

THE A-B-Cs OF HPV VACCINATION IN SCHOOL-BASED SETTINGS

EASY AS 1-2-3

March 1, 2024

MARCH 4 IS
INTERNATIONAL HPV
AWARENESS DAY



HPV Cancer
Prevention
Program



MARCH 4 IS
INTERNATIONAL HPV
AWARENESS DAY



Moderator

Tralisa Hall, MEd
Former Program Manager, HPV Cancer Free Texas



PATH →
to prevention

 St. Jude Children's
Research Hospital | HPV Cancer
Prevention
Program

Welcome



Terri Burke
Executive Director,
The Immunization Partnership



Lindy Upton McGee, MD
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics,
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Jennifer Tsui, PhD, MPH
Associate Professor, USC Keck School
of Medicine & Norris
Comprehensive Cancer



HPV Policies: A Checkerboard across the United States

Terri Burke, Executive Director, The Immunization Partnership



As Texas Goes So Goes the Nation

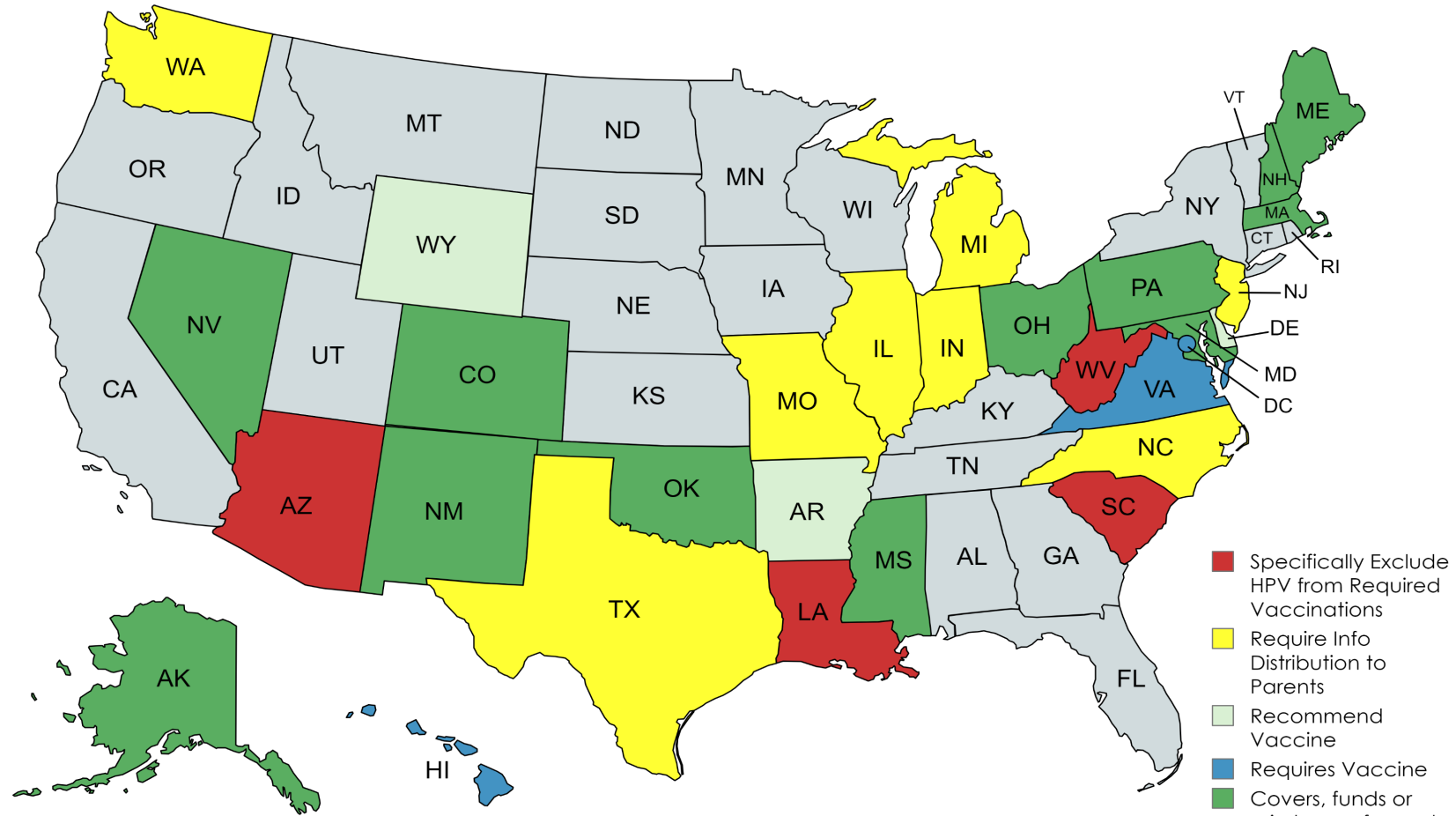




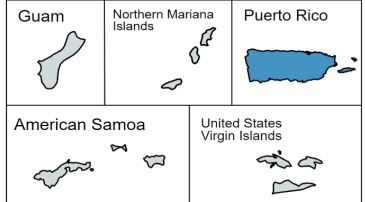
It was Great...Until it Went Terribly Wrong

- Feb.2007 – Gov. Perry issues an executive order: all girls entering the 6th grade MUST receive the HPV vaccine
- By May 2007 – Legislature overwhelmingly overturns the order; HPV vaccine becomes optional.

So Where Are We Today?



- Specifically Exclude HPV from Required Vaccinations
- Require Info Distribution to Parents
- Recommend Vaccine
- Requires Vaccine
- Covers, funds or reimburses for cost



Created with mapchart.net



School-Based Health Clinics & Their Impact





Factors that Affect School-Based Clinics' Positive Impact on HPV IZ Rates

1. Convenience and Accessibility
2. Integration into School Health Programs
3. Education and Awareness
4. Targeted Outreach



Other factors in School-Based Clinics' role in HPV Vaccination Rates

- State policies
- Parental attitudes
- Healthcare infrastructure
- Public health campaigns



U.S. Success Stories

- SBHCs in Denver were used to administer the first dose of the HPV vaccine, effectively increasing uptake of the vaccine.¹
- Female SBHC users in Seattle had 37% higher odds of completing the series compared with SBHC nonusers.²
- Male SBHC users had 45% higher odds of completing the series compared with SBHC nonusers.²

¹PEDIATRICS, 2012

²PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2019



THE
IMMUNIZATION
PARTNERSHIP

International Success Stories





Advocate – Things to Encourage in Your State

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:**
Some states actively promote HPV vaccination.
- **Vaccine Funding:**
School-based policies are influenced by the availability and funding of the HPV vaccine. **Educational Initiatives:**
- **Educational Programs:**
States may implement programs in schools.
- **Data Collection and Reporting:**
States may collect data on HPV vaccination rates among school-aged children.



Thank you

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www.immunizeUSA.org

[Facebook.com/immunizeUSA](https://www.facebook.com/immunizeUSA)
[Instagram.com/immunize_USA](https://www.instagram.com/immunize_USA)



Effective HPV Vaccine Communication: A Practical Approach to Difficult Conversations in school-based settings

Lindy Upton McGee, MD, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Baylor College of Medicine




IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT HPV DISEASE

Cancer site	Average number of cancers per year in sites where HPV is often found (HPV-associated cancers)	Percentage probably caused by any HPV type ^a	Estimated number probably caused by any HPV type ^a
Cervix	11,869	91%	10,800
Vagina	875	75%	700
Vulva	4,238	69%	2,900
Penis	1,364	63%	900
Anus ^b	7,560	91%	6,900
Female	5,150	93%	4,800
Male	2,410	89%	2,100
Oropharynx	20,805	70%	14,800
Female	3,557	63%	2,300
Male	17,248	72%	12,500
TOTAL	46,711	79%	37,000
Female	25,689	84%	21,500
Male	21,022	74%	15,500

^aHPV types detected in genotyping study; most were high-risk HPV types known to cause cancer (Saraiya M, et al. [U.S. assessment of HPV types in cancers: implications for current and 9-valent HPV vaccines](#). *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 2016;107:djv086. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Estimated counts might not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes anal and rectal squamous cell carcinomas



HPV is transmitted by intimate contact. Although this most often occurs during sexual intercourse, *it can also occur during oral or anal sex or through genital-to-genital contact* in the absence of sexual intercourse.

most people never know they were infected--infections are typically not symptomatic

HPV infections can *last for long periods of time*. The average length of infection is about eight months; however, for about 1 of every 10 women, the infection lasts longer than two years.



HPV VACCINES ARE SAFE



Gardasil® 9 was studied in clinical trials with more than 15,000 females and males.



Gardasil® was studied in clinical trials with more than 29,000 females and males.



Cervarix® was studied in clinical trials with more than 30,000 females.




Vaccine Safety Monitoring (U.S.)

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS): VAERS Analyzes reports of adverse events that happen after vaccination. Anyone can submit a report to VAERS.

Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD): Analyzes healthcare information from more than 24 million people. It groups health information and does not contain personal information so that data is useful but still protects people's confidentiality.

Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment Project (CISA): CISA is a collaboration between the CDC and 7 medical research centers that provides expert technical advice and research focused on vaccine safety and decreasing side effects.



Falsehood flies,
and the truth comes
limping after it

- Jonathan Swift, 1710



Cognitive biases at play

- **Intolerance of uncertainty**
(Pandemic made it so much worse)
- **Omission bias**: people judge harmful actions as worse than harmful inactions
- **Illusory Truth Effect**: people tend to believe falsehoods when they are repeated often enough



Your
conversation
with Wade's
parents...



Presumptive Language



I notice that Wade doesn't have his HPV vaccine recorded in our system. Do you need help getting it for him?

or just: Wade is due for his HPV vaccine.



But what if you hear...

I'm just not sure...

I wanted to talk to you first...

No- My husband says no

Is the real concern that shots hurt??

COMFORT

C

Comfort strategies include providing educational materials so people know what to expect and interventions that encourage serenity and physical ease.

Immunizers can pick vaccination settings that are aesthetically appealing and with comfortable seating. Inform individuals to wear a short-sleeved or loose-fitting top that is easy to pull up during injection.

C

ASK QUESTIONS

A

Asking questions can help everyone to learn more about the vaccine and what to expect.

Many people are anxious because they do not have enough information. Invite people to ask questions and address their concerns.

Review vaccine communication and injection techniques to provide the best care possible.

A

RELAX

R

Relax strategies help keep people calm. Immunizers can provide private spaces for vaccination, reduce visual cues that elicit fear (such as needles) and minimize excessive noise and activity to promote calmness.

Individuals can use techniques such as deep breathing or positive self-talk ('I can do this').

R

DISTRACT

D

Distract strategies are used to take an individual's mind off the needle injection. Immunizers can ask individuals about their preferences.

For those that want to be distracted, they can recommend having a conversation with someone or using a cell phone.

D



Ask, Tell, Ask Model

Tell me your thoughts about the HPV vaccine

ASK *Would mind if I shared some information (or my perspective) with you that some of my other patients have found helpful?*

TELL *Briefly convey information specific to the parent's concern. Also tell your experience with treating the vaccine-preventable disease.*

ASK *Having said that, this is a decision that only you can make, and I want you to be comfortable with it. What do you think?*





I just feel uncomfortable with it.

ASK

I've thought a lot about this and looked into it a great deal
May I share my experience with you?

Sure (shrug)

TELL

I remember during medical school seeing men who had to take nutrition through a tube and had extensive neck surgery because of throat cancer caused by HPV. This safe and effective vaccine can prevent that cancer. That is why I got my son vaccinated and why I recommend it to all of my patients as soon as they can get it.

Counter omission bias:
Remind people that it is
vaccine vs. disease, not
vaccine vs. nothing

Speak to the elephant:
- tell a story
- speak to social norms

ASK

Having said that, this is only a decision you can make.
How do you feel about this?



Addressing common concerns



HPV VACCINE

MY CHILD IS NOT AT RISK:(HE/SHE IS NOT GOING TO HAVE SEX)

- About 85% of the population will get infected with HPV in their lifetime. Infection is part of being human..
- HPV does not require intercourse to spread. It can be spread by intimate touching.
- This isn't really about sex. The HPV vaccine is about preventing cancer.

I remember in medical school seeing young women who had to have extensive pelvic surgery to treat cervical cancer. This safe and effective vaccine can prevent that. That is why I gave it to my own daughter and strongly recommend all of my patients are vaccinated.



HPV VACCINE

IS THE VACCINE SAFE?

- This vaccine is one of the most studied medications on the market. The HPV vaccine is safe, just like the other vaccines given at this age
- The most common side effects are pain, swelling, redness where the shot is given, or headache. Sometimes kids will faint immediately after shots, so we will keep your child sitting for a while after to make sure they are safe.

I HEARD IT CAUSES... (INSERT CRAZY SIDE EFFECT HERE)

- We have been using this vaccine in the US for over 15 years, with over 250 million doses given worldwide, so we have good information about side effects and safety profile.
- A recent publication reviewed 15 studies covering over 1 million teens across various countries and found no increased risk of autoimmune disease, bad pregnancy outcomes, or blood clots in vaccinated versus unvaccinated teens.

I remember during medical school seeing men who had to take nutrition through a tube and had extensive neck surgery because of throat cancer caused by HPV. This safe and effective vaccine can prevent that cancer. That is why I got my son vaccinated and why I strongly recommend it to all of my patients as soon as they can get it.



HPV VACCINE

COULD IT CAUSE PROBLEMS WITH FERTILITY?

- Multiple studies have shown that the vaccine does not cause problems with fertility.
- HPV *disease* however, may make it harder for a woman to carry a baby.

I have had patients who did not get vaccinated and then in their 20s had to get a lot of procedures because of abnormal pap smears. These procedures can make your cervix less strong and affect your fertility. This safe and effective vaccine can prevent that. That is why I gave it to my own daughter and strongly recommend all of my patients are vaccinated.



If they decide not to vaccinate,
add “pre-bunking” advice

As you are looking into this further, be really careful about your sources of information. **Find your person to trust and go back to them when you see new information.** There’s a lot of incorrect and misleading information out there that frankly can be pretty convincing, and it can be really hard to sort out good sources from bad sources. **I’d suggest completely avoiding social media for information about vaccines** and encourage you to really verify any sources you use. I have a list of reliable sources I can share with you.



Good Resources

- CHOP Vaccine Education Center
- Voices for Vaccines
- Shot of Prevention YouTube channel
- Vaccinate your family
- University of Minnesota Vaccine Central
- HPV Coalition website

Back to the parent of Wade...






What if you hear...

ABSOLUTELY NOT. We are not going to get that vaccine.
(and I'm not interested in telling you the reason why)

*NO WAY. I saw on TikTok how
it made some girls walk
backwards.*

HELL NO. There are microchips in those.



Debunking Myths

Source: “The Debunking Handbook”

By Stephan Lewandowsky and John Cook

Voices for Vaccines podcast “Vax Talk” episode #42

- DO NOT MAKE THE SITUATION WORSE
- You cannot debunk myths with more information. It is not *what* people think, it is *how* they think. *It is who they are.*
- **When you debunk a myth, you create a gap in the person’s mind. Your debunking must fill that gap.**



Just shrugs... (or spouts conspiracy theory)

I've thought a lot about this and looked into it a great deal
May I share my views / perspective with you?

Nope. I am not interested.

Fair enough. Know that since I have seen some very serious outcomes from this disease, and my experience is that this vaccine is very safe and effective, I strongly encourage vaccination. I am happy to talk about it or answer questions any time.

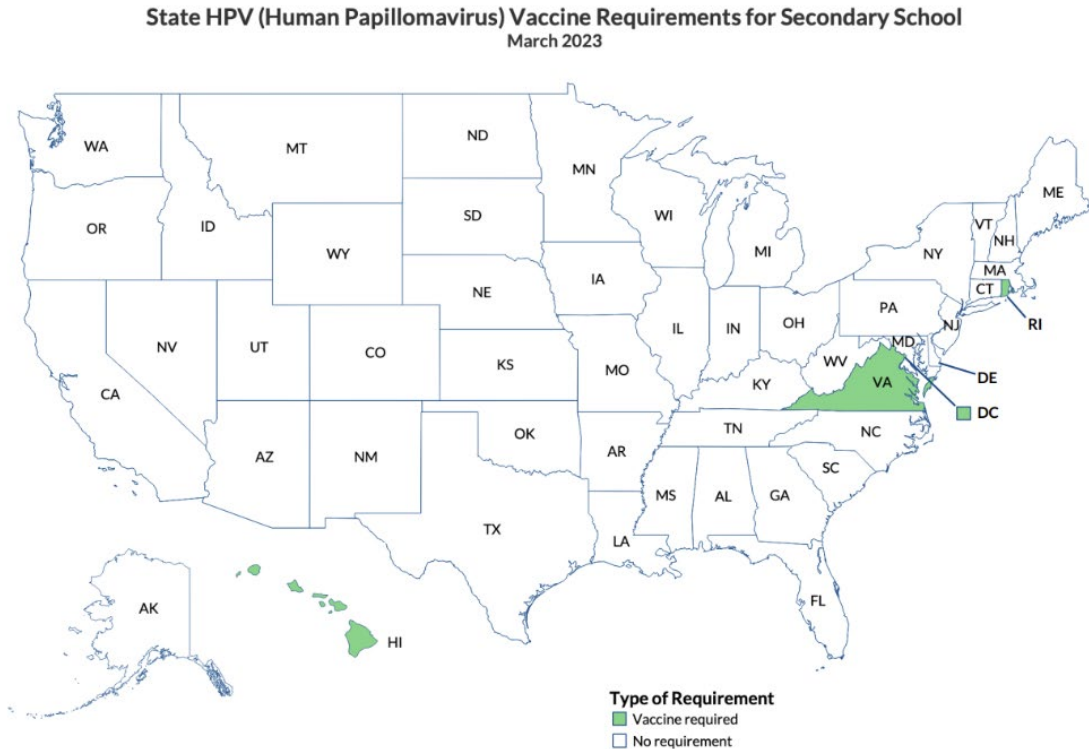


Policies influencing HPV vaccination in school-based settings

Jennifer Tsui, PhD, Associate Professor, USC Keck School of Medicine & Norris
Comprehensive Center

“Big P” and “Little P” policies for HPV Vaccination in the US

Requirements are current as of March 2023



Source: state immunization programs
For details, see data table: www.immunize.org/laws/hpv.asp



Clinic and health system metrics



Provider and clinic team training

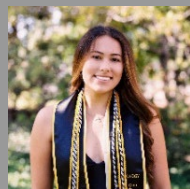
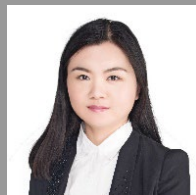
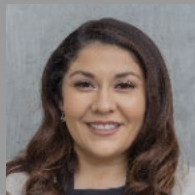
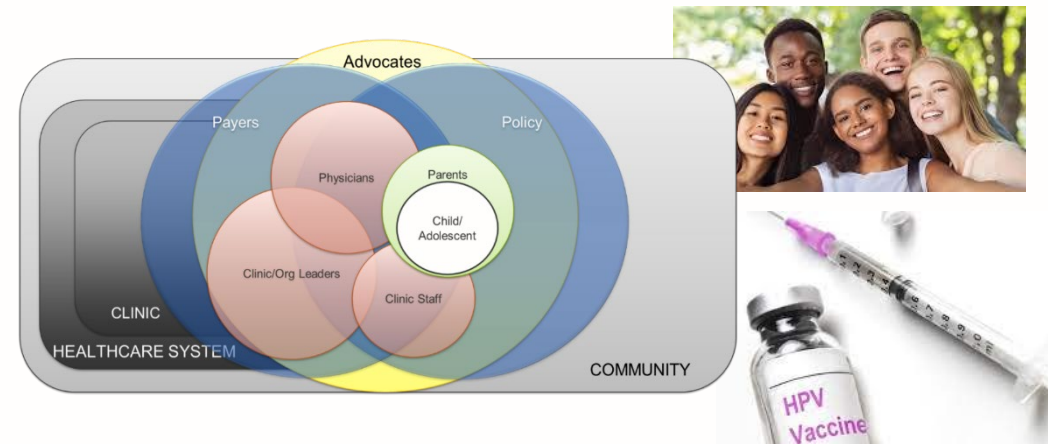


Increasing vaccine access in non-traditional settings

Advancing the implementation of evidence-based strategies for HPV vaccination in safety-net settings (NCI R37CA242541; PI: Tsui)

Identify multilevel factors associated with implementation of evidence-based strategies to improve HPV vaccination for adolescents in safety-net settings

Assessment of community and clinic partner perspectives in two regions: Los Angeles and New Jersey



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Department of Population and
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USC Norris
Comprehensive
Cancer Center
Keck Medicine of USC



RUTGERS
Center for State Health Policy

RUTGERS
Robert Wood Johnson
Medical School

Policy and Payer Strategies to Improve HPV Vaccination in Safety-Net Settings

“Big P” policies: federal and state governmental policies (school entry requirements or mandates)

“Little p” policies: organizational/health-system level policies (school-based clinics and school-based partnerships)

*“... right now, a [school] mandate is pretty fruitless because of the religious exemption that exists in New Jersey and how it’s enforced.”
(Participant 09, NJ policy)*

*“Incorporating it [HPV] into COVID vaccine events, I would think would be helpful right now... I think incorporating it [HPV] into back-to school events... both educating families and/or. Making vaccines available at school registration”
(Participant 08, LA policy)*

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Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

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Exploring HPV vaccination policy and payer strategies for opportunities to improve uptake in safety-net settings

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Shawna V. Hudson³, Benjamin F. Crabtree³, Joel C. Cantor⁴ and
Jennifer Tsui^{1*}

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Sloan K, Shin M, Palinkas LA, Hudson SV, Crabtree BF, Cantor JC and Tsui J (2023)

School-Based Opportunities to Improve HPV Vaccination: Beyond School Entry Mandates

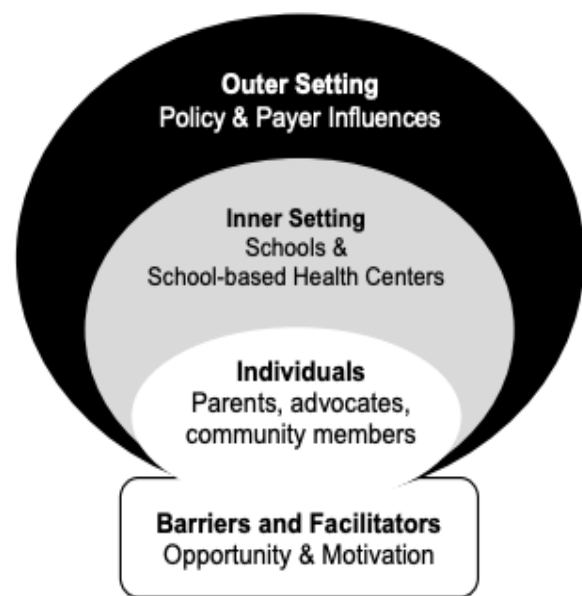


Figure 1. Conceptual model adapted from the updated Consolidated framework for implementation research (CFIR 2.0)²⁷.

“They [child] received [HPV vaccine] at their school-based health center. He ha[d] visit[ed] there, when they had some problem, like flu. The procedure is, the doctor at the school, first contact the parents – if the parent allows the child to get [the HPV vaccine]. So, they contacted me . . . they told me the recommended ages in which they get [the HPV vaccine] so that’s why I said it’s okay.” (P25, Parent, NJ)

“[After the initial COVID-19 stay-at-home orders were lifted] middle schools were calling us [for the] Tdap vaccine, which gets us the HPV vaccine. So, [because] we developed a relationship, and we continue to show up every six months and we were helping them with their Tdap numbers. It’s got to be a win-win, right?” (P6, Clinician, LA)

HUMAN VACCINES & IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS
2023, VOL. 19, NO. 2, 2251815
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2023.2251815>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS [Check for updates](#)

Multilevel perspectives on school-based opportunities to improve HPV vaccination among medically underserved adolescents: Beyond school entry mandates

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ABSTRACT

School-based HPV vaccination programs have improved vaccine uptake among adolescents globally. However, school-based HPV vaccination strategies in the United States (US) have mainly focused on school-entry mandates for vaccination, which have passed in only five states/jurisdictions. Many schools and school-based health centers (SBHCs) already provide health services to medically underserved adolescents and opportunities to improve disparities in HPV vaccine education and uptake are underexplored. This qualitative study of clinic and community members assessed potential opportunities

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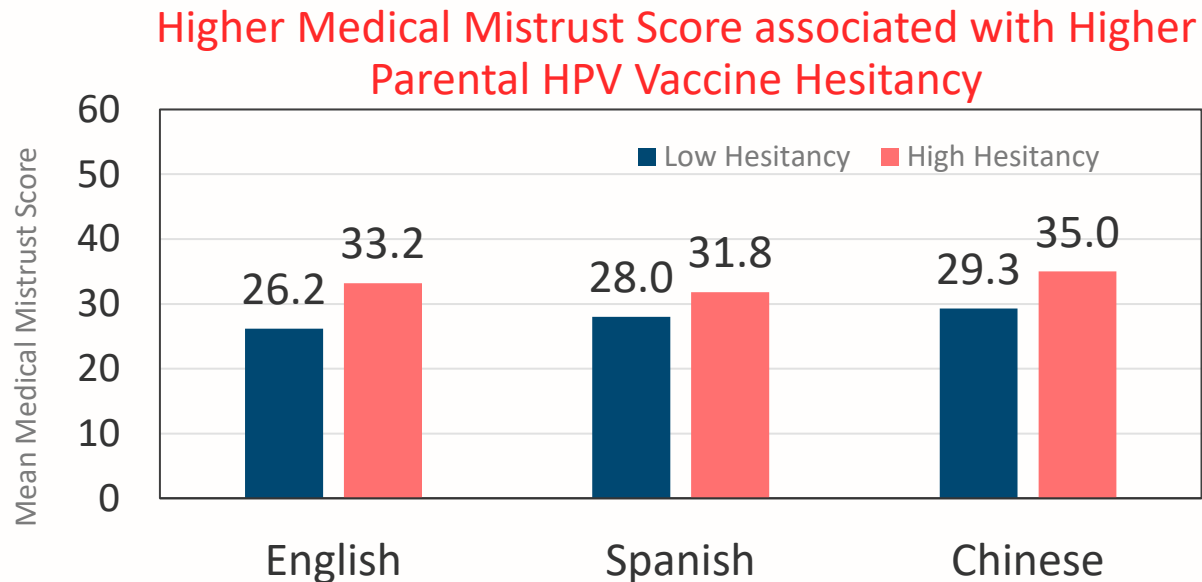


Shin, M. B., Sloan, K., Baezconde-Garbanati, L., Dang, E., Garcia, S., Palinkas, L. A., Unger, J. B., Willgerodt, M., Crabtree, B. F., & Tsui, J. (2023)

Informing strategies to address HPV vaccine hesitancy through school-based partnerships in multiethnic communities

USC Neighborhood Academic Initiative:

- School-based enrichment program for first generation students and their families
- USC Norris catchment area → neighborhoods with low uptake.
- VIRTUAL multi-language survey (Spanish, Mandarin, English) during weekend parent workshops in March 2021



J Behav Med
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10865-022-00283-9>



Understanding medical mistrust and HPV vaccine hesitancy among multiethnic parents in Los Angeles

Jennifer Tsui¹ · Bibiana Martinez¹ · Michelle B. Shin¹ · Alec Allee-Munoz² · Ivonne Rodriguez³ · Jazmin Navarro³ · Kim R. Thomas-Barrios³ · W. Martin Kast⁴ · Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati¹



HPV Vaccine Information & Engagement with Parents

Shin et al. BMC Public Health (2023) 23:545
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15318-2>

BMC Public Health

RESEARCH

Open Access

Examining multilevel influences on parental HPV vaccine hesitancy among multiethnic communities in Los Angeles: a qualitative analysis

Michelle B. Shin¹, Kylie E. Sloan², Bibiana Martinez², Claradina Soto², Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati², Jennifer B. Unger², W. Martin Kast³, Myles Cockburn² and Jennifer Tsui^{2*}

Community trusted sources of health information can be used to disseminate vaccine information.

“Ideally, in schools, there should be a qualified person who would tell the girls about that vaccine, the risks, the benefits.” (P2, Spanish FG)

“My wife likes to listen to the [Chinese] radio, where she receives a lot of [health] information.” (P2, Chinese FG)

Shin, M. B., Sloan, K. E., Martinez, B., Soto, C., Baezconde-Garbanati, L., Unger, J. B., Kast, W. M., Cockburn, M., & Tsui, J. (2023).

LA VACUNA DEL VPH: ¿Sabía que...?

La vacuna contra el VPH puede proteger a su hijo contra el cáncer

4 de cada 10 padres del NAI se sienten preocupados por los efectos secundarios de la vacuna contra el VPH.

Según el CDC, la vacuna contra el VPH es muy segura y eficaz. No ha habido efectos secundarios graves de la vacuna del VPH en más de 20 años.

6 de cada 10 padres del NAI no creen que la vacuna haya existido el tiempo suficiente para asegurarse de que sea segura.

¡La vacuna contra el VPH es más segura que el primer iPhone!

¿Mi hijo puede recibir la vacuna del COVID-19 y la vacuna del VPH al mismo tiempo?

¡Sí, es seguro recibir ambas vacunas al mismo tiempo!

Mito: Solo las niñas necesitan recibir la vacuna del VPH.

REALIDAD: Los niños de ambos géneros necesitan la vacuna del VPH.

USC Leslie and William McMorro Neighborhood Academic Initiative

USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center
 Keck Medicine of USC

Escanee este código QR para ver las clínicas que ofrecen la vacuna del VPH en el condado de Los Angeles.

Para más información sobre la vacuna del VPH: <https://tinyurl.com/4z6>

HPV 疫苗：您知道嗎？

HPV 疫苗接種可以保護您的孩子抵抗癌症。

十分之四的 NAI 父母擔心 HPV 疫苗的安全。

據疾病預防控制中心(CDC)指出，疫苗非常安全且有效。20 多年來，沒有出現任何嚴重的副作用。

十分之六的 NAI 父母認為 HPV 疫苗的安全問題不足以確定其安全性。

HPV 疫苗比第一部蘋果手機問世還早！

我的孩子可以同時接種 COVID-19 疫苗嗎？

是的！同時接種這兩種疫苗是安全的。

誤解：只有女性需要接種 HPV 疫苗。

事實：所有性別的兒童都需要接種 HPV 疫苗。

南加大萊斯利和威廉麥克孟洛社區教育推廣

南加大諾里斯綜合癌症中心

掃描此二維碼以獲得提供 HPV 疫苗的診所名單。

有關 HPV 疫苗的更多訊息：<https://tinyurl.com/4z6>

THE HPV VACCINE: Did You Know?

HPV vaccination can protect your child against cancer.

4 out of 10 NAI parents feel worried about side effects from the HPV vaccine.

According to the CDC, the HPV vaccine is very safe and effective. There have been no serious side effects from the HPV vaccine in over 20 years.

6 out of 10 NAI parents do not feel the HPV vaccine has been around long enough to be sure it's safe.

The HPV vaccine is older than the first iPhone!

Can my child get the COVID-19 vaccine and the HPV vaccine at the same time?

Yes! It is safe to get both vaccines at the same time.

Myth: Only females need the HPV Vaccine.

FACT: Children of all genders need the HPV vaccine.

USC Leslie and William McMorro Neighborhood Academic Initiative

USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center
 Keck Medicine of USC

Scan this QR code for clinics that offer the HPV vaccine in LA County.

For more information on HPV vaccine: <https://tinyurl.com/mfrs2n4c>

School-Based Health Center Programs in the US

Decrease barriers by administering vaccines during school hours

Studies in North Dakota and Texas showed an increase in HPV vaccine rates using school-based programs

Utilizing school-based health centers to administer the HPV vaccine
Over 2000 school-based health centers in the U.S.

Study in Denver found that using school-based health centers to administer the first dose of the HPV vaccine effectively increased uptake of the vaccine

In a Seattle school-based health center, females had a 37% higher odds of completing the HPV vaccine series compared with those who did not utilize the school-based health center



Bowe et al. (2022) <https://chplpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/CHPLI-HPV-Vax-design-v9-web.pdf>

Recent Legislation in California: AB 659 Cancer Prevention Act

Bill presented 2/9/2023; Signed by the Governor 10/13/2023



As a child enters 6th grade, public and private school students and parents/guardians will receive a notification advising the child to adhere to current immunization guidelines recommended by ACIP to receive the full HPV immunization before 8th grade

- **Recommends** students entering 8th grade to be fully vaccinated against HPV
- **Recommends** that first-time enrollees at California Public Colleges and Universities who are 26 years or younger to be fully immunized against HPV before enrollment in a California State University (CSU), University of California (UC), and California Community College

<https://a04.asmdc.org/ab-659-cancer-prevention-act>

Recent Legislation in California: AB 1797 Immunization Registry

Bill was first introduced 2/7/2022

AB 1797 in effect 1/1/2023



Requires California healthcare providers who administer vaccines:

- Enter immunization information into California Immunization Registry (CAIR)
- Enter the race and ethnicity information for each patient in CAIR to support assessment of health disparities in immunization coverage

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CAIR/Pages/AB1797-Registry-FAQs.aspx>



Questions?

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Q&A

PATH →
to prevention



HPV Cancer
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MARCH 4 IS
INTERNATIONAL HPV
AWARENESS DAY

Closing Remarks

PATH →
to prevention



HPV Cancer
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MARCH 4 IS
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AWARENESS DAY

International HPV Awareness Day 2024 Seminar Series

Feb 28: Aligning Efforts, Amplifying Impact: Boosting HPV Vaccination Rates in the Southeast

Feb 29: Rural Reach: Accelerating HPV Vaccination Coverage

Mar 1: The A-B-Cs of HPV Vaccination in School-Based Settings: Easy as 1-2-3

Mar 4: Promoting the Power of Elimination through HPV Vaccination

Mar 5: Navigating HPV Vaccination Challenges in Childhood Cancer Survivors



MARCH 4 IS
INTERNATIONAL HPV
AWARENESS DAY

2024 SEMINAR SERIES

International HPV Awareness Day

The St. Jude HPV Cancer Prevention Program is hosting a series of five virtual seminars leading up to **International HPV Awareness Day** on March 4.

The program envisions a world free of HPV cancers and focuses on increasing on-time HPV vaccination for all children through education, promoting best practice models, and strategic partner engagement.

Feb 28 Aligning Efforts, Amplifying Impact: Boosting HPV Vaccination Rates in the Southeast

Feb 29 Rural Reach: Accelerating HPV Vaccination Coverage

Mar 1 The A-B-Cs of HPV Vaccination in School-Based Settings: Easy as 1-2-3

Mar 4 Promoting the Power of Elimination through HPV Vaccination

Mar 5 Navigating HPV Vaccination Challenges in Childhood Cancer Survivors

All seminars will be held from noon - 1:15 p.m. Central Time.

REGISTER NOW

Register for one seminar or the entire series. Seminars will be recorded for those who are unable to join live.

If you have questions, please email PreventHPV@stjude.org or stjude.org/IHAD2024

Scan to Register

PATH to prevention logo and HPV Cancer Prevention Program logo are also present.

Use the QR code to register for the seminar series.





Evaluation

MARCH 4 IS
INTERNATIONAL HPV
AWARENESS DAY

We hope you enjoyed this webinar, and we would like to ask for your feedback.

Please take a few minutes now to complete a brief evaluation.



PATH →
to prevention

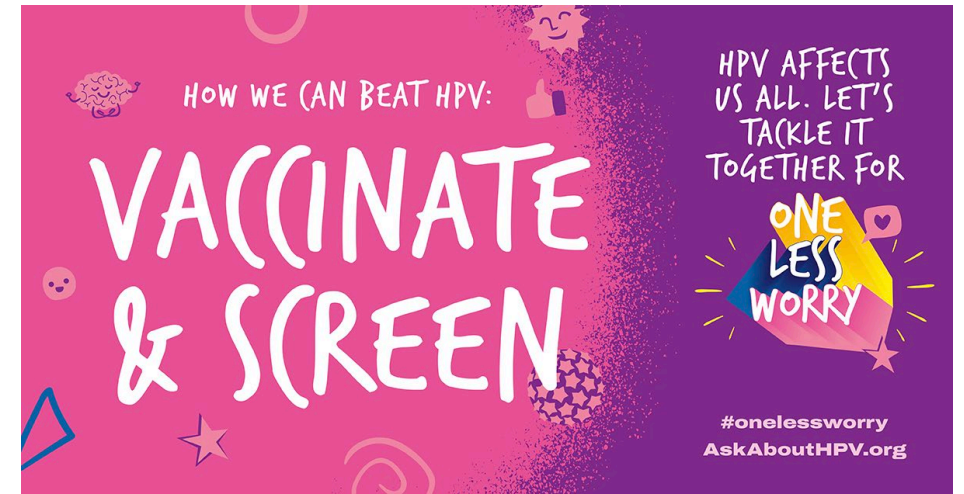


HPV Cancer
Prevention
Program

International Papillomavirus Society (IPVS): International HPV Awareness Day Campaign 2024

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- HPV Cancer Stories
- Social media graphics #onelessworry
- HPV Facts
- Information about HPV vaccination & cervical cancer screening



Use the QR code to access the campaign or visit askaboutHPV.org.

THANK YOU

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St. Jude Children's
Research Hospital

HPV Cancer
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