



PHYSICIAN PARTNERS

QUALITY TIP TUESDAY

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

HPV vaccines protect against infection with human papillomaviruses (HPV). HPV is a group of more than 200 related viruses, of which more than 40 are spread through direct sexual contact.

Each vaccine requires a series of injections-either 2 or 3 depending on a person's age.

Recommendations:

Children starting at 9 years should get 2 doses of HPV vaccine, given 6 months apart. Only two doses are needed if the first dose was given before the 15th birthday. After age 15, three doses of HPV vaccine are required.

The combination of HPV vaccination and cervical screening can provide the greatest protection against cervical cancer. Also, vaccination reduces the risk of developing cancers caused by HPV and sites other than the cervix.

Widespread HPV vaccination has the potential to reduce cervical cancer incidence around the world by as much as 90%. In addition, the vaccines may reduce the need for screening and subsequent medical care, biopsies, and invasive procedures associated with follow-up from abnormal cervical screening, thus helping to reduce health care costs and anxieties related to follow-up procedures.

Tips for Success:

Start HPV at age 9, it takes six months to complete the series

Make second dose appointment at the time the first dose is given

Recommend and offer vaccines at all visits, do not stop recommending if initially refused

Utilize MCIR to run reports

HPV vaccination works extremely well. HPV vaccine has the potential to prevent more than 90% of cancers caused by HPV.

*PDF available to the offices for printing

**Additional information on HEDIS and more, please refer to you MPP Quality Top 10 guide

***<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-vaccine-fact-sheet>