

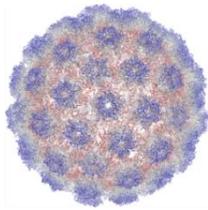


Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Report: Texas

Working Together to Reach National Goals for HPV Vaccination

Report 3: Apr 2015

Three vaccinations are routinely recommended for boys and girls aged 11-12 years: human papillomavirus (HPV), tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap), and meningococcal (MenACWY) vaccinations. Nationally, HPV vaccination coverage lags behind other adolescent vaccination coverage estimates, and remains far below Healthy People 2020 targets of 80% coverage by 2020. Previous quarterly HPV vaccination reports have highlighted coverage estimates from the 2013 NIS-Teen survey, which monitors trends in adolescent vaccination coverage and progress toward Healthy People 2020 targets. New coverage estimates obtained from the 2014 NIS-Teen survey will be available in Summer 2015.

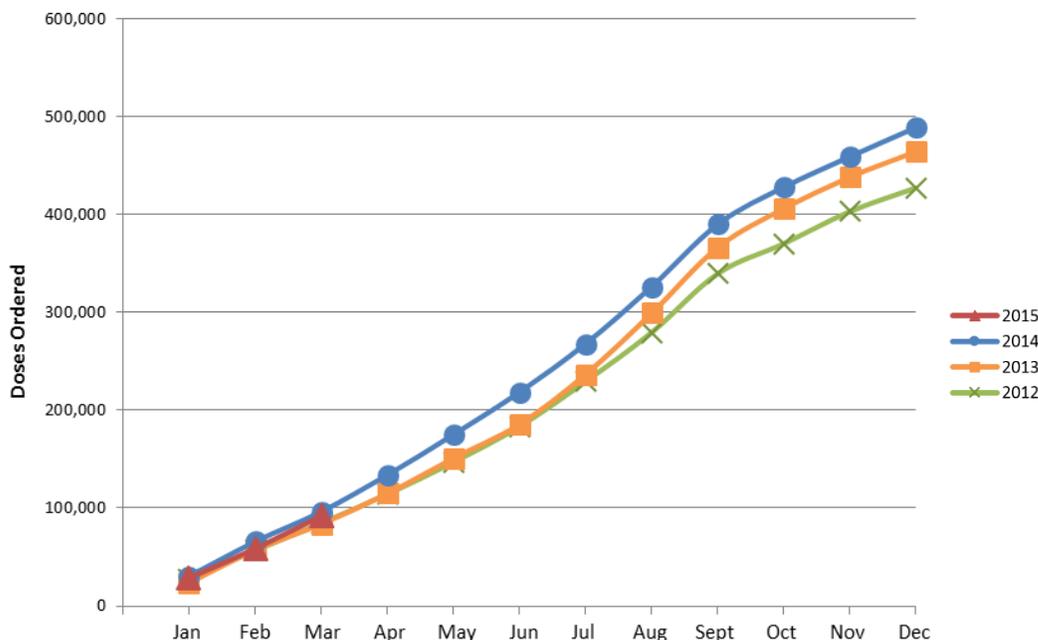


This quarter's report includes HPV vaccine ordering data for the first three months of 2015, but primarily focuses on the **recent Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for use of the 9-valent HPV vaccine (9vHPV)**. During its February 2015 meeting, ACIP recommended 9vHPV vaccine as one of three HPV vaccines that can be used for HPV vaccination of females, and one of two vaccines that can be used for HPV vaccination of males. The ACIP recommendations were based on review of data on the burden of HPV-associated disease, data from clinical trials, analyses of cost effectiveness, and assessment of the type and quality of evidence presented through a Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) review. CDC published an *MMWR* policy note on March 27, 2015. A summary of the policy note on page 2 of this report includes key characteristics of 9vHPV vaccine, specific HPV vaccination recommendations, and additional resources.

2015 HPV Vaccine Ordering Trends in Texas

CDC recommends examining vaccine ordering data for trends to approximate recent HPV vaccination uptake, as ordering data can inform action in real time. Reviewing ordering data at the health system, clinic, or clinician level can help to target outreach activities to clinicians or facilities with inconsistent or lower ordering patterns. Individual immunization programs and local partners may have additional data about HPV vaccination coverage and information about strategies being implemented to increase HPV vaccination coverage in Texas.

Cumulative Year-to-date Total of Publicly[‡] Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses in TX (2012-2015)



Cumulative Year-to-date Total of Publicly[‡] Ordered HPV Vaccination Doses, TX (2014-2015)

	2014	2015	% change
Jan	30,370	28,570	-5.9%
Feb	65,720	58,700	-10.7%
Mar	96,340	91,990	-4.5%
Apr	133,820		
May	175,210		
Jun	218,530		
Jul	268,000		
Aug	326,350		
Sept	390,140		
Oct	428,020		
Nov	459,240		
Dec	489,020		

CDC. Vaccine Tracking System (VTrckS). April 2015.
[‡]Defined as orders for publicly funded vaccine (i.e. Vaccines for Children, 317, state/local, or CHIP doses).

Have questions? Contact us at preteenvaccines@cdc.gov.





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Summary: 9vHPV Vaccine Characteristics and ACIP Recommendations

During its February 2015 meeting, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended 9vHPV vaccine as one of three HPV vaccines that can be used for HPV vaccination of females, and one of two vaccines that can be used for HPV vaccination of males.

Key characteristics of 9vHPV vaccine

- Clinical trial data show that 9vHPV vaccine is **effective and safe**.
- 9vHPV vaccine protects against 9 HPV types. Similar to 4vHPV vaccine, 9vHPV vaccine protects against types 6, 11, 16, and 18, and 9vHPV vaccine also protects against types 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58. This additional protection means that **9vHPV vaccine can increase the percentage of cervical cancers prevented from 66% to 81%**, and will also help prevent other HPV-attributable cancers and diseases.

February 2015 ACIP recommendations for use of HPV vaccines

- ACIP recommends HPV vaccination for all boys and girls at age 11 or 12 years.
- Girls and boys can start the series at age 9 years. ACIP recommends vaccination through age 26 for females and through age 21 for males, if they were not previously vaccinated. Vaccination is also recommended through age 26 years for men who have sex with men and for immunocompromised persons (including those with HIV infection), if they were not previously vaccinated. Other males aged 22-26 years may be vaccinated.
- HPV vaccination for females is recommended with either 2vHPV, 4vHPV, or 9vHPV, and vaccination for males is recommended with either 4vHPV or 9vHPV. 2vHPV, 4vHPV, and 9vHPV all protect against HPV 16 and 18, the types that cause about 66% of cervical cancers and the majority of other HPV-attributable cancers in the United States.
- If clinicians do not know or do not have available the previously administered HPV vaccine product, any available HPV vaccine product may be used to continue or complete the series for females, and 9vHPV or 4vHPV may be used to continue or complete the series for males. **CDC recommends that health care professionals continue to use HPV vaccine(s) they have in stock to vaccinate their 11- and 12-year-old patients, as well as those adolescents and young adults who have not started or finished the HPV vaccination series.**
- HPV vaccination should not be delayed pending availability of 9vHPV vaccine or future clinical trial data.

Additional 9vHPV vaccine information and resources

To learn more about 9vHPV vaccine and implications for practice, follow these links:

- **CDC's MMWR policy note** contains more information about 9vHPV vaccine data and ACIP recommendations, and health care providers can receive CME for reviewing it: <http://1.usa.gov/1NvxfJh>
- **Presentations from ACIP meetings** are publicly available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/meetings-info.html>
- The **Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) for 9vHPV vaccine** is now available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/hpv-gardasil-9.html>
- **Director of CDC NCIRD, Dr. Anne Schuchat, published an opinion paper** in the *New England Journal of Medicine* about HPV vaccination coverage and 9vHPV vaccine: <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMe1415742>

Visit the clinician-specific web portal for more resources & materials: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey

You are the key to cancer prevention!

Have questions? Contact us at preteenvaccines@cdc.gov.

