



# HPV Vaccination in Washington



IMMUNIZATION ACTION COALITION OF WA

Washington State Department of Health

# HPV Vaccination in Washington

## IACW Quarterly Meeting

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WHY ARE WE TRYING TO INCREASE  
HPV VACCINATION RATES?

# Issue: HPV infections can cause cancer.

HPV vaccination prevents cancer.

31,200



cases of cancer could be prevented with HPV vaccination each year.

Same as the average attendance for a baseball game.



**HPV VACCINE**  
IS CANCER PREVENTION

Preventing cancer is better than treating it.



HPV infections can cause **six types** of cancer, but doctors only routinely screen for cervical cancer. The other five types may not be detected **until** they cause health problems.



**HPV VACCINE**  
IS CANCER PREVENTION

Vaccination prevents over **90%** of cancers caused by HPV.



HPV stands for  
**human papillomavirus.**



It can be passed with  
**no signs or symptoms.**



HPV is so common that  
**nearly everyone gets it at some point.**



It dramatically **increases the risk of serious cancer**, in both men and women.<sup>1</sup>

## In Washington:

**55%**

of **teens**  
completed their HPV  
vaccination series in 2017.<sup>2</sup>

**72%**

of **teens**  
got one dose of HPV vaccine in  
2017.<sup>2</sup>

### Most Common Cancers Caused by HPV<sup>3</sup>



**233**

new cases of  
cervical cancer are  
found each year



**413**

new cases of  
oropharyngeal\* cancer  
are found each year.

\*Oropharyngeal cancer is in the back of the throat, including the tonsils and base of the tongue



# HPV vaccination guidelines

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- Routinely vaccinate boys and girls at 11-12 years\*
  - Recommended for females in 2007, males in 2011
  - Can be given as early as 9 years old
- Catch up those previously unvaccinated or are missing doses, including
  - Females to age 26
  - Males to age 21
  - High-risk males age 22 to 26\*
- Also recommended at 11-12:
  - Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine
  - Meningococcal vaccine

\*Men who have sex with men and immunocompromised men

# New HPV schedule as of October 2016

Current Age	Routine Schedule
9 – 14 years (most)	<b>2 doses*</b> (interval: 0, 6-12 months)
15 – 26 years and 9 – 14 years, immunocompromised	<b>3 doses</b> (interval: 0, 1-2, 6 months)

- Previous recommendation: routine 3-dose schedule
- Up-to-date (UTD) HPV coverage definition:
  - 2 doses if first dose given younger than 15
  - 3 doses if first dose given at 15 or older

\*If a second dose is inadvertently administered prior to 6 months, default to a 3-dose series

# Issue: Not enough of our children are getting HPV vaccination.

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Vaccination can prevent more than 90% of cancers caused by HPV, but ...

- We are not meeting our two HPV vaccination-related Healthy People 2020 immunization goals.
- We are missing opportunities to give HPV vaccine.





HOW ARE WE DOING?

# How are we doing?

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## Two sources of immunization data for different purposes



### WA Immunization Information System (WAIS)

- Population based
- Uses valid vaccine doses (ACIP)
- Point-in-time estimates
- Small area estimates (county, ZIP code, etc.)
- Real time
- Used to compare within state

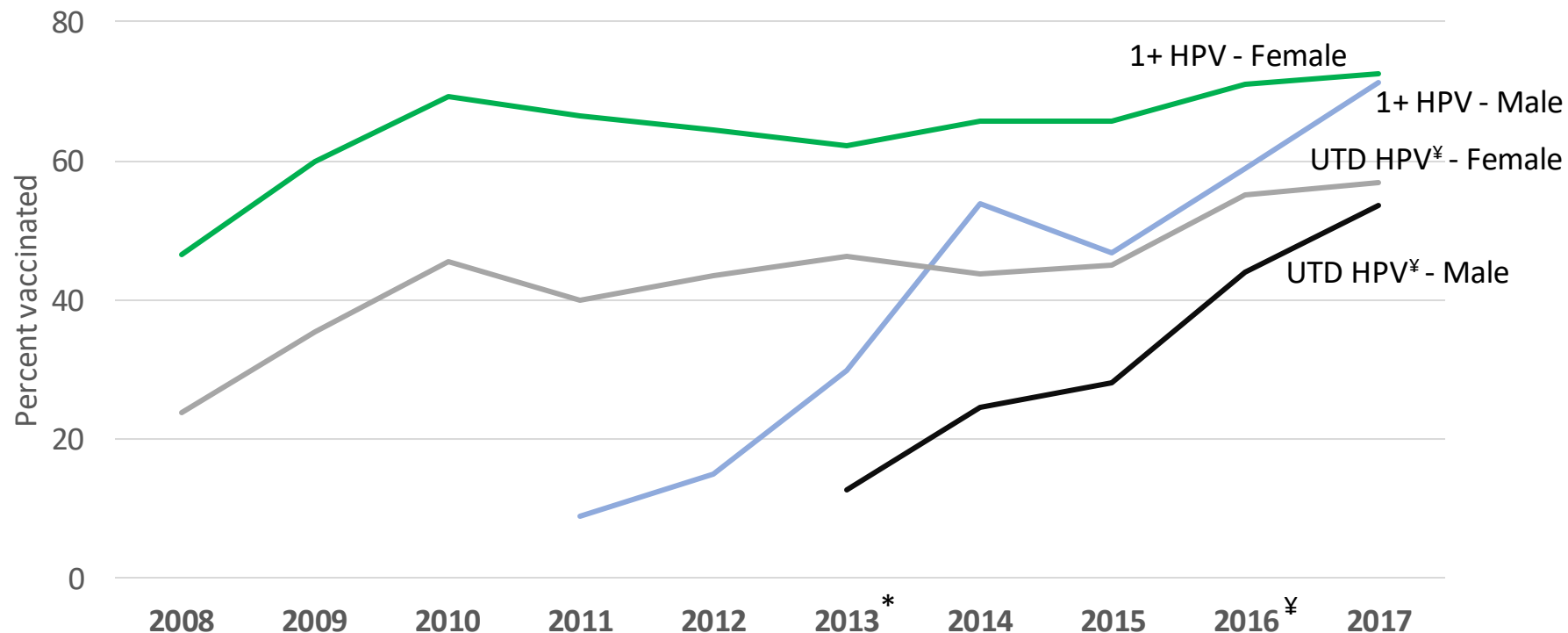


### CDC National Immunization Survey (NIS)

- Sample based
- Uses all vaccine doses administered
- Annual estimates only
- State and regional estimates
- Not timely
- Used to compare nationally

# CDC NIS Teen HPV Coverage 13-17 Year Olds, WA 2008-2017

In 2017, male rates caught up with female rates.



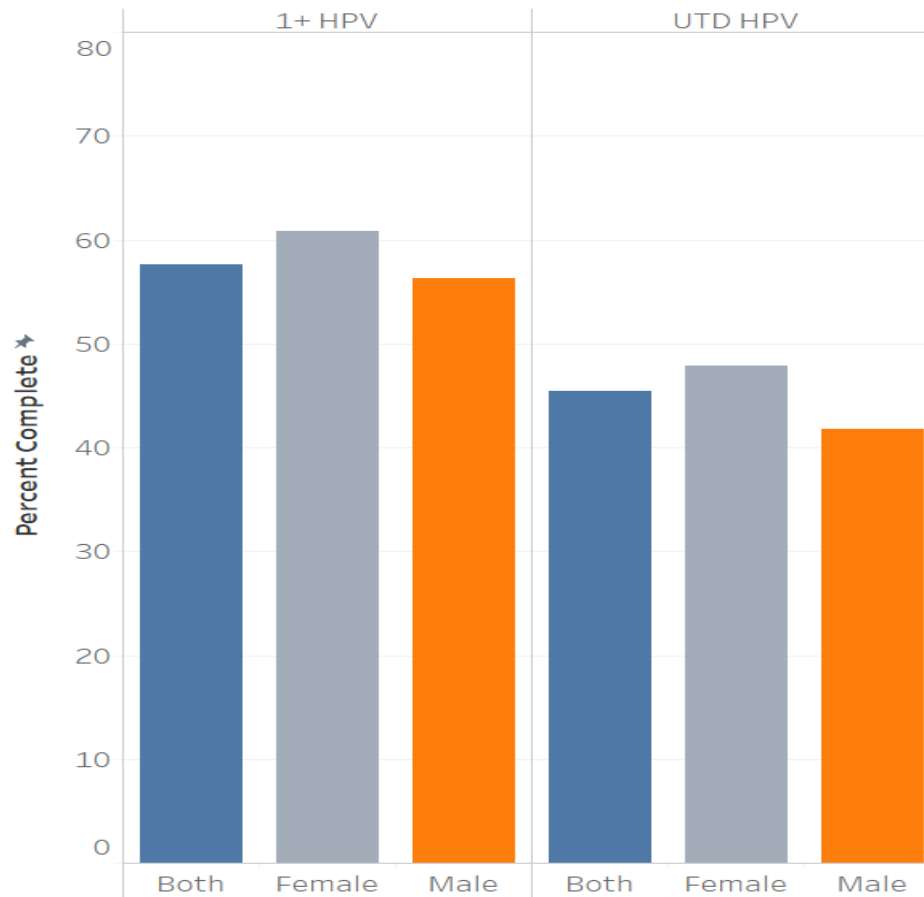
\* NIS-Teen implemented a revised adequate provider data (APD) definition in 2014 and retrospectively applied the revised APD definition to the 2013 data. Estimates using different APD definition may not be directly comparable.

¥ HPV UTD includes those with  $\geq 3$  doses, and those with 2 doses when initiated first HPV vaccine dose prior to age 15 years

# WAIS HPV Coverage by Sex

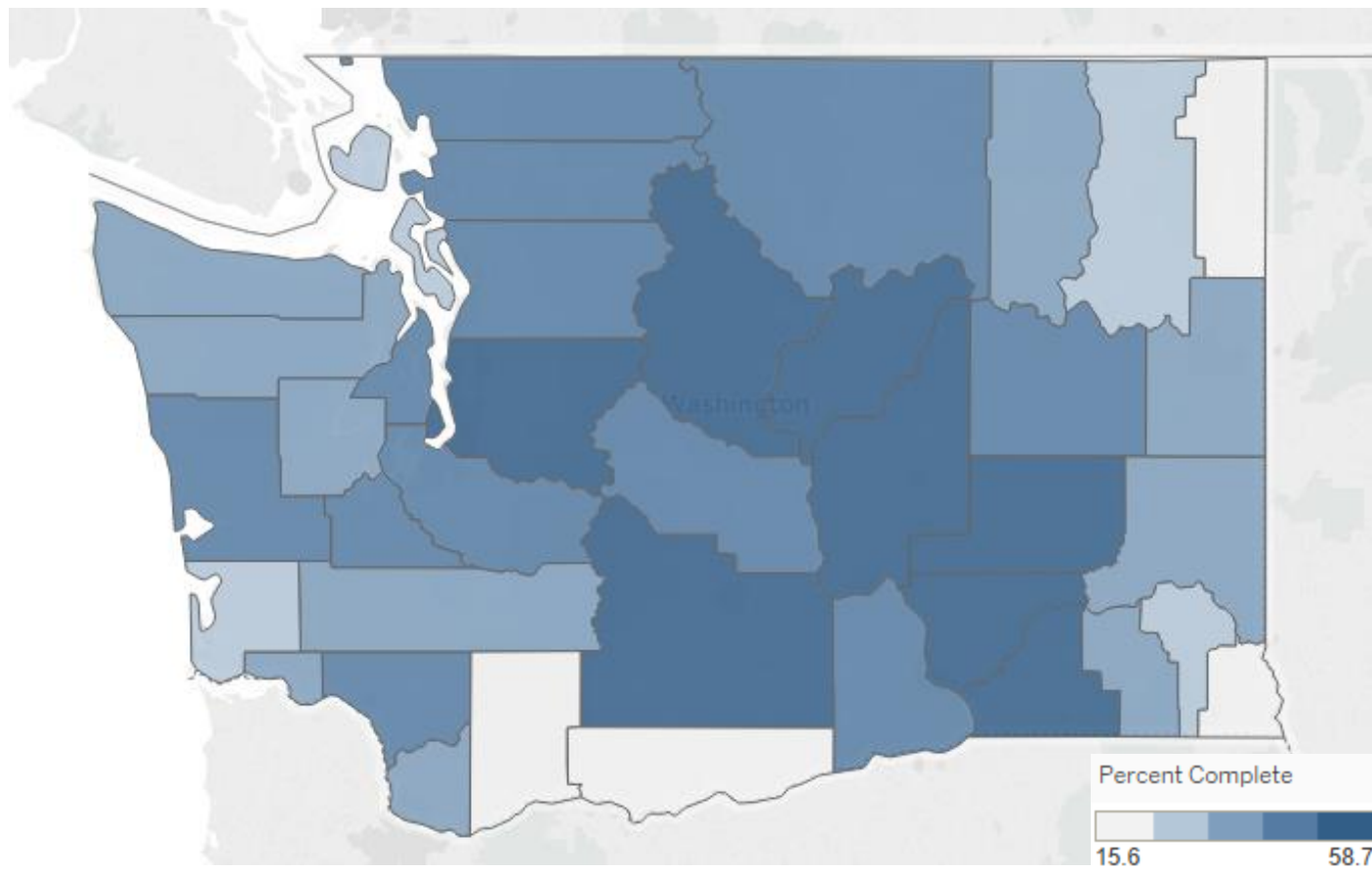
## 13-17 year olds, WA 2017

Females have slightly higher rates than males both for 1+ and UTD HPV vaccination coverage.



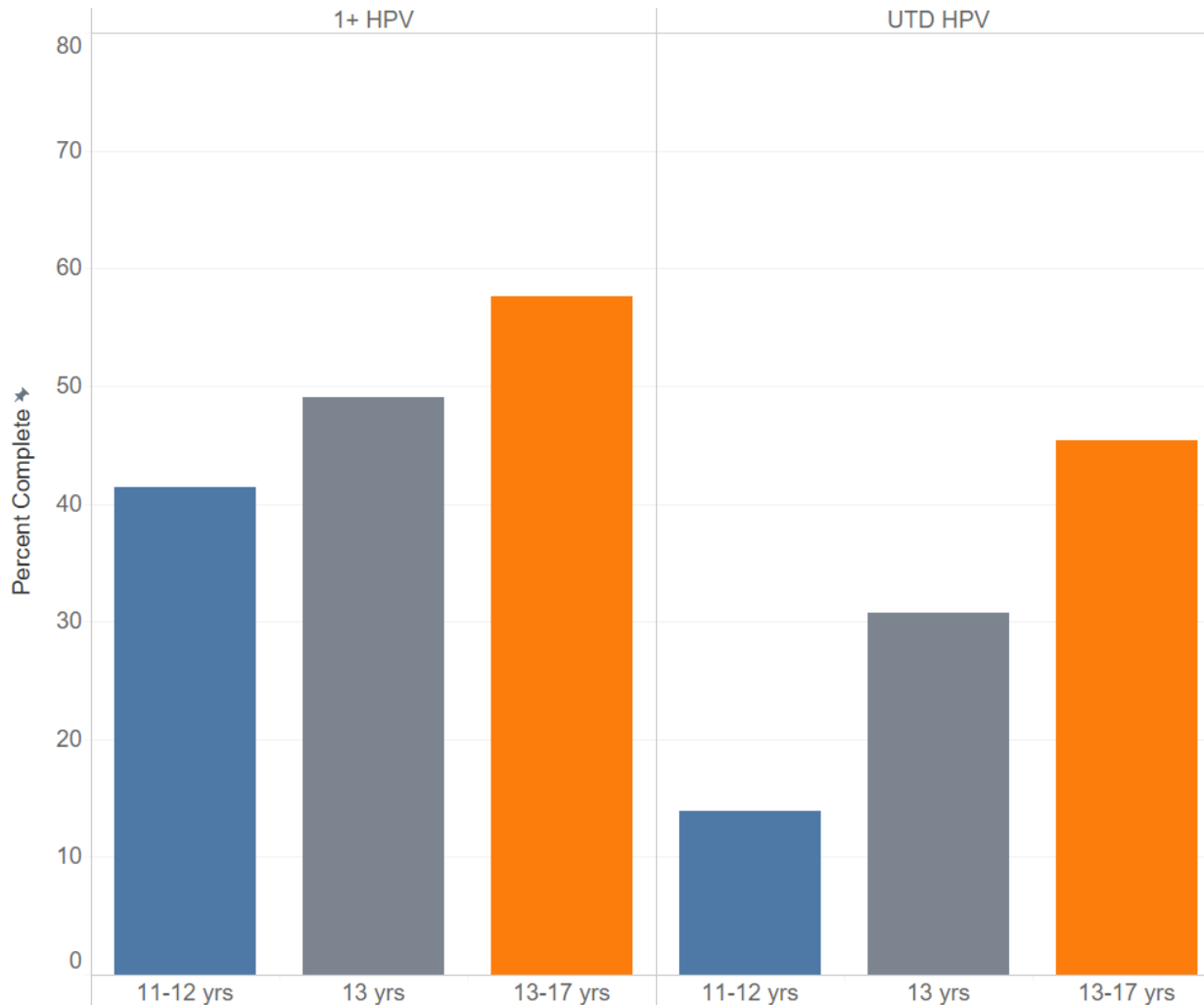
# WAIS UTD HPV Vaccination Coverage by County, 13-17 year olds, WA 2017

- 45% of children 13-17 years old have completed the HPV vaccination series.
- Highest UTD vaccination rates are central and western Washington.



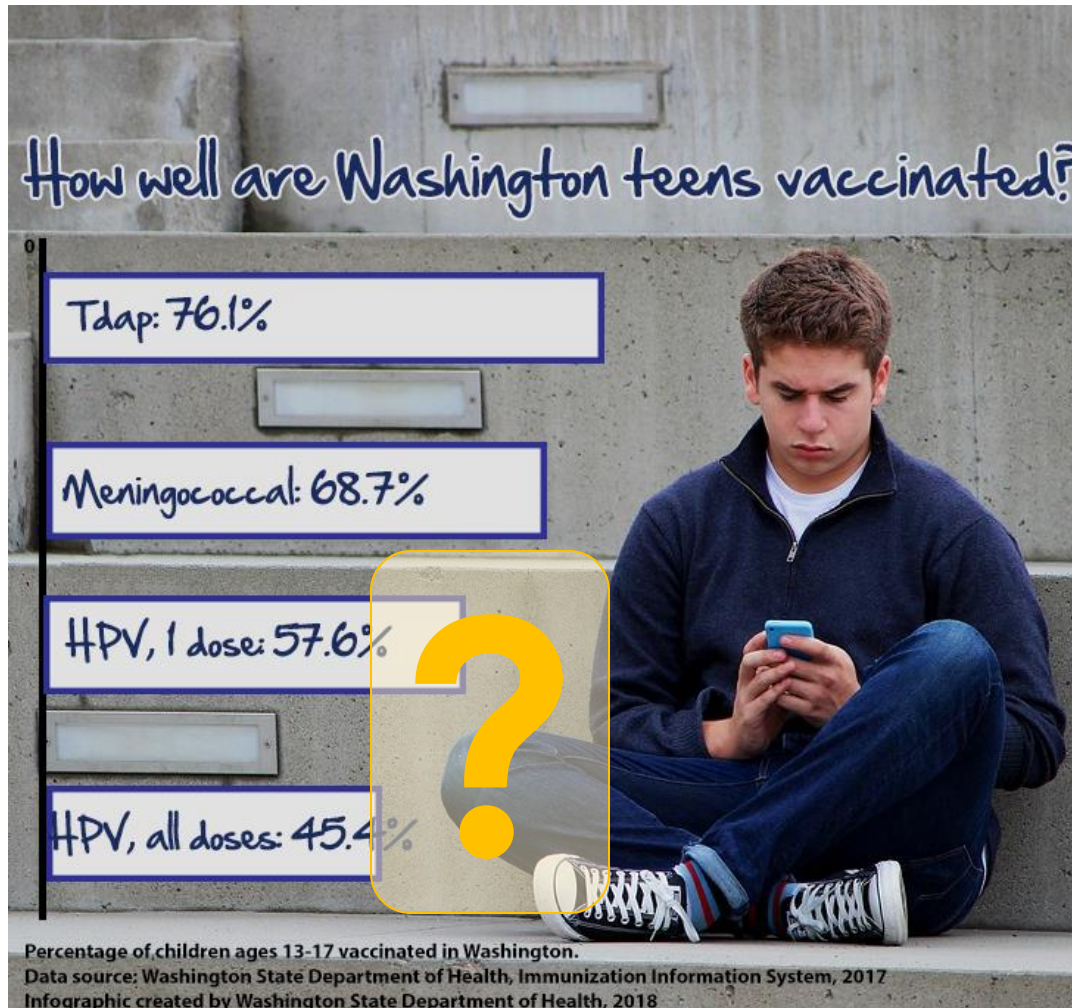
# WA IIS HPV Vaccination Coverage By Age Groups, WA 2017

HPV vaccination coverage is higher in older age groups, but still overall low.



# How are we doing?

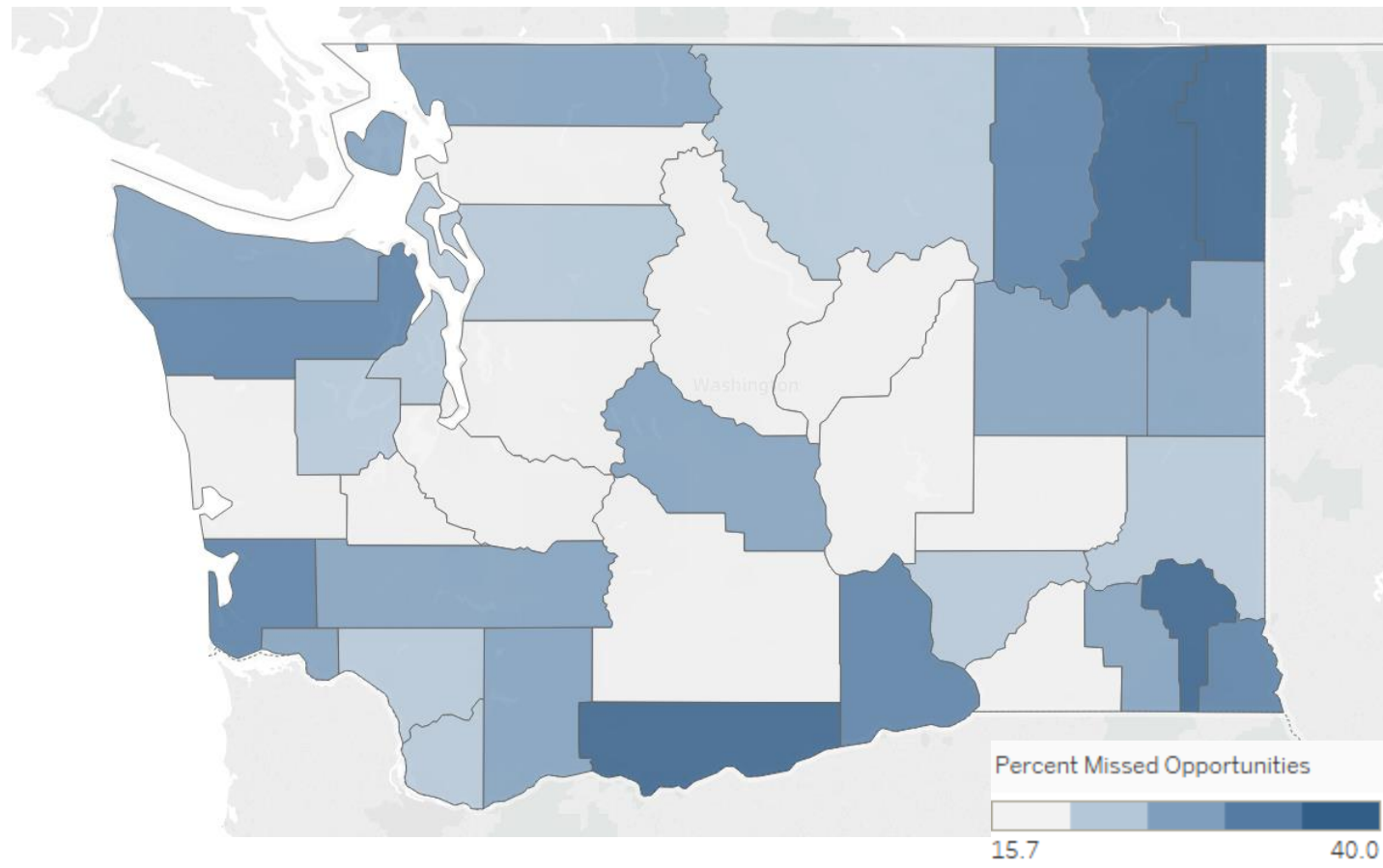
We are missing opportunities to give HPV vaccination.





# Missed opportunities for HPV vaccination 13-17 year olds by county, WA IIS 2017

Missed opportunities are highest in the small, rural counties.





# PROGRESS ON GOALS

# How are we doing?

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WA Dept of Health goal: Increase the uptake of one dose of HPV vaccine among 13-17 year olds from 46% in 2015 to 50% by Dec. 2019.

Target:  
50%

Where are we at?  
61.2%\*

✓ ACHIEVED!

\*Washington State Immunization Information System data; all vaccines administered as of 9/30/2018

# How are we doing?

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Healthy People 2020 Goal 1: Increase the percentage of **female** adolescents aged 13 through 15 years who receive 2 or 3 doses of HPV vaccine as recommended (IID-11.4).

Target:  
80%

Where are we at?  
48.1%\*

\* 2017 NIS data from CDC

# How are we doing?

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Healthy People 2020 Goal 1: Increase the percentage of **male** adolescents aged 13 through 15 years who receive 2 or 3 doses of HPV vaccine as recommended (IID-11.5).

Target:  
80%

Where are we at?  
52.0%\*

\* 2017 NIS data from CDC



WHAT ARE WE DOING TO IMPROVE?

# What are we doing to improve?



## Training

- Enhanced AFIX strategy trainings for local health
- Conventions
- Webinars and CE trainings  
*Next webinar for IIS users: Jan. 30, noon*
- [Training sessions on YouTube](#)



## Materials

- Newsletters
- Drop-in content
- [“HPV for Providers” webpage](#)
- Brochures, publications
- Infographics, shareables
- Social media



# What are we doing to improve?



## Tools

- [IIS Training Portal](#)
- IIS features: reminder/recall, population management, coverage rate report
- MyIR



## Recognition

[Immunize Washington](#)

CDC's "HPV Immunization Champion" award

# What are we doing to improve?



## **Partnerships**

- IACW
- HPV Task Force
- Oral Health Collaborative
- Cancer Leadership Team
- Health Plan Partnership
- “Houston Project”



## **Quality Improvement**

- AFIX/IQIP
- Quality Improvement Learning Collaborative
- PDSA cycle for rate improvement
- Address QI for possible Child Profile expansion to age 18

# What stands in the way?

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- **Child Profile expansion:** Unknown address data quality and unknown parent engagement level.
- **AFIX:** Scheduling provider visits
- **AFIX:** “HPV fatigue”: Too many QI projects

## Other Challenges

- **Perceived hesitance:** Because they fear parent resistance (often incorrectly), some providers don't offer HPV vaccine to avoid “the conversation.”
- **Inconsistent recommendation:** Some providers are recommending Tdap and meningococcal without HPV, when all should be offered as a package.

# What can you do?

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## Providers

Make a strong recommendation

Use IIS tools to clean up records, remind patients, prompt staff

Set HPV vaccine quality improvement goals, choose proven strategies

Set standing orders for HPV vaccination



## Public Health

- Give tools, support to providers
- Understand data on HPV cancers and vaccine
- Quality improvement initiatives
- Set and try to reach goals

Questions or Comments?

