

# Happy Holidays



NORTHEAST INDIANA  
AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER



DECEMBER, 2016



## CDC Recommends Two HPV Shots for Younger Adolescents

CDC now routinely recommends two doses of HPV vaccine for 11 or 12 year olds to prevent HPV cancers. This recommendation makes it easier for parents to protect their children by reducing the number of shots and trips to the doctor. HPV vaccination is an important cancer prevention tool and two doses of HPV vaccine will provide safe, effective and long-lasting protection when given at the recommended ages of 11 and 12 years. Some of the specifics of the recommendation include:

- The first HPV vaccine dose is routinely recommended at 11-12 years old. The second dose of the vaccine should be administered 6 to 12 months after the first dose.
- Teens and young adults who start the series at ages 15 through 26 years will continue to need three doses of HPV vaccine to protect against cancer-causing HPV infections.
- Adolescents aged 9 through 14 years who have already received two doses of HPV vaccine less than 5 months apart, will require a third dose.
- Three doses are recommended for people with weakened immune systems aged 9-26 years.

For More information: <http://nao-ntc.adobeconnect.com/hpv2shots/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/hpv.pdf>

The CDC released its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) with the official policy statement regarding the two-dose HPV vaccine schedule. Here is a direct link to the HPV information:

[https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6549a5.htm?s\\_cid=mm6549a5\\_w](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6549a5.htm?s_cid=mm6549a5_w)

### Vaccine Schedules

are now mobile  
accessible!



Click Photo

For App

Download Instructions

As **NEI-AHEC**'s ongoing mission to provide relevant education, we are pleased to promote the National AHEC Organization's webinar, "The Immunity Community: Evidence-Based Strategies for Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy," at 3 p.m. ET, Thursday, Jan. 26. [Register Now.](#) Todd Faubion, PhD, and Mackenzie Melton, MPH, of the non-profit WithinReach, will share lessons learned in a three-year intervention that engaged parents to advocate in favor of immunizations in their communities and review strategies that have been shown, with statistical significance, to change immunization attitudes and beliefs. There is no continuing education credit associated with this presentation, however, attendees can request a certificate of attendance. This education is suitable for health professionals, medical office staff and health professions students. **NEI-AHEC** is part of a national project with the National AHEC Organization, funded through CDC, to provide resources and training to health professionals, promoting the use of strong recommendation for the vaccine.



# JUST THE FACTS

Read the full [Just the Facts](#) document!

FACT: The HPV vaccine is for males and females. Both males and females can get HPV; it's very common. The CDC estimates that 80 – 90 percent of sexually active people will become infected with at least one type of HPV in their lifetime. Although cervical cancer is the most common type of cancer caused by HPV, persistent infection also causes cancers of the tongue and the base of the tonsils. These cancers are becoming more common, especially among men, and may be more common than cervical cancer by 2020. HPV can also cause penile and anal cancers affecting men. The HPV vaccine provides protection against most of the genital cancers in men caused by HPV infection. TALKING POINT: HPV vaccination is strongly recommended for males and females. Vaccination helps protect boys from getting infected with the most common types of HPV that can cause cancers of the throat, penis, and anus; it also helps prevent most genital warts. In addition, when boys are vaccinated, they are less likely to spread HPV to their current and future partners. Reference: Cancer Council Victoria. (n.d.). Myths and facts about HPV and the vaccine. Retrieved from <http://www.hpvvaccine.org.au/parents/myths-and-factsabout-hpv-and-the-vaccine.aspx> Health care provider recommendation, human papillomavirus vaccination, and race/ethnicity in the U.S. National Immunization Survey. American Journal of Public Health. 2013. 103(1): 164-169. <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2011.300600>.



# You are the Key to HPV Cancer Prevention Continuing Education Training Self-Study Guide –Valid for Credit through December 31, 2016

Jointly provided by Postgraduate Institute for Medicine and National AHEC Organization.



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Stands for Jobs  
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<http://www.cmeuniversity.com/course/disclaimer/111996?platform=hootsuite>

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## HPV Maintenance of Certification Course

The Indiana Immunization Coalition is pleased to offer **NEW** Maintenance of Certification (MOC) project focusing on HPV immunizations that is available for physicians who need to complete their Part IV MOC requirements.

The "HPV: Increasing First Dose for Males and Females" MOC is now approved for Family Medicine physicians through the American Board of Family Medicine. The HPV MOC originally approved through the American Board of Pediatrics is also still available for pediatricians.

There is a cost of \$50 for physicians who would like to participate in the HPV MOC project. Please email [lori@vaccinateindiana.org](mailto:lori@vaccinateindiana.org) for further information.