HPV VACCINE CAMPAIGN
STARTING A CANCER PREVENTION CAMPAIGN IN YOUR SCHOOL

Public Health
Seattle & King County
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This toolkit provides School-Based Health Center (SBHC) staff and students the tools necessary to develop and sustain an HPV Vaccine Campaign in their schools. The colored tabs in Section 3 outline campaign events by time commitment (see example below) and audience (students, parents, or both).

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Welcome to your HPV Vaccine Campaign Toolkit!

Congratulations on starting your own HPV Vaccine Campaign in your school! Each year in the United States, thousands of people get HPV-related cancers and genital warts. In King County alone, an average of 230 individuals are diagnosed with HPV-related cancers each year. Increasing the HPV vaccination rate is an important step to decrease rates of HPV-related cancer and genital warts. In Washington, only 65.8% of female teens and 46.8% of male teens have started their HPV vaccination series. Even if only one student you reach gets vaccinated against HPV, that is one case of cancer that you have helped prevent! By starting this campaign and promoting the HPV vaccine, you can help increase HPV vaccination rates and prevent HPV-related cancers and disease. Thank you for committing to helping spread awareness about HPV and the vaccine in your school.
Section 1 – Information for School-Based Health Center Staff

HPV Vaccine Campaign Toolkit for SBHC Staff

Purpose
This section of the toolkit provides school-based health center (SBHC) staff with the necessary guidance and resources to successfully launch and sustain school and community-wide campaigns to promote the initiation and/or completion of HPV vaccination at SBHCs.

Goal
HPV vaccination campaigns aim to increase HPV vaccination coverage to reduce HPV-related cancer and disease by 1) increasing awareness and knowledge, 2) increasing vaccine demand, and 3) encouraging utilization of SBHCs.

Background
SBHCs are uniquely positioned to assess HPV immunization status, and promote HPV vaccination. In addition, students who use SBHCs are more likely to be fully vaccinated against HPV. One internal review of school based health centers performed by Public Health-Seattle & King County found that male users of SBHCs were twice as likely to have completed the HPV vaccine series compared with males who received the vaccine at their doctor’s office. Further, this same group was two times more likely to have completed the series on time when compared to non-users.¹

Clinical vs Non-Clinical Strategies to Increase HPV Vaccination
Evidence-based clinical strategies to improve HPV vaccination rates among SBHC users are readily being employed by SBHCs. These strategies include recalling patients who are due for vaccines, reminding patients who are overdue for vaccines, and providing a strong recommendation. However, the potential impact of these strategies is largely dependent on the number of students utilizing SBHCs. During a two-year pilot project, HPV campaigns led by students and supported by SBHC staff were created to drive students to SBHCs. The campaigns drew past SBHC visitors back to the SBHC while also encouraging students to visit the SBHC who may not have previously. HPV campaigns designed to promote services at SBHCs help disseminate accurate messages about HPV vaccine as cancer prevention. Past and new SBHC visitors typically choose to access services based on this word of mouth messaging from their peers. In addition, these campaigns help normalize conversations about HPV infection, disease, and the vaccine while building confidence in the use of SBHCs as a trusted and accessible site for care.

Staff Roles in HPV Campaigns
SBHC staff plays a critical role in launching and sustaining a healthy HPV vaccine promotion campaign. In addition, the roles, strategies, and activities can be applied to a number of other health promotion topics to reach students and their families. The specific role that a staff member plays may be dependent on the activity and the staff member’s capacity to participate. The most successful campaigns have a staff member who plays a lead role to guide, mentor, and coordinate student Champions. Staff may elect to remain in a "point of contact" role while coordinating other staff or volunteers to work with student Champions directly.

Launching a Campaign
Clinic coordinators, medical providers, health educators, school nurses, and other SBHC staff should meet to discuss the potential opportunities to launch a campaign. Based on consensus and availability, staff can determine which of the following campaign activities would be most successful at their school. HPV Champions should be selected/recruited to ensure activities are planned and completed, and that outcomes and follow-up from activities are carried out. This ensures a level of success, positive impact, and accountability.

Activities for SBHC Staff

**Activities to Reach Parents**

- Meeting with PTSA to educate on the importance and benefits of HPV vaccination.
- Placing HPV vaccine-related education in PTSA newsletters, noting the availability of HPV vaccine at SBHCs.
- Tabling at parent outreach nights such as curriculum nights, or community and culture nights. Have HPV information and SBHC registration information available. If able, have a laptop with computer access to check Washington State Immunization Information System (WA IIS) and/or schedule appointments.
  - *If* an electronic consent procedure is in place, such as DocuSign:
    - Place information about the HPV vaccine and electronic consent in school nurse letters to families.
    - Request parent/guardian e-mail in SBHC registration paperwork.
- Place information about HPV immunization, SBHC services, and DocuSign (if applicable) in weekly school blogs.

**Activities to Reach Students**

- Events which require *not much time*
  - Include messages about HPV vaccine and SBHC services in school announcements, video messages, or on school radio.
  - Place HPV vaccine promotion posters around the school.
  - Pitch a story on HPV vaccination and/or the campaign to the school newspaper.
- Events which require *some time*
  - Present information about SBHC services (including immunizations) in student classes.
  - Highlight HPV vaccination during STD/STI and other health education presentations.
  - Present HPV information to school clubs.
- Events which require *more time*
  - Start or build on an existing teen health council at your school and encourage a focus on HPV.
  - Host a table at lunch promoting free immunization status checks and registration for the SBHC.

**Recruiting Student Vaccine Champions**

- Bring campaign sign-up sheets when presenting to students or attending school events (i.e. curriculum night).
- Invite students who frequent the SBHC to join or lead an HPV campaign.
- Place campaign sign-up sheet on bulletin boards in the SBHC or around the school.
- Reach out to ASB and other activity coordinators to recruit students Champions.
- Reach out to science and health teachers to see if the campaign may satisfy academic projects, service learning hours, or extra credit.
- Encourage students to bring friends to meetings.
- If feasible, bring snacks or other incentives to promote student attendance at campaign meetings.
HPV Vaccine Campaign Toolkit for Students

Purpose
The purpose of this section of the toolkit is to provide students with guidance, resources, and tools to successfully start a school-wide HPV vaccination campaign to promote HPV vaccination at school-based health centers (SBHCs). This section outlines background information on HPV and the vaccine. The following section highlights events that have been successfully executed by HPV Vaccine Campaigns in high schools.

Goal
The goal of HPV vaccination campaigns at schools is to prevent cancer! You'll do this by increasing awareness and knowledge of HPV and the vaccine, and by encouraging students to take action by using the free HPV vaccination services at SBHCs.

Background
As a student in your school, you have a unique opportunity to educate your peers about the risks of HPV and the importance of vaccination. Teens respond better to advice given by their peers than by adults. By educating your peers and increasing awareness about HPV and the vaccine, you will help motivate students to protect themselves by visiting their SBHC and starting or finishing their HPV vaccine series.

Launching a Campaign
Starting a campaign in your school will require working with SBHC staff and school administration. SBHC staff may be able to assist you with campaign activities and provide resources for events. They also serve as an important source of knowledge about HPV infection and the vaccine. Making your campaign into an official school club may help you gain access to spaces in the school and other resources offered to officially recognized clubs.

Recruiting New Students
Once your campaign is up and running, recruiting new students to join will help spread the work and the word! Whenever you host an event make sure to bring a sign-up sheet for interested students and promote your club. Many schools host club fairs at the beginning of the year, which is a great time to share knowledge about HPV vaccination and recruit new students. Talk to your science and health teachers to see if they would offer extra credit or leadership/participation points for involved members. SBHC staff may also be able to sign off on service learning hours for involved students.

Use of Inclusive Language
HPV vaccine is cancer prevention, and individuals of all genders, sexual orientations, and backgrounds should get vaccinated. Talking about cancer and sexual activity can make some people uncomfortable. When creating your events and other campaign materials, remember to use language that is inclusive and inviting. Students represent all different genders, sexual orientations, and religions. Remember, not everyone falls into typical gender norms. Some students may come from backgrounds where they are uncomfortable talking about sex and sexuality, avoid using language that would push these students away and make them feel HPV vaccination is not for them.

Instead of saying: Say:
Boys and Girls All Genders/Everyone
Boy/Girl Person/Individual
Boyfriend/Girlfriend Partner/Significant Other
What do I need to know about HPV and the vaccine?

What is HPV?

- Human papillomavirus (HPV), pronounced (HYOO-man PAP-ill-oh-mah-VI-russ), is the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the United States.
- 14 million people get HPV each year. HPV can have no symptoms, so most do not know they have it.
- HPV can be spread through vaginal, anal, and oral sex as well as intimate skin-to-skin contact.
- About 3 out of 4 people will be infected with HPV in their lifetime.
- While most HPV infections will go away on their own in 8-13 months, some infections can stay in the body for years.
- HPV can cause genital warts and cancer of the vagina, vulva, cervix, penis, anus, throat, and mouth.
- Each year in the United States, about 39,800 people are diagnosed with HPV-associated cancers: 23,300 cases among women, and 16,500 cases among men. Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among women and cancers of the throat and mouth are the most common among men.

How do I prevent HPV infection?

- HPV vaccination is the best protection from HPV infection; it is effective and safe. Between 2006 and 2016, nearly 90 million doses of the HPV vaccine have been given in the United States.
- The vaccination is most effective if given before becoming sexually active. However, even if a person has already become sexually active, the vaccine can still be protective and should be given.
- People of all genders should be vaccinated starting as early as 9 years old.
- The vaccine is given in two to three doses over six months. If started before age 15, two doses are needed; if started after age 15, three doses are needed.
- Older teens and young adults can still start or finish their HPV vaccine series until age 26.
- In King County, people 18 and under can get the vaccine for FREE at their SBHC.

Sources:

http://www.arhp.org/uploadDocs/Curriculumforcommunityeducators.pdf
http://www.vaccineinformation.org/hpv/
HPV Awareness Posters

Description
Hanging posters around your school and in the school-based health center is a quick and easy way to raise awareness about the HPV vaccine. You can use premade posters from reliable sources (see resources on page 39 and Appendix J) or create your own. Make sure to put information about your SBHC on the poster.

Goal
- Increase awareness of HPV and the vaccine among students.

What You Need
The Basics:
- Premade posters
- Printer access
- Staples/Tape for hanging posters

Make it Great:
- Poster paper
- Markers, paint, and supplies needed to create posters
- Computer/software for creating posters

Checklist
- Get permission from school to hang posters
- Decide on message you want to send
- Create and/or print posters
- Get your poster approved by ASB, if necessary
- Hang posters around school

Outcome
Has a conversation been started about HPV and the vaccination? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the posters impacted their numbers.

Available at: http://bit.ly/2pWJq8H
Section 3 – Campaign Events

Morning Announcements

Description
Most schools make announcements each morning over the intercom. Submitting a short message about HPV and the vaccine is a quick and easy way to reach students. This can help inform students about the risk of HPV and the availability of the HPV vaccine at the school-based health center. Make sure all information submitted for announcements is up-to-date and from reliable sources. The SBHC center staff may be able to help you create the most accurate and effective message for students.

Goal
- Increase awareness about HPV risks and vaccination.
- Motivate students to visit the SBHC to start or finish their HPV vaccine series.

What You Need

The Basics:
___ Morning announcements contact person for your school
___ Content for announcement
___ Up-to-date and reliable sources (see resources on page 39)

Make it Great:
___ Use announcements to promote any upcoming HPV campaign events or activities

Checklist
___ Get permission from school to submit content for announcement
___ Create content for announcement
___ Have SBHC staff review content before submission
___ Submit content for announcement

Outcome
Has a conversation about HPV vaccinations been started? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the announcements impacted their numbers.

Example of Morning Announcement Content

Getting vaccinated against HPV is easy! In the United States each year, HPV causes 30,700 cases of cancer. The good news is we now have a safe and effective way to prevent those cases. Most of the HPV infections that cause these cancers can be prevented with the vaccine! You can get your HPV vaccination for free at the School-Based Health Center. Stop by the School-Based Health Center to check your HPV vaccination status and get protected from cancer!
School Newspaper Article

Description
Most schools have newspapers that are regularly published by students for students. You can ask newspaper club/committee members to interview school-based health center staff and HPV Vaccine Champions about the campaign, or write an article yourself. This can help inform students about the risk of HPV and the availability of the HPV vaccine at the SBHC. Make sure all information you give to the newspaper is up-to-date and from reliable sources. The CDC provides free, ready-to-go “matte articles” which you may want to use or look to for inspiration (see resources on page 40). The SBHC staff may be able to help you create the most accurate and effective message for students.

Goal
- Increase awareness about HPV risks and vaccination.
- Motivate students to visit the SBHC to start or finish their HPV vaccine series.

What You Need
The Basics:
- Newspaper contact person for your school
- Individuals willing to be interviewed for the paper (SBHC staff, Champions, etc.)
- Up-to-date and reliable sources (see resources on page 39)

Make it Great:
- Use newspaper article to promote any upcoming HPV campaign events or activities

Checklist
- Decide who will be interviewed for newspaper
- Have SBHC staff any questions you may have about HPV and the vaccine before the interview
- Review talking points before the interview
- Set up interview
- Ask to review article before it is published

Outcome
Has a conversation about HPV vaccinations been started? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the article impacted their numbers.
Section 3 – Campaign Events

PTSA Newsletter

**Description**

Most schools have PTSA (Parent Teacher Student Associations) newsletters that go out regularly to parents. Submitting a short message about HPV and the available vaccine is a quick and easy way to reach parents. This can help remind parents that their student needs to finish their HPV vaccination series or encourage parents to have their student start the series. Make sure all information submitted to the newsletter is up-to-date and from reliable sources. The CDC provides free, ready-to-go “matte articles” which you may want to use or look to for inspiration. The school-based health center staff may be able to help you in creating the most accurate and effective message for parents.

**Goal**

- Increase awareness about HPV risks and vaccination among parents.
- Motivate parents to have their student start or finish the HPV vaccine series.

**What You Need**

The Basics:
___ PTSA newsletter contact person
___ Content for newsletter (see page 40 for CDC matte articles)
___ Up-to-date and reliable sources
   (see resources on page 39)

Make it Great:
___ Make message content specific to your school

**Checklist**

___ Permission from PTSA newsletter to submit content
___ Create content for newsletter
___ Have SBHC staff review content before submission
___ Submit content for newsletter

**Outcome**

Has a **conversation** about HPV vaccinations been started? Has the SBHC received any calls about HPV vaccine? **How many new appointments** been made?
Section 3 – Campaign Events

Design HPV Vaccine Swag

Description
Design and create t-shirts, sweatshirts, buttons, or wristbands with information about HPV and your campaign. Small items such as wristbands and buttons can be used as prizes for other campaign events. Creating swag for your campaign costs money. Your campaign may want to host a fundraiser to raise money for this or other expenses throughout the year. You can also design and create gear for Vaccine Champions to wear at events to promote the campaign. Examples of designs by other campaigns can be found in Appendix D. Get creative!

Goal
- Raise awareness about HPV and your campaign.
- Recruit new Vaccine Champions for your campaign

What You Need

The Basics:
___ Swag design
___ Money for buying swag

Make it Great:
___ Use websites to help you design your swag (i.e. Custom Ink, Café Press, etc.)

Checklist
___ Decide on message for designs
___ Assign designing task to individual or team
___ Create and order swag
___ Wear your new HPV gear to events!

Outcome
Count how many people have asked you about HPV and the vaccine. How many new Vaccine Champions have you recruited? Are students excited about getting the HPV swag as prizes?
Classroom Presentations

Description
Classroom presentations are a great opportunity to share information about HPV and the vaccine with your classmates, as well as improve your public speaking and presentation skills. Presentations could range from a five-minute introduction to HPV and the vaccine (using the talking points in Appendix A) to full lesson plans. A short presentation could include a PowerPoint presentation or Kahoot! game (see Appendix G for Kahoot example). If doing a longer presentation, you could create your own lesson plan or use pre-made lesson plans (see resources on page 40). This event can be as little or as much work as you want and there is lots of room for creativity. This time can also be used to promote upcoming HPV events. Talk to your health or science teachers about availability to speak in their classes. You could also reach out to clubs or other extracurricular groups that may be interested in presentations about HPV. Make your presentation interactive and engaging!

Goal
- Raise student awareness and knowledge about HPV and the vaccine.
- Motivate students to visit their school-based health center to get vaccinated.

What You Need
The Basics:
___ Permission from teachers to present in classroom
___ Presentation talking points (PowerPoint, Kahoot, etc.)

Make it Great:
___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
___ Materials (Handouts, lesson plans, etc.)
___ Prizes for games or activities

Checklist
Make sure to assign responsibilities for the event. Who is reaching out to teachers? Who is creating the presentation materials? Who will be attending and presenting in classes?
___ Get permission from teachers to present in their classes
___ Speak to SBHC about having staff member support during event
___ Create presentation materials (PowerPoint, Kahoot, lesson plans, etc.)
___ Practice HPV talking points
___ Wear HPV gear
___ Send Thank You cards to teachers
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
How many students did you reach during the presentations? You can use a Kahoot game to test knowledge before and after presentation. If you are promoting another event during your presentation, how successful is the turnout for that event? Did students ask questions about HPV or the vaccine during the presentation?
HPV Trivia

Description
Set-up a booth with HPV trivia. Example questions are provided in Appendix E or you can create your own. Trivia can be done using a spin-wheel (see picture) or a jar filled with slips of paper containing HPV trivia. Encourage people to spin the wheel or draw a slip of paper and answer the questions for a small prize, like candy or HPV swag (see Appendix D). Have information about the vaccine and the school-based health center to hand out. Set up the table during lunch, outside of a school event, or collaborate with another school’s HPV Vaccine Champions to jointly run the booth at a sports event. You may also ask to join SBHC staff at events where they will already have a table. Get creative!

Goal
- Increase student knowledge about HPV and the vaccine.

What You Need
The Basics:
___ Spin wheel or large jar with questions
___ Table
___ Questions and answers about HPV and the vaccine (see Appendix E for examples)

Make it Great:
___ HPV information flyers (Appendix I)
___ Prizes (raffle prizes, candy, wristbands, etc.)
___ Sign-up sheet to recruit students to join your campaign

Checklist
Be prepared to talk to students about why it is important for to be vaccinated against HPV. You can use talking points in Appendix A.
___ Get permission from school to put on event
___ Decide on questions
___ Have posters or signs for your table
___ Bring HPV information flyers
___ Bring wheel/jar and prizes
___ Sign up for shifts if necessary
___ Wear HPV gear
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
How many people came by your booth? Did people know the answers to the questions on the wheel? How many people did you provide with information about HPV and the vaccine?
## HPValentines, Reminders, and Cards

### Description
Create “HPValentines” to spread awareness around HPV and the vaccine during the week of Valentine’s Day. Provide some information on the card about the vaccine and the availability at the school-based health center. You can also create reminders for students about upcoming events and “Thank You” cards for individuals who participated in events. While this is a fun opportunity to be creative and artistic, remember to be inclusive in your language and message. See Appendix F for examples.

### Goal
- Raise student awareness about HPV, the vaccine, and the availability at the SBHC.

### What You Need

#### The Basics:
- Art supplies (colored paper, pens, etc.)
- Access to printer

#### Make it Great:
- Tape candy or other treats to your cards

### Checklist
Students may have questions for you about HPV and the vaccine. Review talking points in Appendix A to be prepared to answer any questions.
- Get permission from school to hand out cards during lunch or other events
- Review HPV talking points
- Decide on message(s) for cards
- Create or print HPValentines, reminders, or cards
- Hand out HPValentines, reminders, or cards to students

### Outcome
**How many HPValentines, reminders, or cards** did you hand out? Did you start any conversations with students about HPV or the vaccine?
Section 3 – Campaign Events

Parent Night Table

Description
Parent Nights or Curriculum Nights are good opportunities to talk to parents about the importance of HPV vaccination. With the support of a school-based health center staff, you can set up a table with information on HPV and the vaccine. SBHC staff may already have an existing table you can join. Be prepared to talk to parents about HPV and the vaccine and have information available to hand out to interested parents, include Vaccine Information Statements (VIS) and SBHC registration forms.

Goal
- Raise awareness about HPV and the vaccine among parents.
- Motivate parents to get their students vaccinated.

What You Need

The Basics:
- ___ SBHC registration forms
- ___ HPV vaccine information flyers (Appendix I)
- ___ HPV vaccine VIS and consent forms
- ___ Table and chairs

Make it Great:
- ___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
- ___ Candy or other small treats to draw people to your table
- ___ Posters and signs

Checklist

Be prepared to talk to parents about why it is important for their students to be vaccinated against HPV. You can use talking points in Appendix B.

- ___ Get permission from event coordinator to table
- ___ Speak to SBHC about having staff member support during event
- ___ Sign up for shifts, if necessary
- ___ Make posters or signs for your table
- ___ Print and bring SBHC registration forms
- ___ Print and bring HPV vaccine VIS and consent forms
- ___ Print and bring HPV vaccine information flyers
- ___ Review HPV talking points
- ___ Wear HPV gear
- ___ Take pictures!

Outcome

How many parents did you talk to at your table? How many SBHC registration packets or HPV flyers and vaccine consent forms were taken? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for HPV vaccines during the next few months to see if the event impacted their numbers.
PTSA Meeting Presentation

Description
Most schools have regular PTSA (Parent Teacher Student Association) meetings that parents and staff attend. Doing a short presentation at the meeting can help remind parents that their student needs to finish their HPV vaccination series, or can encourage parents to have their student start the series. Make sure all information presented is up-to-date and from reliable sources (see resources on page 39). The school-based health center staff may be able to help you in creating the most accurate and effective message for parents. If you do not know the answer to a question, don’t be afraid to say so and refer the parent to the SBHC staff for more information. Appendix C offers answers to commonly asked difficult questions.

Goal
- Raise awareness about HPV, the vaccine, and the availability at the SBHC among parents.

What You Need

The Basics:
- SBHC registration forms
- HPV vaccine information flyers (Appendix I)
- HPV vaccine VIS and consent forms

Make it Great:
- HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)

Checklist
Parents may have questions for you about HPV and the vaccine. Review talking points in Appendix B to be prepared to answer any questions.

- Coordinate with PTSA to present at meeting
- Speak to SBHC about having staff member support during event
- Work with SBHC to draft message
- Review HPV talking points
- Bring SBHC registration forms
- Bring HPV vaccine VIS and consent forms
- Bring HPV vaccine information flyers
- Wear HPV gear
- Take pictures!

Outcome
How many parents were in attendance at the meeting? How many questions did parents ask about HPV and the vaccine? How many informational handouts or consent forms did parents take?
Lunchtime HPV Activity

Description
Organize a fun lunchtime activity to engage students in conversations about HPV vaccination and test their knowledge. There is a lot of room for creativity in how you organize this event. Make sure to give a brief presentation on HPV and the vaccine to increase awareness and knowledge. You could follow the presentation with a Kahoot! game to test individual’s knowledge and create friendly competition (see Appendix G for more information about Kahoot!). Incentives can be very helpful to bring students to your event. You may want to offer snacks, pizza, or raffle prizes. Make sure to advertise your event through morning announcements, posters, teachers, and word of mouth to encourage more students to attend.

Goal
- Raise awareness about HPV and the vaccine among students.
- Increase knowledge about HPV among students.

What You Need
The Basics:
___ Computer with internet access
___ Kahoot! game or other activity (see Appendix G)
___ Access to classroom or other space
___ Sign-in sheets

Make it Great:
___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
___ Prizes (raffle prizes, candy, etc.)
___ Create survey to help improve next event/presentation

Checklist
___ Find a teacher to sponsor the event for classroom or other space use
___ Create promotional posters to hang around school before event
___ Create Kahoot! game or other activity
___ Decide on and purchase prizes
___ Sign up for shifts during lunches, if necessary
___ Announce event during morning overhead announcements week of event
___ Have charged laptop with internet access
___ Set up and test AV equipment before event
___ Wear HPV gear
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
How many students attended the event? Did students know the information tested in the activity? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the event impacted their numbers.
Section 3 – Campaign Events

Movie Night

Description
Host a movie night to encourage students to have fun while learning about HPV vaccination. You can show a “Someone You Love” (see page 39), or do a short HPV presentation and quiz followed by another movie of your choosing (see Appendix G for more information about Kahoot!). Ask teachers if they would be willing to offer extra credit or participation points to students who attend. Ask teachers if you announce the movie night in their class to promote the event. You can also make school-wide announcements or promote your event at lunch. Providing pizza or other snacks is a great incentive to encourage students to attend your event.

Goal
- Increase knowledge about HPV and the vaccine among students.

What You Need

The Basics:
___ Posters or signs advertising your event
___ Projector, laptop, and sound equipment
___ Movie (DVD or other access)
___ HPV presentation (PowerPoint, Prezi, talking points, etc.)
___ Kahoot! game or other activity (see Appendix G)
___ Access to classroom or other space

Make it Great:
___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
___ Snacks
___ Sign-up sheet for extra credit or participation points

Checklist
___ Get permission from school to host movie night, check to see if you need a teacher to sponsor the event
___ Get permission from school to use classroom or other space and audio/visual (AV) equipment
___ Ask teachers if they will offer extra credit or participation points
___ Create and hang posters or signs advertising your event
___ Create presentation and activity materials
___ Print and bring sign-up sheets for extra credit/participation points
___ Buy snacks
___ Bring movie and any audio/visual equipment needed
___ Set-up and check all AV equipment and presentations before the event begins
___ Wear your HPV gear to your event
___ Take pictures!
___ Send thank you notes to anyone who helped

Outcome
How many students came to the event? Did students know the answers to HPV questions after the presentation?
**HPV Movie/PSA**

**Description**
Create a short movie or public service announcement (PSA) to encourage students to get vaccinated. First, decide what message you want to send in your video. Do you want to inform students about the dangers of HPV? Do you want to let them know they can get vaccinated at the school-based health center for free? Create a script, find some actors, and be creative! You can use this at HPV campaign events, in health classes, or wherever else you think would be beneficial to spread your message. Check out an example from Ballard High School HPV Vaccine Champions in resources page 40.

**Goal**
- Increase knowledge about HPV and the vaccine among students.
- Motivate students to get vaccinated at the SBHC.

**What You Need**

The Basics:
- Video equipment
- Editing software
- Script for movie/PSA
- Actors

Make it Great:
- Ask SBHC staff to be actors
- Tie video into other campaign activities
- Ask school to play PSA at assemblies/events

**Checklist**
Make sure your message is accurate and up-to-date. You can use resources on page 39 to find reliable sources for creating your message.
- Decide on message for movie/PSA
- Write script
- Find actors
- Film movie/PSA
- Edit movie/PSA
- Share your movie/PSA!
- Send thank you notes to anyone who helped

**Outcome**
How many students saw your movie/PSA? Did students learn new information from your movie/PSA? Did students ask questions after watching your movie/PSA?
HPV Immunization Check

Description
With the help of a school-based health center staff member, students can check their HPV immunization status on the Washington State Immunization Information System (WA IIS) during lunch. Those that need to start and/or finish their shots can do so at the SBHC. Attract students to your booth with posters and prizes. Vaccine Champions can also go to lunch tables to tell students to visit the table. Using a pre-printed “Status Check Form,” students fill out their name and birthdate and bring the form to the SBHC staff at the table. This event may take several Champions and at least one SBHC staff member. Check Appendix H for more information.

Goal
- Increase knowledge of individual immunization status.
- Motivate students to get vaccinated at the SBHC.

What You Need

The Basics:
___ Computer with internet access and access to WA IIS (SBHC staff)
___ Posters and signs
___ Status Check Sheet (see Appendix H)
___ Table and chairs
___ SBHC registration forms, HPV vaccine VIS and consent forms

Make it Great:
___ Prizes (raffle prizes, candy, etc.)

Checklist
Be prepared to talk to students about why they should get their HPV immunization status checked. You can use talking points in Appendix A.
___ Get permission from school staff to table during lunch
___ Speak to SBHC about having staff member run immunization checks
___ Create promotional posters
___ Advertise event during morning overhead announcements
___ Sign up for shifts during lunches, if necessary
___ Decide on and purchase prizes
___ Print and bring VIS forms, SBHC registration forms, and Status Check sheets
___ Review HPV talking points
___ Have charged laptop with internet access
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
How many students got their vaccine status check? How many students who got checked needed shots? How many appointments were made at the SBHC? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the event impacted their numbers.
Vaccination Competition Event

Description
Host a competition between classrooms at your school to encourage students to find out their HPV immunization status. Find a teacher who will work with you in their classrooms and select a champion or leader for each class who will remind students and track progress. The champion can use a visual, such as Vax Northwest’s “speedometer,” to encourage students to try and “beat” their competition to have the most students who KNOW if they are fully vaccinated.

Here’s what to do:
Remind students weekly to go to the school-based health center to get their immunization status checked. This is free and you don’t have to be registered, see forms in Appendix H. Students can use their half of the form to show your class champion that they have been vaccinated. This event can run for a full quarter or semester. Have prizes ready for the classroom that wins, such as a movie night or pizza party, or small prizes such as candy. Check out Vax Northwest’s Immunity Community for more ideas and resources at www.vaxnorthwest.org.

Goal
- Motivate students to get vaccinated at the SBHC.

What You Need

The Basics:
___ Posters and signs advertising your event.
___ Visual to track vaccination rates

Make it Great:
___ Prizes (host movie night, give candy, etc.)

Checklist
This event will require you to keep students excited and energized about the competition over an extended period of time. Make sure to assign roles to keep the competition going!

___ Get permission from school staff to host competition
___ Work with SBHC staff to check student vaccinations using the form in Appendix H
___ Create posters and signs for your event
___ Decide how you plan on keeping students updated about the competition and how often you want to do so
___ Decide on and purchase prizes
___ Keep students updated on competition
___ Announce winners and award prizes
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
**How many students** checked their vaccination status? Has the SBHC **given out information** about HPV? Ask SBHC staff to **count students** who come in for HPV vaccines during the competition to see if the event impacted their numbers.
Assembly/Community Meeting

Description
Most schools have regular assemblies or community meetings that students attend. Short presentations here are an easy way to raise awareness about HPV and the vaccine. Does your school do an assembly on health and wellness? Can school staff help you work your presentation into that assembly? Be creative with how you present your message and make it interactive. You may also want to aim to present when you have another activity happening so that you can promote it during the assembly. Make sure all information presented is up-to-date and from reliable sources (see resources on page 39). The school-based health center staff may be able to help you create the most accurate and effective message for students.

Goal
- Increase knowledge about HPV and the vaccine among students.

What You Need
The Basics:
___ Presentation (PowerPoint, Prezi, etc.)
___ Talking points for presentation

Make it Great:
___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
___ Sign-up sheet to recruit new members to your campaign

Checklist
___ Coordinate and communicate with assembly/meeting organizers
___ Create presentation
___ Practice your presentation
___ Wear your HPV gear
___ Take pictures!

Outcome
How many students came to the event? Did students interact with your presentation? Have you heard conversations about HPV or the vaccine since the presentation? Ask SBHC staff to count students who come in for the HPV vaccine during the next few months to see if the event impacted their numbers.
Appendix A

HPV Vaccine Talking Points for Students

Review these talking points before events or talking with students about HPV and the vaccine. These talking points provide you with information for questions students may have. If you don’t know the correct answer to a question, don’t be afraid to say you don’t know and refer the student to the school-based health center.

- What?
  - HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus
  - There are over 150 types of HPV
  - The types that cause cancer and genital warts are spread from intimate skin to skin contact (NOT body fluids)
  - HPV is THE MOST common STD, 80% of Americans will get HPV at some point in their life
  - People of all genders and sexualities can get HPV

- So What?
  - Some type of HPV can turn into cancer of the cervix, neck, throat, mouth, vagina, penis, and anus; other types cause genital warts
  - 14 million people get HPV each year and most people cannot tell they have it
  - The majority of new infections are in teens and young adults
  - There is NO CURE for HPV
  - There is NO screening test for males, and the screening test for females isn’t often used for teens

- Now What?
  - ALL students should get protected with the HPV vaccine NOW
  - Use the School-Based Health Center, its FREE and confidential
  - You need 2-3 shots (based on age)
  - It’s the safest and most effective prevention against 7 types of cancer
  - Join our campaign to spread awareness
Appendix B

HPV Vaccine Talking Points for Parents

Review these talking points before events or talking with parents about HPV and the vaccine. These talking points provide you with information for questions parents may have. If you don’t know the correct answer to a question, don’t be afraid to say you don’t know and refer the parent to the school-based health center.

▪ What?
  o HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus
  o There are over 150 types of HPV
  o The types that cause cancer and genital warts are spread from intimate skin to skin contact (NOT body fluids)
  o HPV is THE MOST common STD, 80% of Americans will get HPV at some point in their life

▪ So What?
  o Some types of HPV can turn into cancer of the cervix, neck, throat, mouth, penis, vagina, and anus; other types cause genital warts
  o 14 million people get HPV each year and most people cannot tell they have it
  o The majority of new infections are in teens and young adults
  o There is NO CURE for HPV
  o There is NO screening test for males, and the screening test for females isn’t often used for teens

▪ Now What?
  o ALL healthy adolescents of all genders should get protected with the HPV vaccine NOW, well before they could be exposed
  o The vaccine is safe, effective, and the best protection against cancer-causing HPV infections
  o Students can get vaccinated in the School-Based Health Center for FREE
  o Students need 2-3 shots (based on age), and can begin as early as age 9
  o The HPV vaccine is most effective if given before age 15, but can be given until age 26
  o It’s the safest and most effective prevention against 7 types of cancer

For more talking points for parents, visit: http://bit.ly/2qJWqj4
Appendix C

Answering Difficult Questions

The medical providers at the school-based health centers are the best people to turn to when you get asked a tough question about HPV and the vaccine that you aren’t sure how to answer. You can also use these references to help answer these questions or use as handouts during any events:

Q. Is HPV dangerous?

A. Yes. Most of the time, HPV goes away on its own and doesn’t cause any health problems. But sometimes HPV can linger and lead to cancer. Every year in the United States, approximately 39,000 men and women develop cancers caused by HPV. Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers in women, killing about 300,000 every year worldwide.

Q. How do you get HPV? How can you avoid it?

A. HPV in the genital area is passed from one person to another through genital contact, most often, but not always, during sex. The best way to avoid HPV infection is to abstain from any sexual activity. You can also lower your chance of getting HPV by having sex with only one person who isn’t infected with HPV. But most people who have HPV don’t know they have it, so it can be hard to avoid. Although condoms are recommended as a way of decreasing sexually transmitted infections, they don’t offer complete protection against HPV.

Q. Who should get the HPV vaccine?

A. The HPV vaccine is recommended for all boys and girls between 11 and 12 years of age. The vaccine can be given to those as young as 9 years of age. It is also recommended for all teenagers and adults between 13 and 26 years of age if they did not get the vaccine when they were younger. Some people wonder why boys are recommended to get the HPV vaccine. First, because boys can get genital warts as well as cancer caused by HPV, they benefit from receiving the HPV vaccine; in fact, about one-third of the cancers caused by HPV occur in males. Second, by immunizing boys, they will be less likely to transmit the virus to their sexual partners. Although studies in boys lagged behind those in girls, the vaccine has now been shown to be safe and effective in boys as well.

Q. Is there a vaccine to prevent HPV?

A. Yes. Gardasil® 9, protects against nine types of HPV. Studies in thousands of girls and young women found the vaccine to be safe and effective in preventing persistent infections caused by HPV. Studies in boys and young men found that the HPV vaccine was safe and prevented anal and genital warts. The vaccine is given as a series of two or three shots depending on the age of the recipient. Those who are younger than 13 years old should get two doses separated by 6 to 12 months. Those 15 years and older or any recipient with a compromised immune system should get three doses. The second shot should be given one or two months after the first, and the third shot, six months after the first.

Q. Is the HPV vaccine safe?

A. Yes. Because the HPV vaccine is made using only a single protein from each type of the virus, it can’t cause HPV and, therefore, can’t cause cervical cancer or other cancers. The most common side effect of the vaccine is redness and tenderness at the injection site. The vaccine may also cause a slight fever. Because people of the age group recommended to get the HPV vaccine might faint, it is recommended they remain at the doctor’s office for about 15 minutes after receiving this or other vaccines. Although adverse events such as blood clots, neurological damage and death have been reported following receipt of the HPV vaccine, scientific studies have found these events were not caused by the vaccine.

Q. Do young women who get the HPV vaccine still need to get Pap tests?

A. Yes. Because the HPV vaccine does not protect against all HPV types that cause cervical cancer, women should continue to be screened with routine Pap tests.

For more resources to answer difficult questions, visit:

http://bit.ly/2qiOm8V
Appendix D

Examples of HPV Gear

Ballard High School

Ingraham High School

Chief Sealth High School

Madison Middle School

West Seattle High School
Appendix E

Trivia Question Examples

True or false statements can be used. Put statements on the wheel and ask individuals to answer true or false. After they answer, provide them with background to let them know why the statement was true or false.

- **Examples**
  - **The HPV vaccine is safe and effective.**
    - **True.** The HPV vaccine is safe and effective. Nearly 90 million doses of the HPV vaccine have been given in the United States alone.
  - **The HPV vaccine is available for free at the School-Based Health Center.**
    - **True.** Students can receive their HPV vaccine in the School-Based Health Center for free.
  - **All students should get 3 HPV vaccine doses.**
    - **False.** Students who start their HPV vaccine series before the age of 15 only need two doses. However, students who start at age 15 or later still need 3 doses of the vaccine for the most effective protection.
  - **HPV can cause genital warts.**
    - **True.** There are over 40 types of HPV; some cause genital warts.
  - **HPV can cause cancer.**
    - **True.** There are over 40 types of HPV; some cause cancer. HPV can cause cancer of the mouth, vagina, vulva, throat, anus, penis, and cervix. HPV is the leading cause of cervical cancer in the United States. Each year in the United States, about 39,800 people are diagnosed with HPV-associated cancers.
Appendix F

Examples of HPValentines, reminders, and cards
Kahoot! Question Examples

Kahoot! is an website where you can create make interactive trivia games. People can play the game on smart phones or other devices with internet access. The quicker you answer questions, the more points you get. Kahoot! is a fun and interactive way to help students learn. Make sure to explain why correct answers are correct after students answer the questions.

- Here are a few example questions for Kahoot!
  - HPV stands for:
    - Human Parainfluenza Virus
    - **Human Papillomavirus**
    - Heredity Parental Virus
    - Human Parental Virus
  - HPV can cause genital warts and cancer.
    - True
    - **Explanation:** people of all genders can get genital warts AND cancer from HPV
    - False
    - Partially true: you can only get genital warts from HPV
    - Partially true: you can only get cancer from HPV
  - True or False: HPV shots are free at the School-Based Health Center
    - True
    - **Explanation:** HPV vaccines are offered for free through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program at Seattle School-Based Health Centers.
    - False
  - How many doses of the HPV vaccine are needed to be fully protected?
    - 1 or 2 depending on when you get your first vaccine
    - **2 or 3 depending on when you get your first vaccine**
    - **Explanation:** People who get their first HPV shot before their 15th birthday only need 2 shots to be fully protected; those who start after their 15th birthday need all 3 shots.
    - 3
    - 4

Learn more at [www.getkahoot.com](http://www.getkahoot.com)
Appendix H

Immunization Status Check Sheet Example

Sample Status Check Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name: __________________________</th>
<th>Last Name: __________________________</th>
<th>Date of Birth: ____________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(PLEASE PRINT)</td>
<td>(PLEASE PRINT)</td>
<td>(MM/DD/YYYY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are you protected from HPV cancers and genital warts?

Get your immunization status checked!

YES!  [ ] I have completed the HPV vaccine series  NO  [ ] I need 1 more dose

[ ] I need 2 more doses  [ ] I need 3 more doses

[ ] I need 2 doses  [ ] I need 3 doses

[ ] Given HPV info or consent/Vis  [ ] Given THC registration/THC info

[ ] complete  [ ] needs 2 doses

[ ] needs 3 doses  [ ] needs 1 dose

Staff Section

--- TEAR HERE ---

Instructions:

1. Students fill in their first and last name and date of birth.

2. Students bring the Status Check form to SBHC staff to check online Washington State Immunization Information System (WA IIS).

3. Staff fills out whether student has completed their HPV vaccine series or need 1, 2, or 3 more doses.

4. Staff educates students on HPV and encourages them to finish or start their vaccine series. Staff fills out “Staff Section” with how they counseled the student.

5. Tear off bottom of form for students to remind them of how many more doses they need. Top portion should be kept for SBHC records. It can be used as a “ticket” if the campaign is having raffle.
Appendix I

HPV Vaccine Information Handout

Available in Spanish and English with versions for parents and teens at http://www.immunize.org/hpv/

Protect yourself from HPV…
Get vaccinated!

What is HPV?
Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the U.S. HPV can lead to cervical cancer in women, as well as other oral and genital (sex organ) cancers in men and women. HPV also can cause genital warts.

How do you catch it?
HPV is usually spread during sex. You can spread (or get) the virus without knowing it. Sometimes babies become infected from their mothers during birth.

Is it serious?
Yes. HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer. In the U.S., about 13,000 women get cervical cancer every year, and about 4,000 die from it. HPV can also lead to cancers of the vagina, vulva, penis, anus, throat, and mouth.

Am I at risk?
If you ever have sex, you are at risk. At least half of sexually active people get infected with HPV at some point in their lives.

How can I protect myself from HPV?
Vaccination is the best way to prevent HPV infection. The vaccine is most effective if you get it before becoming sexually active. However, if you are already sexually active, you should still get vaccinated.

Both boys and girls should start the HPV vaccination series at age 11–12 years. All older teens and young adults through age 26 years should complete the HPV vaccine series if they haven’t already done so.

For more information, visit www.vaccineinformation.org

For other vaccine handouts in this series, visit www.immunize.org/vaccinesummaries

Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Saint Paul, Minnesota • www.immunize.org
www.immunize.org/cat.cip/hr06.pdf • item #4406 (1/10)
Appendix J

HPV Posters

Available at: http://bit.ly/2qT9fVy

Available at: http://bit.ly/2pWO3zD
Available at: http://bit.ly/2pWGv05
HPV Cancer Prevention

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.

HPV Vaccine is Recommended at the Same Time as Other Teen Vaccines
Preteens need three vaccines at age 11 or 12. They protect against whooping cough, cancers caused by HPV, and meningitis.

HPV Vaccine is Best at 11-12 Years
Preteens have a higher immune response to HPV vaccine than older teens.

Parents and healthcare professionals are the key to protecting adolescents from HPV cancers.
Vaccinate Your 11-12 Year Olds.
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

Available at: http://bit.ly/2pntXeb
Available at: http://bit.ly/2pTWlHF

Available at: http://bit.ly/2qSUm5k
For access, e-mail Paul Zemann at Public Health – Seattle & King County: Paul.Zemann@kingcounty.gov

Available at: http://bit.ly/2pcNyTc
### Seattle School-Based Health Centers

School-based health centers offer HPV vaccine, too!

Students at the following King County schools can get their HPV vaccine and a full scope of primary care services at their school-based health center (SBHC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K-5 Schools</th>
<th>Middle Schools</th>
<th>High Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Gatzert</td>
<td>Aki Kurose</td>
<td>Ballard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Hill</td>
<td>Denny</td>
<td>Chief Sealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dearborn Park</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Park</td>
<td>Madrona</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrona</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxhill</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Garfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Asselt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ingraham</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Seattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interagency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kent Phoenix Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nathan Hale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rainier Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seattle World School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyee Campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learn more about Seattle SBHCs at: www.kingcounty.gov/schoolhealth
HPV Information Resources

The following resources can provide reliable and up-to-date information on HPV and the vaccination.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/default.htm
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- Washington State Department of Health (DOH)
  http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Immunization
- Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC)
- Public Health – Seattle & King County FLASH Sexual Health Education Curriculum
  http://www.kingcounty.gov/health/flash
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration
  (FDA) https://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ByAudience/ForWomen/ucm118530.htm
- American Cancer Society
- Vax Northwest
  http://www.vaxnorthwest.org/
- American Sexual Health Association
  http://www.ashasexualhealth.org/STDsSTIs/hpv/
- TeensHealth, doctor-approved health information for teens
- KidsHealth, doctor-approved health information for parents with young children
- Planned Parenthood
  https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/stds-hiv-safer-sex/hpv
- Scarleteen, a website about sexuality and relationships for teens and young adults
  http://www.scarleteen.com/article/sexual_health/the_sti_files_human_papillomavirus_hpv
- U Don’t Get It, information on teen vaccines
  http://www.udontgetit.org/
- Sex, etc., comprehensive sex education by teens, for teens
  https://sexetc.org/info-center/post/getting-the-lowdown-on-hpv/
Section 5 - Resources

**Print Materials**

Access to posters, handouts, and other printable materials related to HPV vaccination.

- CDC vaccine print materials, including fact sheets and posters
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/products/print-materials.html
- CDC “Talking to parents about the HPV vaccine”
- CDC “What parents should know about HPV vaccine safety and effectiveness”
- CDC “HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens”
- CDC Matte Articles – formatted, ready-to-print articles
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/teens/matte.html
- Immunization Action Coalition
  http://www.immunize.org/hpv/
- PHSKC HPV Vaccine Reminder Magnets for SBHCs
- Washington State DOH Health Education Resource Exchange (H.E.R.E.)
  http://here.doh.wa.gov/ed-materials/subjects/immunizations

**Vaccine Campaigns**

- California Department of Public Health Preteen Vaccine Week
  http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Pages/PreteenVaccineWeek.aspx
- Philadelphia Department of Public Health Immunization Program HPV Immunization Project

**Premade HPV Lesson Plans**

- Planned Parenthood and Association of Reproductive Health Professional (ARHP)
  http://www.arhp.org/uploadDocs/Curriculumforcommunityeducators.pdf
- California Immunization Coalition
  http://www.mybestshot.org/tools-for-teachers/

**Videos and Public Service Announcements**

- CDC
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/video-audio.html
- Documentary: “Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic”
  http://www.hpvepidemic.com/
- Ballard High School PSA
Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following organizations for their contributions to the development and implementation of this campaign:

Public Health- Seattle & King County
- Family Planning Program
- School Based Partnerships Program
- Immunization and Assessment Program

Public Health School-based Health Center staff and management at:
- Cleveland High School
- Rainier Beach High School
- Ingraham High School

Swedish Medical Center Staff at Ballard High School

Odessa Brown Children’s Clinic Staff at Garfield High School

Kaiser Permanente (Formerly Group Health Cooperative) Management and Staff at:
- Nathan Hale High School
- Washington Middle School

Neighborcare Health management and staff at:
- West Seattle High School
- Madison Middle School
- Mercer Middle School
- Chief Sealth High School
- Denny Middle School

Seattle Public Schools and their Parent Teacher Associations

Funding for this project and toolkit generously provided by a grant from the Group Health Foundation

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