

HPV VACCINE CAMPAIGN

STARTING A
CANCER PREVENTION
CAMPAIGN IN YOUR
SCHOOL

Public Health
Seattle & King County

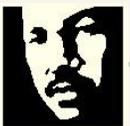


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This toolkit provides School-Based Health Center (SBHC) staff and students the tools necessary to develop and sustain an HPV Vaccine Campaign in their schools.

The colored tabs in Section 3 outline campaign events by time commitment (see example below) and audience (students, parents, or both).

Events which require not much time 1-2 hours per week	Events which require some time 3-4 hours per week	Events which require more time 5-8 hours per week
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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.

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.

¹ Munn, M (2016). *Completion of the human papillomavirus vaccination series among adolescent users and non-users of school-based health centers*. Unpublished report prepared for Public Health- Seattle & King County.

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. The image shows four stylized human figures. Three are red and one is black, representing the statistic that 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:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/hpv/hpv-safety-faqs.html>
<http://www.arhp.org/uploadDocs/Curriculumforcommunityeducators.pdf>
<http://www.vaccineinformation.org/hpv/>

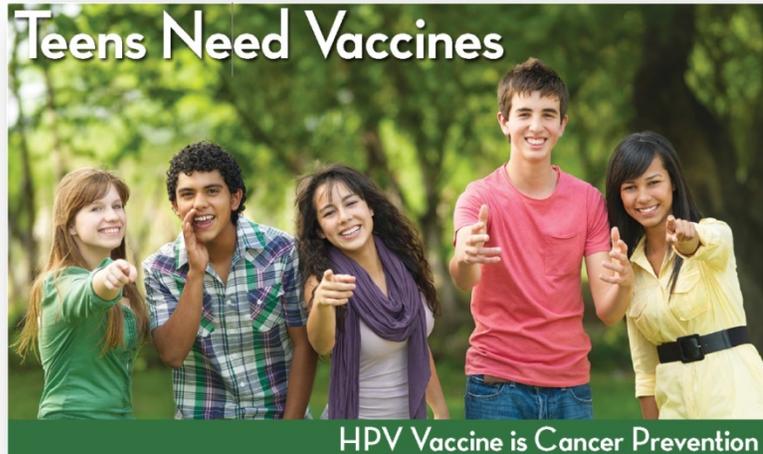
HPV Awareness Posters

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.



Available at: <http://bit.ly/2pWJq8H>

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.

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.

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!

Goal

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

Example of Morning Announcement Content

Information Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/questions-answers.html>

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.

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.



Example of Newspaper Article from Ballard High School

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 answer 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.

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?

HPV Vaccine = Cancer Prevention

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids? In the United States each year, HPV causes 30,700 cancers in men and women. 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 vaccination!

Everyone should be vaccinated to protect against HPV at 11-12 years. Just like any other vaccine, the HPV vaccine can only protect if it is given well before they come in contact with the infection. Studies have also shown that the body's immune response is stronger when HPV vaccine is given at the youngest recommended age. Nearly 90 million doses of HPV vaccine have been given to date in the U.S., and vaccine studies continue to show that HPV vaccines are safe and effective.

If your teen hasn't started or finished the HPV vaccine series yet, it's not too late! Now is a good time to ask your health care provider about vaccines for preteens and teens.

Visit www.kingcounty.gov/schoolhealth to learn more about the HPV vaccine at your student's School-Based Health Center.

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

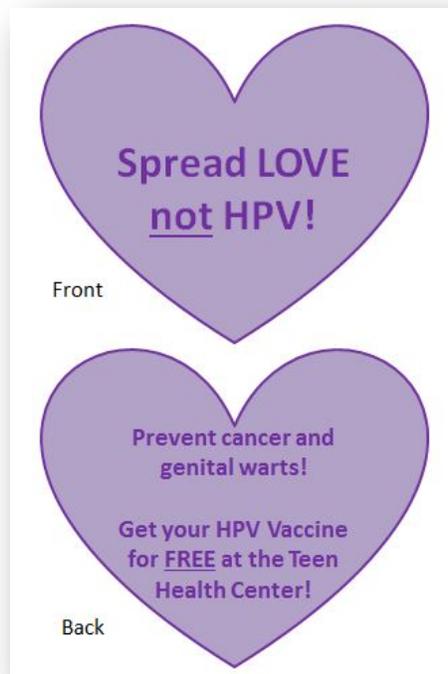
Checklist

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?



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

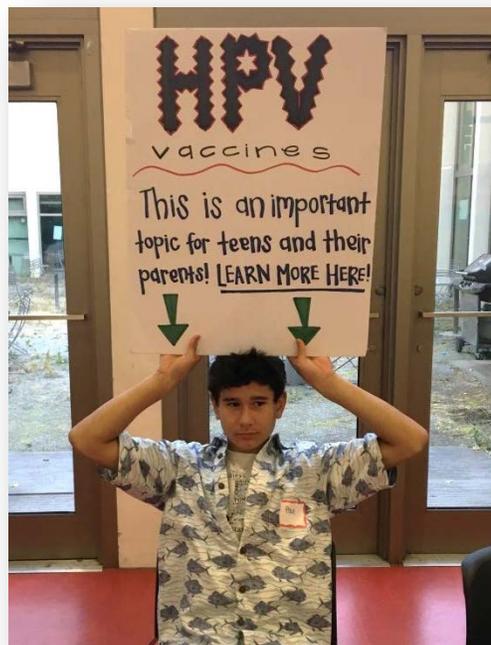
Checklist

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.



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!

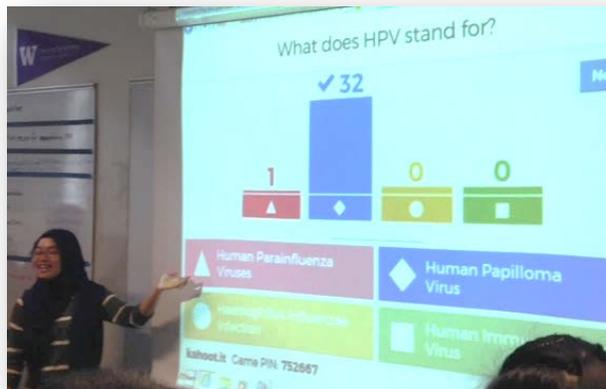
Outcome

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.

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.)

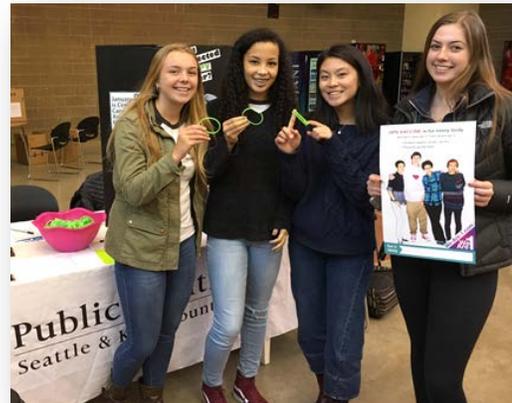
Checklist

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:

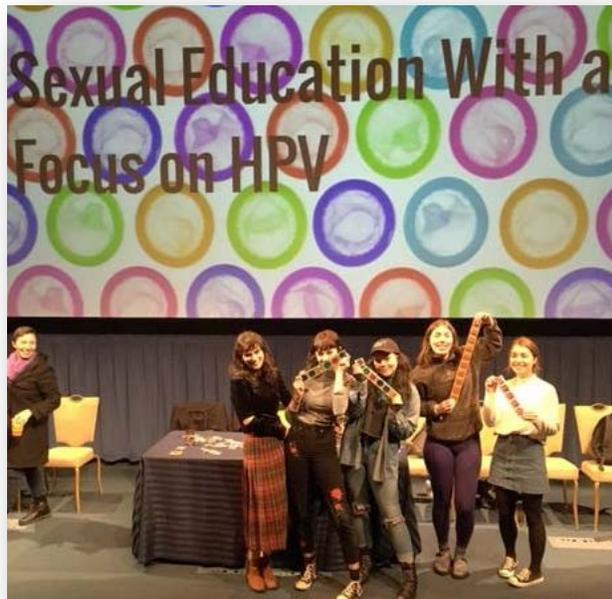
- ___ HPV gear (T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)
- ___ Sign-up sheet to recruit new members to your campaign

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?**
 - 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
- **So What?**
 - Some types of HPV can turn into cancer of the cervix, neck, throat, mouth, penis, vagina, 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 healthy adolescents of all genders should get protected with the HPV vaccine NOW, well before they could be exposed
 - The vaccine is safe, effective, and the best protection against cancer-causing HPV infections
 - Students can get vaccinated in the School-Based Health Center for FREE
 - Students need 2-3 shots (based on age), and can begin as early as age 9
 - The HPV vaccine is most effective if given before age 15, but can be given until age 26
 - 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.

For more resources to answer difficult questions, visit:

<http://bit.ly/2qiOm8V>

<http://bit.ly/2oKqaHz>

<http://bit.ly/2qJnU8E>

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 15 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.

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

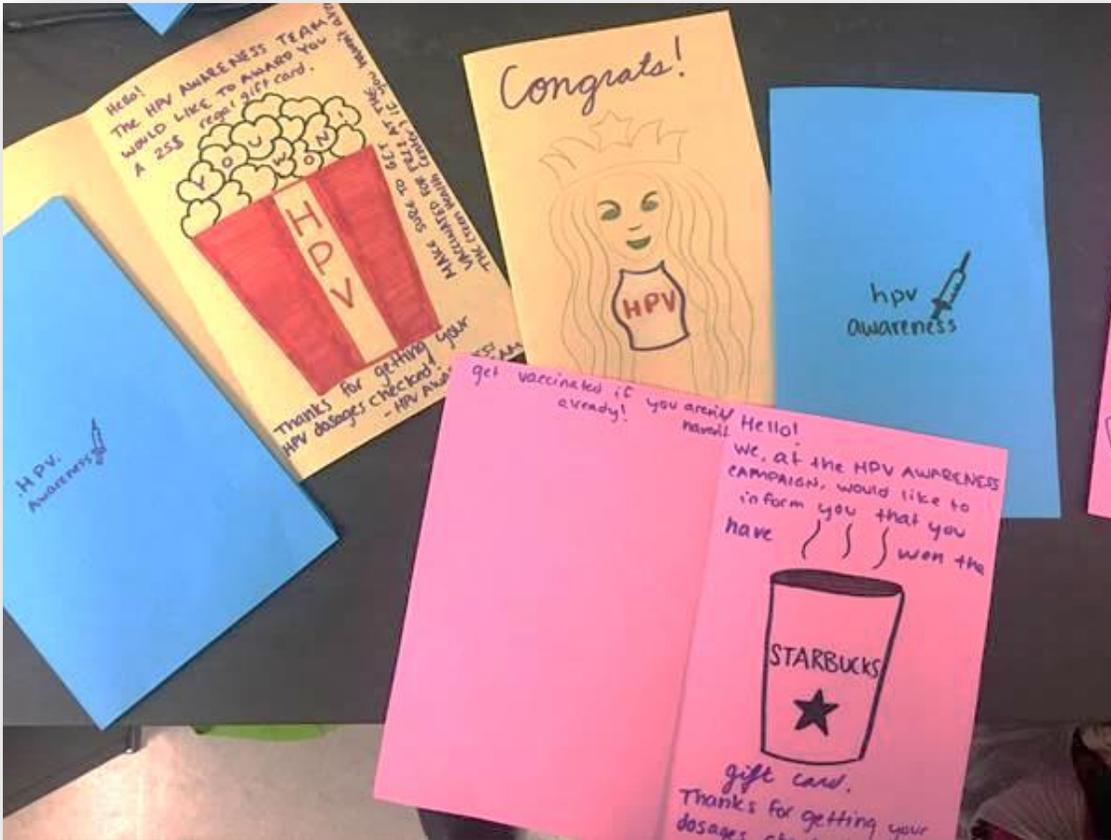
Trivia Question Examples

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 HPV Valentines, reminders, and cards

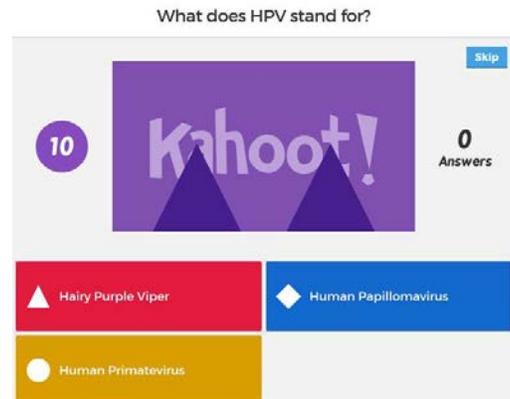


Appendix G

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

Appendix H

Immunization Status Check Sheet Example

Sample Status Check Form

First Name: _____ (PLEASE PRINT)	Last Name: _____ (PLEASE PRINT)	Date of Birth: _____ (MM/DD/YYYY)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff Section	<input type="checkbox"/> complete
Given HPV info or consent/VIS	Given THC registration/ THC info	<input type="checkbox"/> needs 2 doses
		<input type="checkbox"/> needs 3 doses
----- TEAR HERE -----TEAR HERE----- TEAR HERE -----		
<i>Are you protected from HPV cancers and genital warts?</i>		
<i>Get your immunization status checked!</i>		
YES!	<input type="checkbox"/> I have completed the HPV vaccine series	NO
		<input type="checkbox"/> I need 1 more dose
		<input type="checkbox"/> I need 2 more doses
		<input type="checkbox"/> I need 3 more doses
		<input type="checkbox"/> No record of doses

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.

Ask your healthcare provider if you need this vaccine!

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

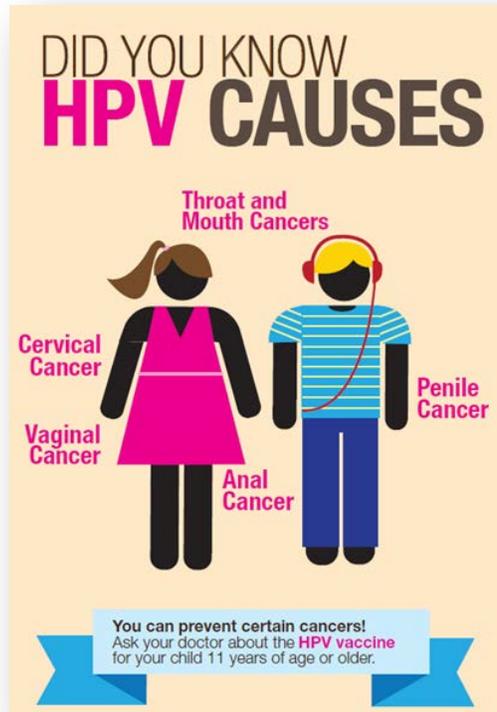
For other vaccine handouts in this series, visit www.immunize.org/vaccine-summaries



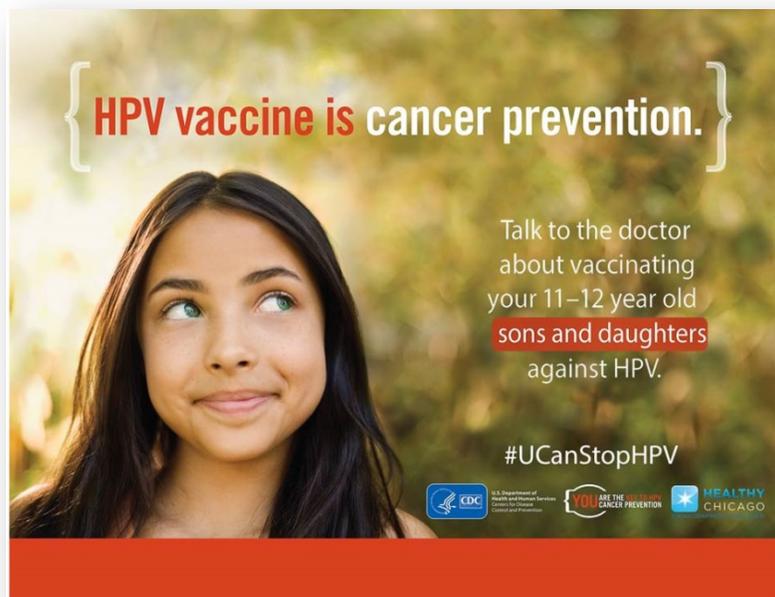
Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Saint Paul, Minnesota • www.immunize.org
www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4406.pdf - Item #P4406 (1/17)

Appendix J

HPV Posters



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



Available at: <http://bit.ly/2pWO3zD>

WHY YOUR DOCTOR SAYS YOU SHOULD GET ALL **3** HPV* VACCINE SHOTS

*Human Papillomavirus

HPV is a very common virus that can lead to:

Where you get the vaccine

Cancers of the mouth and throat

Cancer of other sex organs

Genital warts

Cancer of the cervix (women only)

Where you get the vaccine

The HPV vaccine can prevent these!

Do I really need HPV vaccine? Yes!

Your doctor says you should get the HPV vaccine because it may prevent some types of cancer and genital warts.

Do I need it if I don't have sex yet? Yes!

- You can get HPV just by skin-to-skin contact.
- You don't have to have sex to catch HPV, but sex increases your risk.
- People can get and spread HPV without knowing it.

Why do I need 3 shots?

- You need 3 shots to be fully protected.
- Get all 3 before you catch the virus.

Why get the vaccine at age 11-12 years?

- The vaccine works even better in pre-teens than in teens.
- Older teens and young adults should get 3 HPV vaccines, too.

Is HPV vaccine safe? Yes!

- Millions of doses of HPV have been given.
- You may get a sore arm.
- A few people faint, so sit for 15 minutes after getting the vaccine.

When should I get the HPV vaccine?

Have your doctor's office staff fill in this chart

Vaccine	Recommended	When	Place (e.g. clinic)
#1	Best at ages 11-12 but it can be given to those 9-26 years old		
#2	1-2 months after vaccine #1		
#3	At least 6 months after #1		

For more info on vaccines for teens, see <http://www2.aap.org/immunization/families/AdolescentIZ.html>

Available at: <http://bit.ly/2pWGv05>

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, cancers caused by HPV, and meningitis.

Rx
Vaccines for your 11-12 year old:
✓ Tdap
✓ HPV
✓ Meningococcal

3 HPV VACCINE IS BEST AT 11-12 YEARS

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

While there is very little risk of exposure to HPV before age 13, the risk of exposure increases thereafter.

Parents and healthcare professionals are the key to protecting adolescents from HPV cancers.

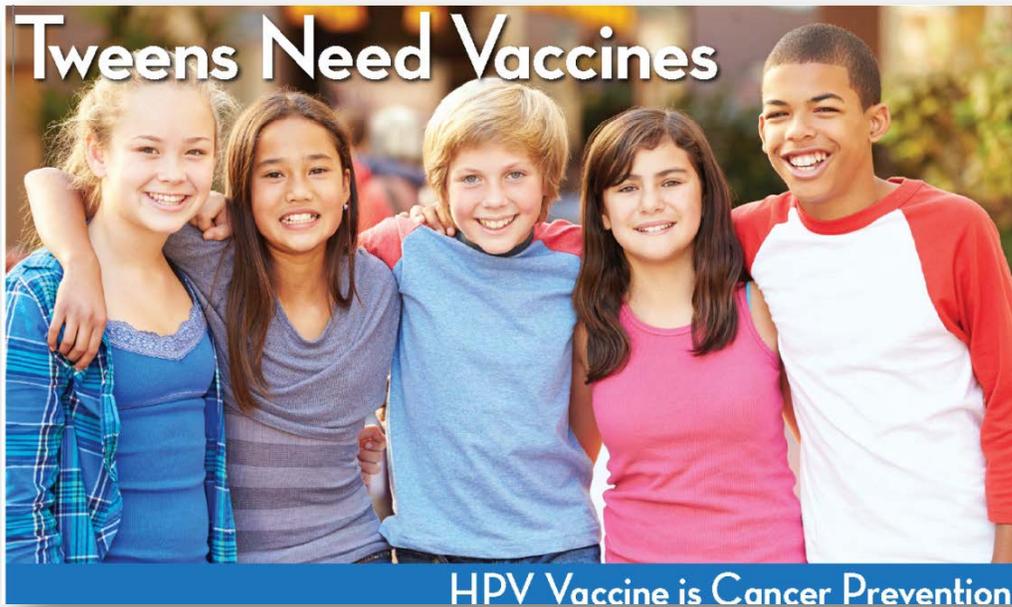
VACCINATE YOUR 11-12 YEAR OLDS.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

CDC U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Available at: <http://bit.ly/2pntXeb>



Available at: <http://bit.ly/2pTWtHF>

ACIP *recommendations*

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: Human Papillomavirus Vaccine

Who should get the HPV vaccine?

**Girls
11 to 12
years old
as early as
age 9**

**Girls and
Women 13 to
26 years old
not previously
vaccinated**

**Boys
11 to 12
years old
as early as
age 9**

**Boys and
Men 13 to 21
years old
not previously
vaccinated; men
22-26 may also
be vaccinated**

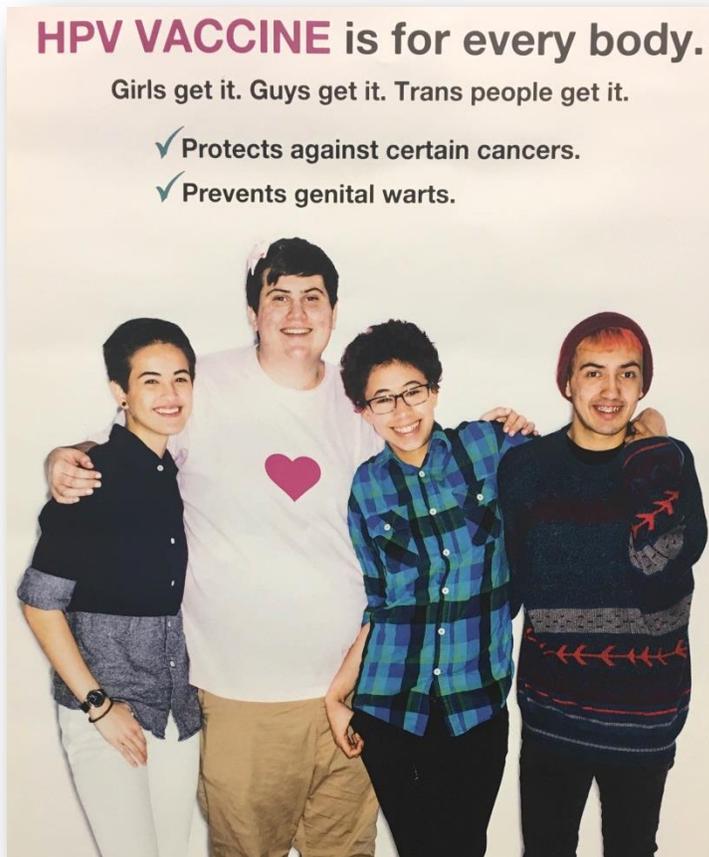
**Men who
have sex with
men up to 26
years old
not previously
vaccinated**

For girls and women, recommend either
Cervarix®: prevents cervical cancer
Gardasil®: prevents cervical, vulvar, vaginal, anal
cancers and genital warts

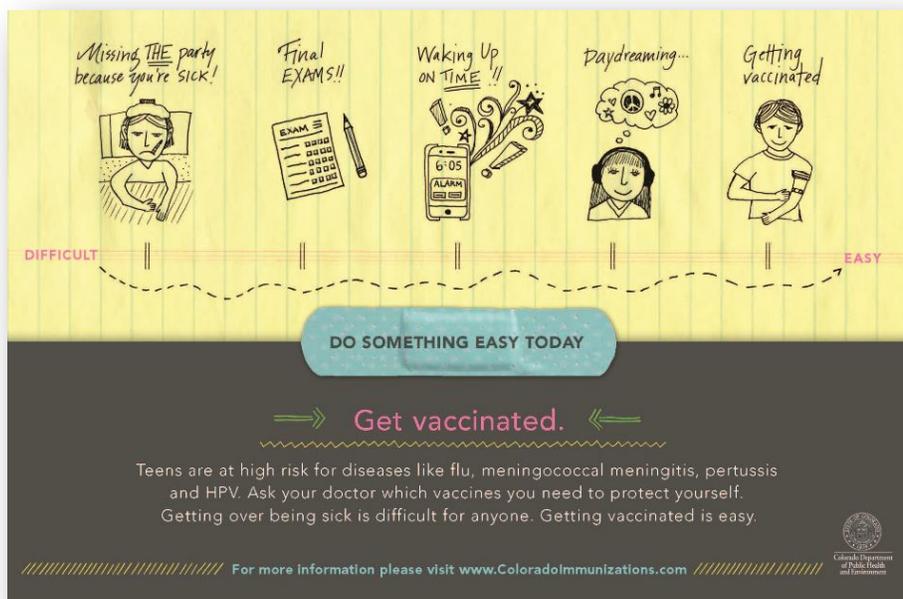
For boys and men, recommend
Gardasil® only: prevents anal cancers and genital warts

Note: The vaccinations are administered as 3 injections over a 6-month period, irrespective of sexual history.

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>

Section 4 - Appendices

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11–12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

Continued by

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11–12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Continued by

YOU WOULD DO ANYTHING TO PROTECT YOUR CHILD FROM CANCER. BUT HAVE YOU DONE EVERYTHING?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention for boys and girls. Just two shots at ages 11–12 provide safe and lasting protection against the infections that cause HPV cancer. Ask your child's doctor or nurse for HPV vaccine.

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

www.cdc.gov/HPV

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

Continued by

JAN 2017

If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids?

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk to the doctor about vaccinating your 11–12 year old sons and daughters against HPV.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

YOU ARE THE KEY TO HPV CANCER PREVENTION

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Continued by

Available in Spanish and English at: <http://bit.ly/2qJYqb4>

Resources

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).

K-5 Schools

- Bailey Gatzert
- Beacon Hill
- Dearborn Park
- Highland Park
- Madrona
- Roxhill
- Van Asselt
- West Seattle

Middle Schools

- Aki Kurose
- Denny
- Madison
- Madrona
- Mercer
- Washington

High Schools

- Ballard
- Chief Sealth
- Cleveland
- Evergreen
- Franklin
- Garfield
- Ingraham
- Interagency
- Kent Phoenix Academy
- Nathan Hale
- Rainier Beach
- Roosevelt
- Seattle World School
- Tye Campus

HPV Vaccine Reminder!
Protect yourself! **Get all 3 doses.**

1st _____
Date of 1st dose

2nd _____
1-2 months after 1st dose

3rd _____
6 months after 1st dose

Did you know?
Your school health center can give HPV vaccine too!

_____ Clinic Phone #

www.kingcounty.gov/schoolhealth

Public Health
Seattle & King County 

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
<https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/immunization/Pages/default.aspx>
- Washington State Department of Health (DOH)
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Immunization>
- Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC)
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/communicable-diseases/immunization/child.aspx>
- 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
<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/infectious-agents/hpv.html>
- Vax Northwest
<http://www.vaxnorthwest.org/>
- American Sexual Health Association
<http://www.ashasexualhealth.org/stdsstis/hpv/>
- TeensHealth, doctor-approved health information for teens
<http://kidshealth.org/en/teens/hpv-vaccine.html>
- KidsHealth, doctor-approved health information for parents with young children
<http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/hpv-vaccine.html>
- 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/>

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”
<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf>
- CDC “What parents should know about HPV vaccine safety and effectiveness”
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/downloads/teens/vaccine-safety.pdf>
- CDC “HPV Vaccine for Preteens and Teens”
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/teen/hpv-basics-color.pdf>
- CDC Matte Articles – formatted, ready-to-print articles
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/matte.html>
- Immunization Action Coalition
<http://www.immunize.org/hpv/>
- PHSKC HPV Vaccine Reminder Magnets for SBHCs
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/communicable-diseases/immunization/providers/HPV-magnets.aspx>
- 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>
http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Documents/PVW2015_Suggested_Social_Media_Messages.doc
- Philadelphia Department of Public Health Immunization Program HPV Immunization Project
<http://kids.phila.gov/index.php/programs/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
<http://bit.ly/2pXtmn9>

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- Nathan Hale High School
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- West Seattle High School
- Madison Middle School
- Mercer Middle School
- Chief Sealth High School
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Contact Us

Public Health- Seattle & King County

Immunization and Assessment Program

Prevention Division

401 5th Ave Suite 1250

Seattle, WA 98104

(206) 296-4774