



**American Cancer Society,  
Oregon Pacific Area Health Education  
Center, & The Oregon HPV Alliance**

# **Oregon HPV Vaccination Week Toolkit**

**August 15 – August 22, 2020**



**Oregon Pacific**  
Area Health Education Center  
*a hosted agency of Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital*

# HPV CANCER PREVENTION STARTS WITH YOU.

We invite your organization to participate in the Oregon HPV Vaccination Week – **AUGUST 15-22, 2020** – to help prevent HPV cancers and pre-cancers.

By instituting system changes to improve HPV vaccination, your system or organization can improve HPV vaccination rates and **reduce future suffering, lower costs associated with treatment, and ultimately help save patients' lives.**



**Oregon Pacific**  
Area Health Education Center  
a hosted agency of Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital

# 2020 Partner Toolkit

## Toolkit Includes:

- Oregon HPV Vaccination Project Goals
- Oregon HPV Vaccination Rates
- Project Phases
- Commitment of Partnership
- Target Audience
- Facts on HPV Vaccination
- Social Media Resources
- HPV Vaccination Information Resources
- Project Contact Information
- COVID-19 Resources



The HPV vaccine can prevent more than **9 out of 10** cases of cervical cancer.

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov](http://www.vaccines.gov)



Boys and girls need 2 doses of the **HPV vaccine** at ages 11 or 12.

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov](http://www.vaccines.gov)



HPV cancers of the tongue, throat, and tonsils are **on the rise.** Vaccinating your child against HPV may prevent them.

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov](http://www.vaccines.gov)



Together we can **#EndHPVCancers.**

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov/hpv-toolkit](http://www.vaccines.gov/hpv-toolkit)



The HPV vaccine could prevent up to **31,200 cases** of cancer in men and women in the U.S. each year.

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov](http://www.vaccines.gov)



Together we can **#EndHPVCancers.**

Learn more at [www.vaccines.gov/hpv-toolkit](http://www.vaccines.gov/hpv-toolkit)



## PROJECT GOAL

---

The goal of the Oregon HPV Vaccination Week is to **reduce the number of HPV-associated cancers** by supporting improved vaccine uptake among adolescents in Oregon through education and collaboration.

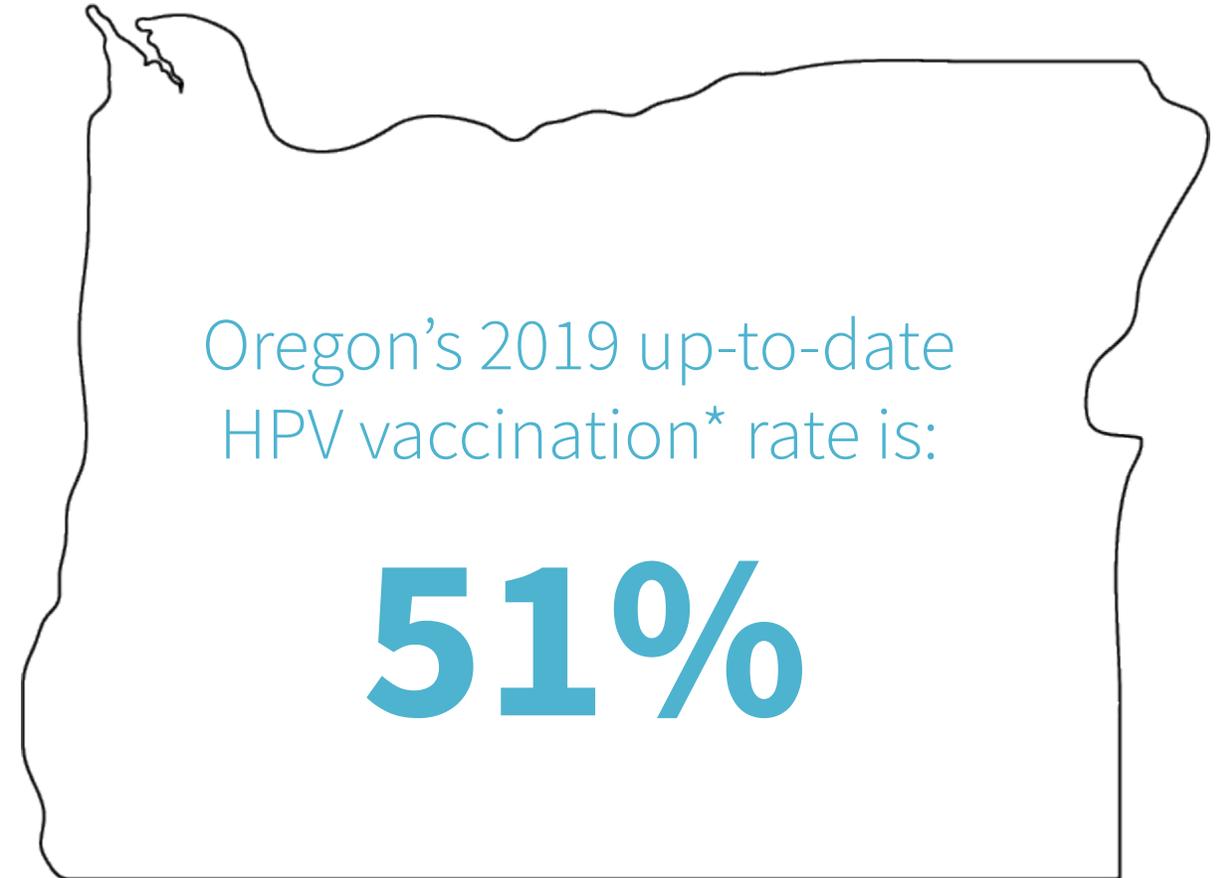
---

## OREGON'S VACCINATION RATES

### HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION:

HPV vaccination is strongly recommended for boys and girls. The vaccine helps prevent infection with the most common types of HPV that can cause cervical, throat, vulvar, vaginal, penile, and anal cancers.

The vaccine also protects against the types of HPV that cause oral cancers. Studies show that the majority of cervical and anal cancers and up to 90% of genital warts can be prevented with the vaccine.



\*Oregon Health Authority, 2019

# PROJECT PHASES



Sign the pledge to  
be an official  
Partner of  
**#ORHPVCANCERFREE**  
Vaccination Week



Plan and execute at  
least one (1)  
evidence-based  
activity for  
Immunization Week



Increase your  
system's HPV  
vaccination rates &  
report results

## COMMITMENT OF SIGNING HPV-PLEDGE

1. Plan & implement at least one evidence-based intervention to increase HPV Vaccination rates in your community.

---

2. Promote and participate in HPV Vaccination Week (August 15-22) to educate community about the safety and effectiveness of the HPV Vaccine.

---

3. Complete the post event survey provided by OPAHEC to report measurable impact.

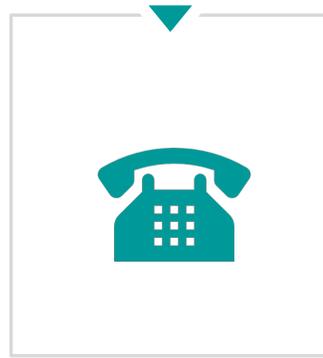
---

4. Develop follow-up plan to complete HPV vaccination series completion with reached population.

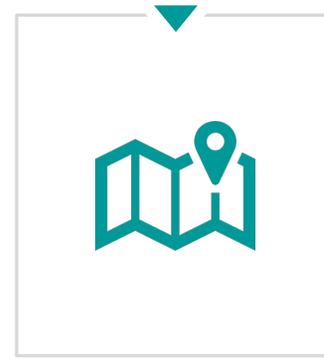
# FOCUSED EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS & RESOURCES



+



+



+



## Professional CME

Training providers with an effective vaccination recommendation is critical to addressing vaccination coverage. Contact OPAHEC to schedule a CME event at your center.

## Client Reminders

Implement standing orders for HPV Vaccination. Next establish patient reminders via text messaging, mail, email, and/or phone calls for a cost-effective method to improve immunization coverage on follow-up shots.

## Reduce Structural Barriers

Some barriers include parent and provider vaccine education and increasing appointment accessibility (page 6.) HPV Vaccination Week is during back-to-school season and falls on two Saturdays.

## Clinical Champions

Identify a “champion” among your health system to engage the team and promote vaccination. Champions lead outreach efforts to increase immunization rates.

# CLINIC-LEVEL STRATEGIES

by: Oregon Health Authority



HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS IN OREGON, 2018

1. VACCINATE TEENS AGAINST HPV WHEN OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS GET VACCINATED
2. PROVIDE SAME-DAY VACCINATION WHEN TEENS ARE SEEN FOR AN ACUTE CARE VISIT
3. ALIGN OFFICE AND CLINIC POLICIES
  1. Immunize at every opportunity
  2. Implement standing orders
  3. Reminder and recall
4. ALIGN TALKING POINTS BY ALL STAFF IN THE CLINIC: “HPV VACCINE IS AIMED AT CANCER PREVENTION”
5. KNOW HPV VACCINE COVERAGE RATES FOR THE CLINIC AND FOR EACH CLINICIAN RECOMMEND HPV VACCINE IN THE SAME WAY, AND ON THE SAME DAY AS OTHER ADOLESCENT VACCINES. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE TDAP IMMUNIZATION OPPORTUNITY IS CRITICAL, AND KNOWING HOW TO COMMUNICATE A STRONG RECOMMENDATION IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS THAT A PROVIDER CAN DO.



## PROJECT'S TARGET AUDIENCE:

1. Parents of adolescent boys and girls in Oregon, with a special focus on rural communities.
2. Providers seeing adolescent patients and working to make a strong and effective HPV Vaccination recommendation.

# FACTS ON THE HPV VACCINATION AND VIRUS

**HPV  
VACCINATION  
IS CANCER  
PREVENTION**

**4/5**

## PEOPLE HAVE HPV

The virus is so common that it will infect most people at some point in their lives. About four out of five people will get HPV.

**71%**

## LESS HPV CANCERS & GENITAL WARTS

Infections with the HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71% since children first started getting the vaccine in 2006.

**6**

## HPV RELATED CANCERS

HPV vaccination helps prevent the infections that cause six types of cancers: cervical, oropharynx, vulva, penis, anus, and vagina.

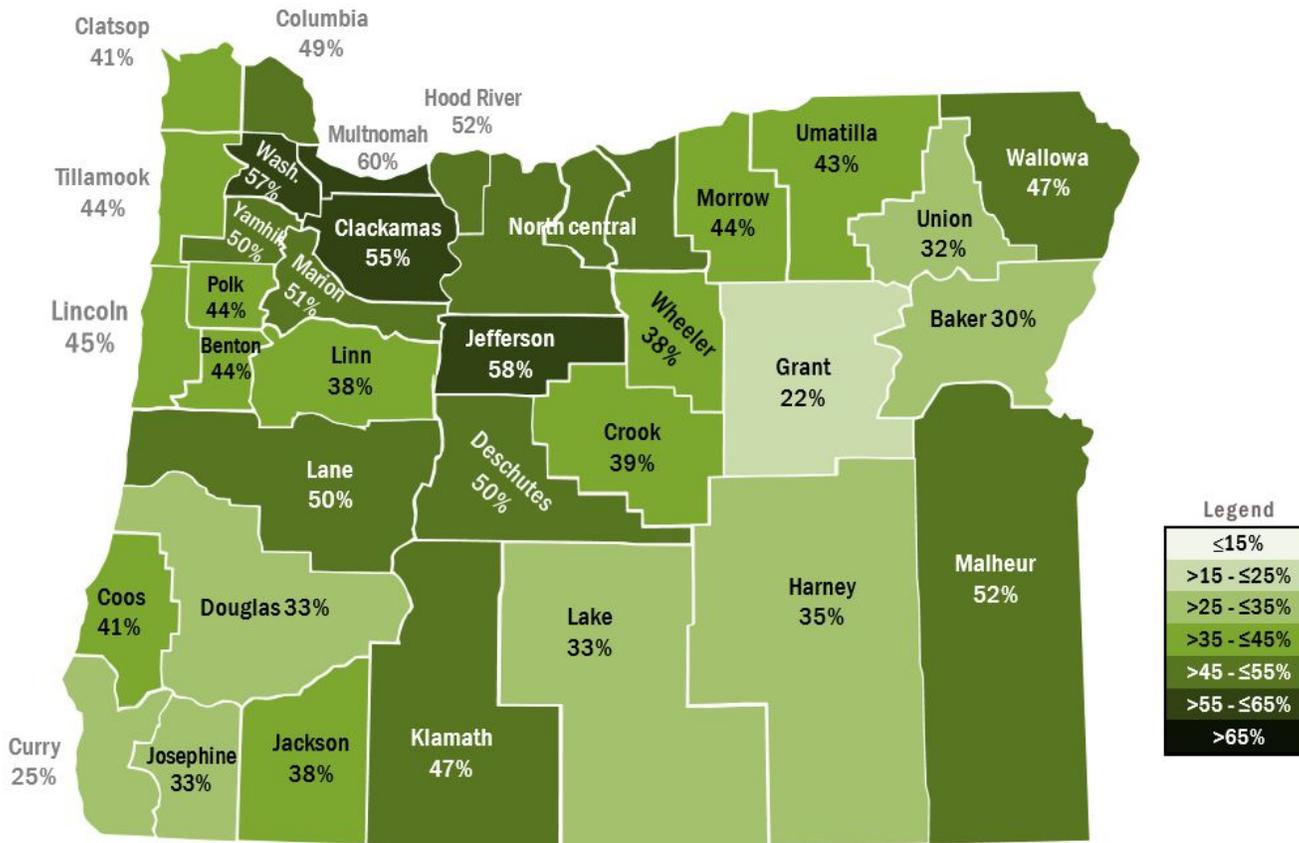
**2x**

## SHOTS

The HPV vaccine is given in a series of two shots six to 12 months apart. Doctors recommend that girls and boys get vaccinated against HPV at age 11 or 12.

# OREGON VACCINATION RATES from Oregon Health Authority

2019 HPV Completion Rates, 13- to 17-year-olds



- 2019 Oregon Adolescent Age 13 to 17 Immunization Rates by County -
- 2018 Oregon Adolescent Age 13 to 17 Immunization Rates by County - [PDF](#)
- 2017 Oregon Adolescent Age 13 to 17 Immunization Rates by County - [PDF](#)

## TWEETS & SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLKITS

### Immunization Social Media Toolkit by American Academy of Pediatrics

The AAP has developed guidance to help pediatricians develop social media accounts, and sample messages to share. Includes memes, videos and tweets.

American Academy of Pediatrics  
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



"MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, CLEARLY ARTICULATING THAT YOU VACCINATE YOUR CHILD AND THAT YOU WANT YOUR CHILD AMID A GROUP THAT DOES THE SAME IS ESSENTIAL."

-WENDY SUE SWANSON, MD, MBE, FAAP

### HPV Vaccine Promotional Toolkit by National Vaccine Program Office

NVPO created promotional graphics to highlight the importance of the HPV vaccine. Each graphic includes a fact or statistic to help people understand why children and young adults need to get vaccinated.



## TWEETS & POSTS from The American Academy Of Pediatrics

### Facebook Posts for Parents and Caregivers

Provides sample HPV vaccine Facebook posts for use with a parent audience. Seasonal and health observances are included to participate in social media awareness campaigns.

- ▶ Did you know HPV vaccine prevents cancer? Learn more about getting this life-saving vaccine for your child.
- ▶ Cancer and other diseases caused by HPV (human papillomavirus) can be prevented with HPV vaccine. 27,000 men and women get HPV cancers every year in the U.S. Get your kids this life-saving vaccine when they are 11 or 12 years old to prevent cancer.
- ▶ If you could protect your child from cancer, would you? HPV vaccine protects against cancers in boys and girls, and you can get the vaccine for your child during the same visit you get their tetanus and meningitis shots.
- ▶ Do you have preteen or teen kids in your home? Are they up to date on their vaccinations? Preteens and teens need 4 vaccines to protect them from serious, and sometimes deadly, diseases. Any visit to the doctor—when they are sick, getting a physical for sports, camp or school—can be a good time for preteens and teens to get the recommended vaccines.
- ▶ Don't miss an opportunity to protect your child from cancer. HPV vaccine is recommended for girls and boys at ages 11–12 to protect against cancers and other diseases caused by HPV.

# RESOURCES ON HPV VACCINATION

Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers



HPV vaccination is cancer prevention. We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.



We can also help prevent most HPV cancers with just 2 shots of HPV vaccine at age 11 or 12.

HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.

Don't wait to vaccinate.

Doctors recommend that boys and girls get HPV vaccine at age 11 or 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.

**Take a shot at cancer!**  
Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

**HPV is a serious problem.**  
The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.



The virus is so common that it will infect most people at some point in their lives. Most infected people do not know it. The best way to help prevent HPV infection is to get vaccinated.

Most HPV infections go away on their own without lasting health problems. However, there is no way to know which infections will turn into cancer. That is why it is important that all children get vaccinated against HPV.

**HPV IS VERY COMMON.**  
About four out of five people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

Don't Wait to Vaccinate



**DID YOU KNOW...**

Doctors recommend that girls and boys get vaccinated against HPV at age 11 or 12. The series should be completed by age 13.



The vaccine can be started as early as age 9.

HPV Vaccination: Just the Facts

**HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.**

HPV is short for human papillomavirus, a common virus. HPV can cause cancer in men and women. HPV vaccination helps prevent the infections that lead to many HPV cancers.

**HPV vaccination is safe.**

More than 270 million doses have been distributed around the world since 2006, and safety studies continue to show that HPV vaccination is very safe. The safety of vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, is continually watched by organizations in the US and around the world. All vaccines can have potential side effects, but reactions caused by the HPV vaccine have been mostly mild and like those of other vaccines.

**The HPV vaccine is for boys and girls.**

HPV vaccination is strongly recommended for boys and girls. The vaccine helps prevent infection with the most common types of HPV that can cause cervical, throat, vaginal, penile, and anal cancer.



**HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness**

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

**HPV vaccination prevents cancer.**  
Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 14 million people, including teens, each year. While most HPV infections go away on their own, infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, 50,000 men and women die from cancer caused by HPV. HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing. The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus, and it's not infectious, meaning it cannot cause HPV infection or cancer.

**HPV vaccination is safe for boys and girls.**  
With over 100 million doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 10 years of monitoring and research. All vaccine shots in the United States are required to go through years of extensive safety testing before they are licensed. Once in use, public health officials continuously monitor the safety and effectiveness. Since the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed the vaccine, scientists and vaccine researchers have conducted large research studies to monitor and evaluate safety. These studies show that HPV vaccine is safe and is not associated with any serious safety concerns.

**HPV vaccination works.**  
The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced over 10 years ago, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that teen women are developing cervical precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer).

**HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection.**  
Studies suggest that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long-lasting. Studies have followed people who received HPV vaccine for about 10 years, and protection has remained high in those individuals with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.

## Protecting our Children

## Take a Shot at Cancer

## Don't Wait to Vaccinate

## Just the Facts

## HPV Vaccine Safety

HPV Vaccine: WHAT YOUTH NEED TO KNOW!

Photo of two children smiling.

## What You Need to Know

HPV INFECTION AND PREVENTION  
A GUIDE FOR PARENTS

To find out more about screening, please call 971-673-0561 or visit <http://healthoregon.org/screenwise>

Photo of a woman and child.

## Guide for Parents

CANCER PREVENTION THROUGH HPV VACCINATION  
AN ACTION GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS, PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS, AND NURSE PRACTITIONERS

You have the power to reduce the incidence of human papillomavirus (HPV) cancers and pre-cancers among patients in your care. HPV cancer prevention starts with you.

Make it your goal for every patient you care for to be vaccinated against HPV before the age of 13. Every member of a practice plays a critical role in advocating for HPV vaccination as cancer prevention and should work together as a team.

**HPV CANCER PREVENTION STARTS WITH YOU**

TAKE THESE ACTIONS TO INCREASE HPV VACCINATION WITHIN YOUR PRACTICE TODAY.

- Make a presumptive recommendation. Presumptive recommendations are more likely to be accepted than conditional recommendations.
- Answer patients' questions. Get involved with the vaccine's safety, effectiveness, and potential benefits.
- Minimize missed opportunities. Take every opportunity to discuss HPV vaccination with your patients and their parents.

## Guide for Physicians

HPV CANCER PREVENTION

1. HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION. HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that most commonly cause anal, cervical, oropharyngeal, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.

Every year in the U.S., 27,000 people get cancer caused by HPV. That's 1 person every 20 minutes of every day, all year long.

Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.

2. HPV VACCINE IS RECOMMENDED AT THE SAME TIME AS OTHER TEEN VACCINES.

Preteens need three vaccines at 11 or 12. They protect against whooping cough, tetanus, and meningitis.

HPV VACCINE IS BEST AT 11-12 YEARS.

Preteens have a higher immune response to HPV vaccine than older teens.

## HPV Cancer Prevention

HPV Cancer & Prevention Profile Oregon

Percentage of Cancers Probably Caused by HPV\*

- Cervix: 83%
- Anus: 91%
- Rectum: 91%
- Vagina: 83%
- Oropharynx: 91%
- Penis: 91%
- Vulva: 91%

Take Action! 81% of new HPV-associated cancer cases diagnosed each year could be prevented by HPV vaccination!

Cases in HPV vaccination coverage compared to other recommended vaccines for adolescents (Tdap and MenACWV) reveal missed opportunities. Use local data to inform efforts to increase missed opportunities in HPV vaccination.

A strongly provider recommendation is the most effective method for increasing HPV vaccination. Recommend the HPV vaccine the same way you recommend the other adolescent vaccines. Try saying, "Your child is due for recommended vaccines to help protect against meningitis, HPV cancer, and tetanus. We'll give those shots at the end of the visit." Review that box of this document for tips on addressing parents' top questions about the HPV vaccine.

State vs. U.S. HPV-Associated Cancer Incidence per 100,000 Population (2009-2013)

Oregon: 0.81 vs U.S.: 0.83

Disproportionate: 0.61 vs U.S.: 0.76

HPV, Tdap and MenACWV Vaccination Coverage among Adolescents 13-17 Years (2015)

HPV: 81% vs Tdap: 95% vs MenACWV: 95%

## Oregon HPV Profile

## VIDEO RESOURCES: American Cancer Society - HPV Vaccination YouTube Page

- ▶ HPV Yoga, [Video](#)
- ▶ Talking About HPV Vaccination, [Video](#)
- ▶ Addressing Concerns on the HPV Vaccine, [Video](#)
- ▶ Mission HPV Cancer Free, [Video](#), [Spanish](#)

# SPANISH RESOURCES ON HPV VACCINATION

Protegiendo a nuestros hijos de cánceres causados por el VPH



**La vacunación contra el VPH es prevención del cáncer.**



Podemos ayudar a reducir el riesgo de cáncer en nuestros hijos ayudándolos a hacer elecciones saludables de por vida. También podemos ayudar a prevenir la mayoría de los cánceres causados por VPH con solo 2 dosis de la vacuna contra el VPH a los 11 o 12 años de edad.

**La vacuna contra el VPH es para niños y niñas.** Podemos ayudar a prevenir la mayoría de los cánceres causados por VPH con solo 2 dosis de la vacuna contra el VPH a los 11 o 12 años de edad.

**No hay que demorarse para la vacuna.** Los médicos recomiendan que los niños y las niñas preadolescentes se vacunen a los 11 o 12 años de edad. Los adolescentes que comienzan tarde con la serie pueden necesitar 3 dosis.



Tips

## Protecting our Children

### ¡Dele duro al cáncer!

Lleve a su hijo o hija a vacunarse contra el VPH para ayudarle a prevenir los tipos de cáncer que podrían ocurrir debido al VPH.

**El virus del papiloma humano es un problema serio.** El virus del papiloma humano (VPH, o HPV en inglés) puede ocasionar varios tipos de cáncer. La vacunación contra el VPH protege contra este virus, así como de los tipos de cáncer que puede ocasionar.



Más de 33,000 hombres y mujeres llegan a tener algún tipo de cáncer que podría ocurrir debido al VPH en los Estados Unidos cada año. No permita que su hijo o hija sea en uno de ellos.



No hay tratamiento contra la infección del VPH, pero una vacuna puede evitar el contagio.



La vacuna contra el VPH protege contra los tipos de virus que ocasionan la mayor parte de estos cánceres.

El virus es tan común, que la mayoría de las personas contraerán el VPH en algún momento de sus vidas. La mayoría de las personas que están infectadas no saben que lo están. La mejor manera de prevenir la infección por el VPH es vacunarse.

## Take a Shot at Cancer

No hay que demorarse para la vacuna



**SABÍA QUE...** Los médicos recomiendan que los niños y las niñas preadolescentes se vacunen contra el VPH a los 11 o 12 años de edad.

La serie de vacunas se debe completar a los 13 años de edad. La vacunación podrá iniciarse desde los 9 años.



**La edad es importante.** Cuando usted vacuna a su hijo(a) a tiempo, ayuda a protegerlo(a) de los cánceres causados por el VPH. La vacuna contra el VPH funciona mejor cuando se administra antes de los 13 años.

**La prevención disminuye cuando se retrasa la vacunación**

## Don't Wait to Vaccinate



## What You Need to Know

**LA INFECCIÓN POR VPH Y SU PREVENCIÓN**

GUÍA PARA PADRES

Para obtener más información sobre chequeos, llame al 971-673-0581 o visite <http://healthoregon.org/screenwise>

**Health** OREGON

AUTORIDAD DE SALUD DE OREGÓN DIVISION DE SALUD PÚBLICA Programa de inmunización

## Guide for Parents

**Virus del papiloma humano**

Una guía para los padres sobre las vacunas contra el VPH para los preadolescentes y adolescentes

**¿Por qué se debe vacunar contra el VPH a los 11 o 12 años de edad?**

**¿Qué es el VPH?**

**¿Cuándo debe ser vacunado mi hijo?**

**¿Qué tan común es el VPH?**

**¿Qué tan grave es el VPH?**

## HPV: Parent's Guide

Vacunación contra el VPH: Solo los hechos



**La vacunación contra el VPH es prevención del cáncer.**

El VPH puede causar cáncer en hombres y mujeres. La vacuna contra el VPH ayuda a prevenir las infecciones que resultan en cánceres por el VPH.

**La vacuna contra el VPH es segura.**

Se han distribuido más de 270 millones de dosis en todo el mundo desde 2006, y los resultados de seguridad continúan mostrando que la vacuna contra el VPH es muy segura. La seguridad de las vacunas, incluyendo la vacuna contra el VPH, está bajo la supervisión constante de organizaciones como el FDA, la OMS y de todo el mundo.

Todas las vacunas pueden tener efectos secundarios menores, pero los beneficios causados por la vacuna contra el VPH generalmente superan los riesgos y se aplican a los otros vacunas.

**La vacuna contra el VPH es para niños y niñas.**

La vacuna ayuda a prevenir infecciones con los tipos de VPH más comunes que pueden causar cáncer de cuello uterino, garganta, vagina, ano, pene y ano.

## Just the Facts

Vacunas contra el VPH para adolescentes y preadolescentes

**¿Por qué mi hijo necesita la vacuna contra el virus del papiloma humano o VPH?**

Esta vacuna es una protección contra la exposición de los cánceres causados por la infección por el virus del papiloma humano (VPH). Este es un virus muy común que se transmite de una persona a otra cuando tienen contacto sexual. Causa 14 millones de personas, incluidos los adolescentes, se infectan con el virus del papiloma humano cada año. Las infecciones por el VPH pueden causar cánceres de cuello uterino, vagina y ano en las mujeres, y cáncer de pene en los hombres. También pueden causar cáncer de ano y de garganta, y otras gástricas tanto en los hombres como en las mujeres.

**¿Cuándo debe ser vacunado mi hijo?**

Se recomienda que los preadolescentes, tanto varones como mujeres, se pongan la vacuna contra el VPH a la edad de 11 o 12 años de edad que quieren protegerlo antes de que se expongan al virus. La vacuna contra el VPH también produce una respuesta inmunológica más intensa en los preadolescentes que en los adolescentes mayores. En los adolescentes no se debe esperar la vacuna todavía, hable con su médico para si se ponga lo más pronto posible.

**¿Qué más debo saber acerca de la vacuna contra el VPH?**

La vacunación contra el VPH implica la administración de una serie de vacunas en un plazo de varias semanas. La mejor manera de asegurar de que su hijo reciba la vacuna que necesita, es hacer una cita antes de ir al consultorio o médico indicio para que le pongan las que faltan.

**¿Qué más debo saber acerca de la vacuna contra el VPH?**

Las niñas necesitan vacunas contra el VPH para prevenir las infecciones por este virus que pueden causar cánceres de ano, cuello uterino, vagina, ano y del ano de la boca y la garganta. Las niñas también necesitan vacunas contra el VPH para prevenir las infecciones por este virus que pueden causar

Los cánceres adversos comunes (lepra (infección bacteriana) que fueron reportados durante ensayos clínicos de la vacuna contra el VPH a los niños y niñas. Algunos adolescentes y preadolescentes pueden desarrollar una reacción alérgica grave a la vacuna contra el VPH si padecen de alergias graves a los ingredientes de la vacuna. Esto puede ayudar a evitar que se desarrollen y que se basen en el diagnóstico.

Los efectos secundarios graves de la vacuna contra el VPH son muy poco frecuentes. Es importante discutir al médico o enfermero a su hijo sobre alguna alergia grave, como alergia al látex o la levadura. La vacuna contra el VPH se recomienda para los niños con inmunidad.

Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) por su sitio en inglés, la Academia de Médicos de Familia, la Academia Norteamericana de Pediatría, y la Sociedad de Salud y Medicina para Adolescentes recomiendan la vacuna contra el virus del papiloma humano.

**¿Cómo puede obtener ayuda para pagar por estas vacunas?**

El programa de Vacunas para Niños (VFC) por su sitio en inglés proporciona vacunas para niños de hasta 18 años que no tengan seguro médico, que cumplen con los requisitos para Medicaid o que sean indocumentados o nativos de Alaska. Puede averiguar más sobre el programa VFC en Internet en [www.dhs.gov/programs/vaccines/vfc-program-overview](http://www.dhs.gov/programs/vaccines/vfc-program-overview).

**¿Dónde puede obtener más información?**

Hable con el médico o enfermero de su hijo para obtener más información sobre la vacuna contra el VPH o sobre si su hijo puede necesitar. También puede encontrar más información sobre esta vacuna en el sitio web de la CDC "Vacunas para

Lo que los padres deben saber acerca de la seguridad y eficacia de las vacunas contra el VPH

**Las vacunas contra el VPH previenen el cáncer de cuello uterino y el cáncer de boca y garganta.**

Después de recibir su primer dosis de la vacuna contra el VPH, los niños y niñas pueden recibir una segunda dosis de la vacuna contra el VPH a los 12 meses de haber recibido la primera dosis. La vacuna contra el VPH es segura y efectiva.

**Las vacunas contra el VPH son seguras.**

Se han distribuido más de 270 millones de dosis en todo el mundo desde 2006, y los resultados de seguridad continúan mostrando que la vacuna contra el VPH es muy segura. La seguridad de las vacunas, incluyendo la vacuna contra el VPH, está bajo la supervisión constante de organizaciones como el FDA, la OMS y de todo el mundo.

Todas las vacunas pueden tener efectos secundarios menores, pero los beneficios causados por la vacuna contra el VPH generalmente superan los riesgos y se aplican a los otros vacunas.

**La vacuna contra el VPH es para niños y niñas.**

La vacuna ayuda a prevenir infecciones con los tipos de VPH más comunes que pueden causar cáncer de cuello uterino, garganta, vagina, ano, pene y ano.

## HPV Vaccine Safety

**Padres: SABÍAN QUE EL VPH CAUSA:**

Cáncer de boca y garganta

Cáncer de cuello del útero

Cáncer

## Parents: Did you Know?

## PARENT AND PROVIDER SUPPORT:

[Shelley Dougherty](#)

Oregon Pacific Area Health &  
Education Center  
Executive Director  
(541) 768.4847

[Carmen Boone](#)

Oregon Pacific Area Health &  
Education Center  
Education Coordinator  
(541) 768.4317

[Heather Hertzel](#)

Oregon Health Authority  
Public Health Division  
HPV Vaccination Coordinator  
(971) 673.0323

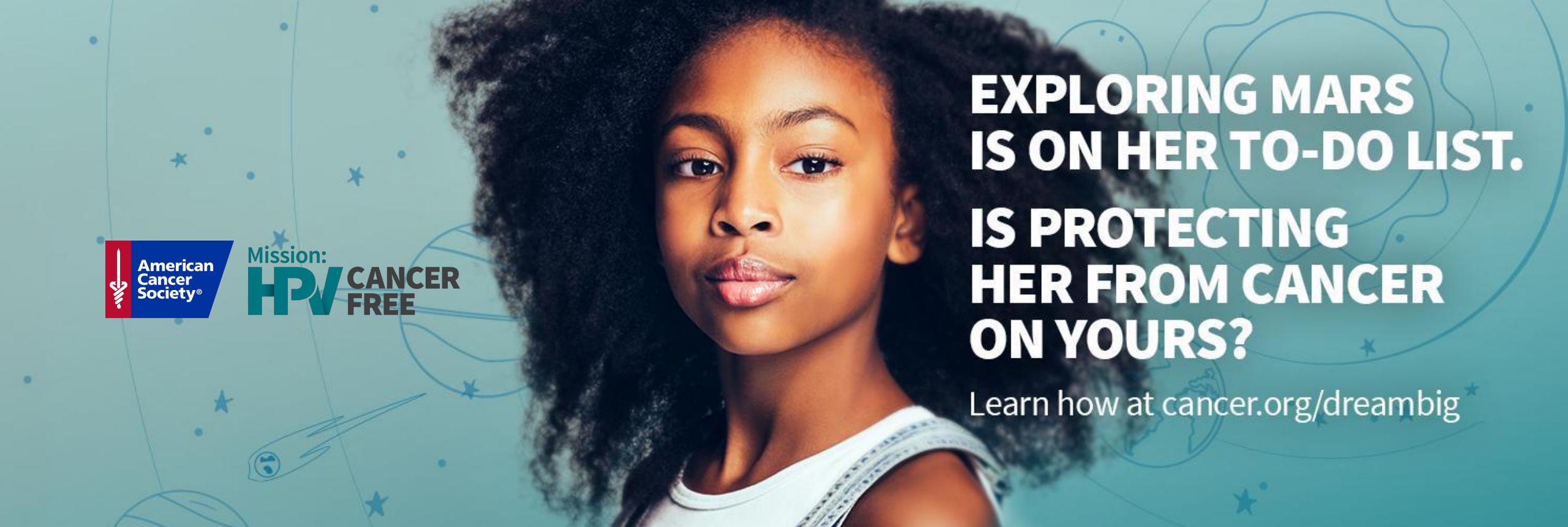
## HEALTH SYSTEM SUPPORT:

[Jenica Palmer](#), MPH

American Cancer Society  
Health Systems Manager, State  
& Primary Care Systems  
(503) 795.3906

[Tamara Telles](#)

American Cancer Society  
Health Systems Manager,  
Hospitals  
503.795.3932



**EXPLORING MARS  
IS ON HER TO-DO LIST.  
IS PROTECTING  
HER FROM CANCER  
ON YOURS?**

Learn how at [cancer.org/dreambig](https://cancer.org/dreambig)



Mission:  
**HPV** CANCER  
FREE

## **MISSION HPV: CANCER FREE**

ACS launched a global public health campaign, called **Mission: HPV Cancer Free**, to increase HPV vaccination rates among boys and girls to 80% by 2026.

Additional information about HPV-related cancers and ACS's work to reduce them can be found at [cancer.org/HPV](https://cancer.org/HPV). ACS Elimination Statement for HPV Cancers

## Resources for COVID-19

---

During these unusual times, we want providers, parents, and our campaign partners to know that **the work continues!** We will keep moving forward with our efforts to educate and engage the community during this global pandemic because HPV cancers are a continued threat.

Refer to these resources provided by the CDC for data, surveillance, and helpful information regarding COVID-19.

- [Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Home | CDC](#)
- [Keep Children Healthy during the COVID-19 Outbreak | CDC](#)
- [Cases, Data, and Surveillance | CDC](#)

For more information regarding COVID-19, follow this link to the CDC Website: [Coronavirus Disease 2019](#)

# THANK YOU!



**Oregon Pacific**  
Area Health Education Center  
*a hosted agency of Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital*