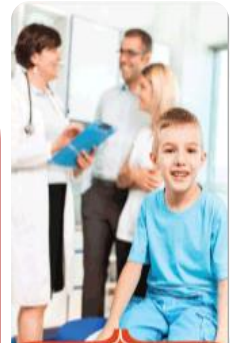
Working Together to Reach National Goals for HPV Vaccination

January 2016

2016: The Year of Preventing Cancer Together!

The new year brings a new start and fresh opportunities to prioritize HPV vaccination. **Now** is the time to make changes and minimize missed opportunities! There are many effective ways to increase HPV vaccine coverage rates:

- Talk about **HPV vaccination in terms of cancer prevention**
- **Avoid missed opportunities** through strategies including recommending HPV vaccination the same way and on the same day as other vaccines
- Learn how to **communicate successfully** about HPV vaccination. Tips for answering questions parents may have can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/answering-questions.html>
- Use adolescent **vaccination messaging for practice hold lines**. Consider trying these five sample messages, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp/adolescent-messaging.html>
- Identify **HPV vaccination champions** to help motivate and educate others
- **Conduct or participate in AFIX** (Assessment, Feedback, Incentives, and eXchange) visits. For more information on AFIX, visit CDC's website: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/afix/index.html?s_cid=cs_748
- **Collaborate with partners** to identify opportunities to work together to increase HPV vaccination
- **Learn more about national initiatives**, such as the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable. More information about Roundtable meetings is available at: <http://www.cancer.org/healthy/informationforhealthcareprofessionals/nationalhpvvacinationroundtable/index>



GET INTO THE ROUTINE. RECOMMEND THE HPV VACCINE.

[Learn More >](#)

HPV VACCINE
IS CANCER PREVENTION



HPV vaccination is the best way to **PREVENT** many types of **CANCER**.

HPV vaccination is **RECOMMENDED** at ages 11 or 12.

HPV vaccination is **REDUCING** HPV DISEASE.

3 THINGS PARENTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PREVENTING CANCER

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

Resources and Materials

- CDC's learning module for **gynecological cancer is available for CME**: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/knowledge/provider-education/index.htm>
- The FDA licensure of **9-valent HPV vaccine now includes males up to age 26**. Learn more about this here: <http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/9vhpv-fda.pdf>
- Visit **CDC's updated HPV Web Portal**, www.cdc.gov/hpv, to find more resources such as:
 - Immunization Safety Office Safety factsheets
 - Clinician factsheets
 - Materials for partners and programs
- For more information on **cancer resources**, visit: www.cdc.gov/cancer

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