#### **Decreasing the Impact of HPVrelated Infections and Cancers**

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In Collaboration with Cleveland Clinic Community Health, Cleveland Clinic Center for Continuing Medical Education & Academy for Continued Healthcare Learning The Cleveland Clinic Foundation Center for Continuing Education acknowledges educational grant for support of this activity from Merck & Company.

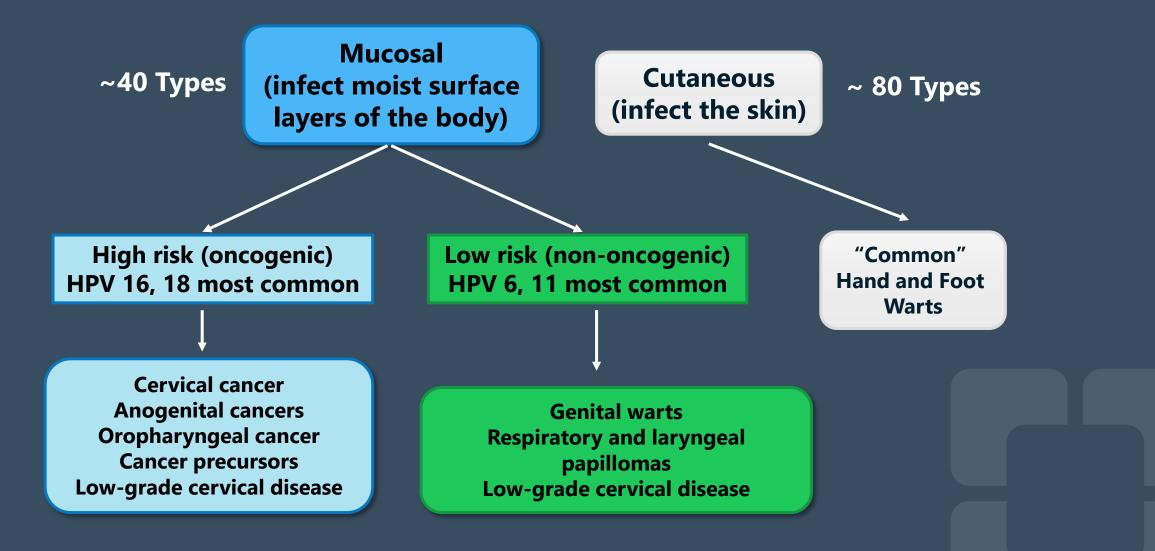
#### The Burden of HPV

- Most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States and worldwide
- Approximately 31,500 cancers attributed to HPV
  - Classified as a carcinogen
- Easily transmissible and highly ubiquitous
  - Most males and females are exposed during their lifetime
- Peak prevalence within a few years of median age of sexual debut (average age 17 in the US)

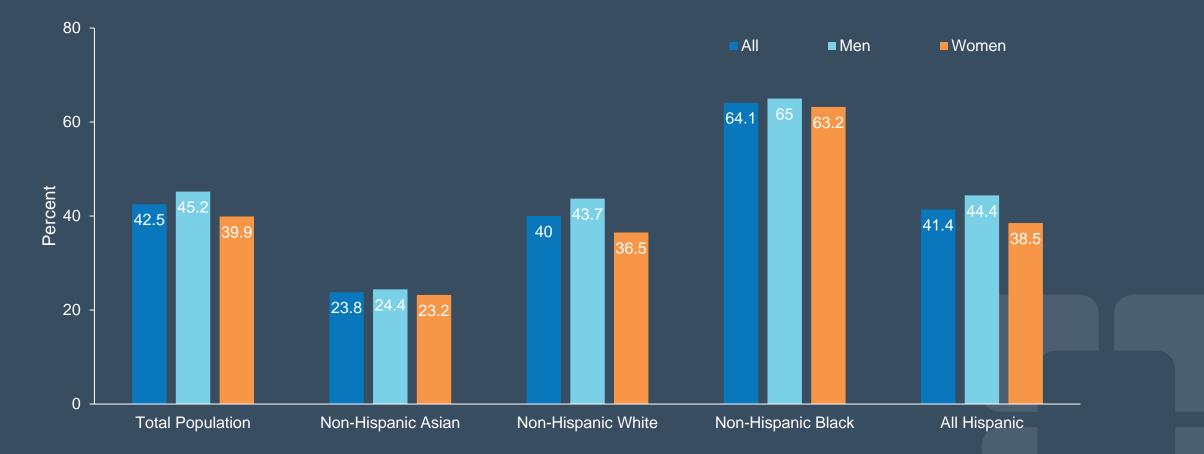
#### Natural History HPV

- Genital HPV acquired through sexual and skin-to-skin contact
- Most (> then 90%) genital HPV infections are transient (undetectable within 1-2 years)
  - Remission vs. clearance
- Persistent infection with oncogenic types increases risk of cervical precancerous and cancer

#### HPV: >150 Types

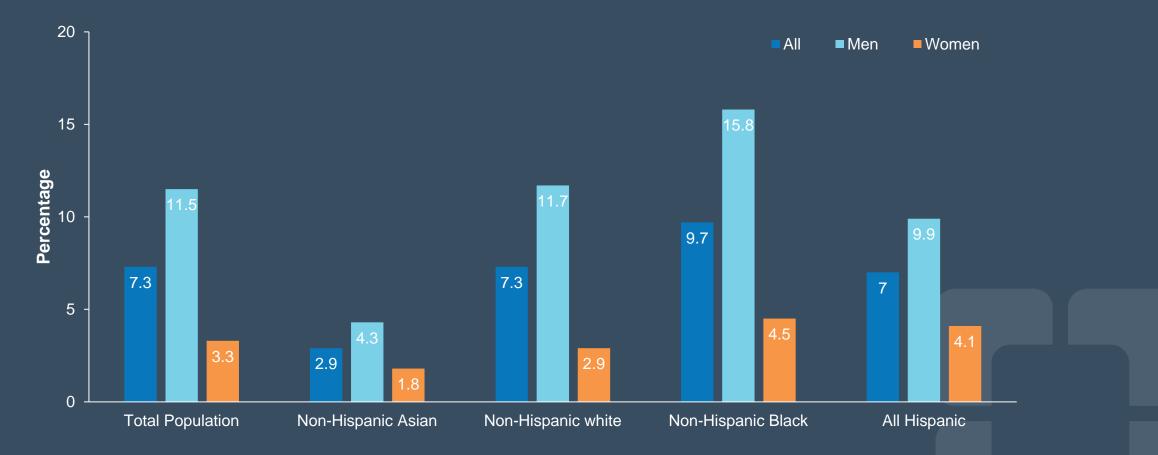


#### Prevalence of Genital HPV Among Adults Aged 18-59 (2013-2014)



McQuillan G et al. NCHS Data Brief. 2017;(280):1-8.

#### Prevalence of Oral HPV Among Adults Aged 18-69 (2011-2014)



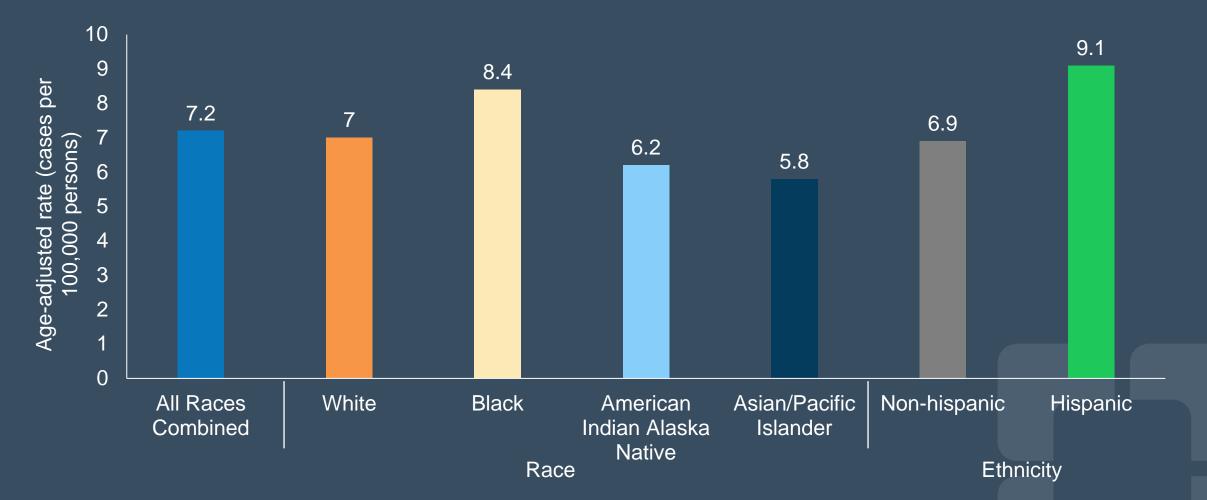
McQuillan G et al. NCHS Data Brief. 2017;(280):1-8.

#### **HPV-attributable Cancers**

Women (n=17,600) Men (n=9,300) Vagina Anus Oropharynx 3% 15% 10% Penis Vulva 8% 13% Cervix Anus 59% Oropharynx 15% 77%

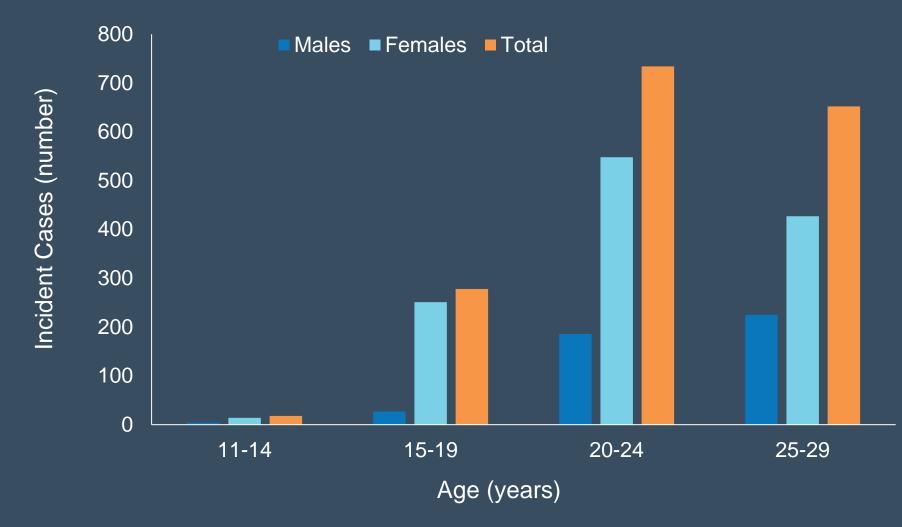
Markowitz LE et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2014;63(RR-05):1-30.

#### HPV-associated Cervical Cancer Rates By Race and Ethnicity, 2011-2015



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cervical.htm.

#### Incidence of Genital Warts, 2000-2005

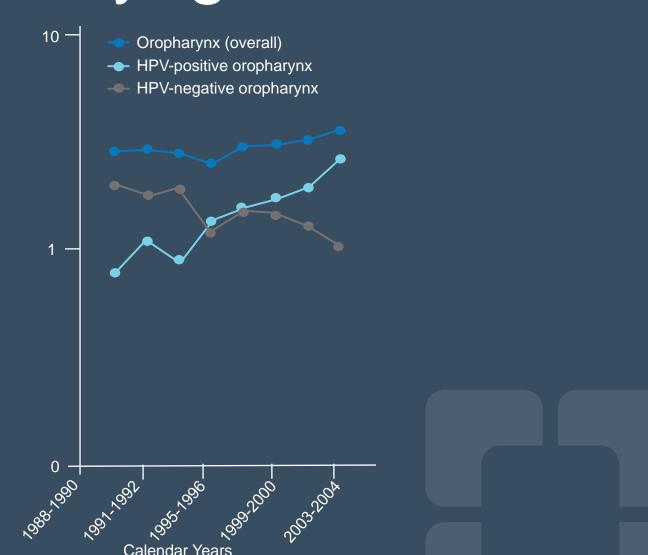


Incidence rate highest among women (6.3/1000 person-years) and men (2.9/1000 person-years) aged 20 to 24 years old

Camenga DR et al. Sex Transm Dis. 2013;40(7):534-8.

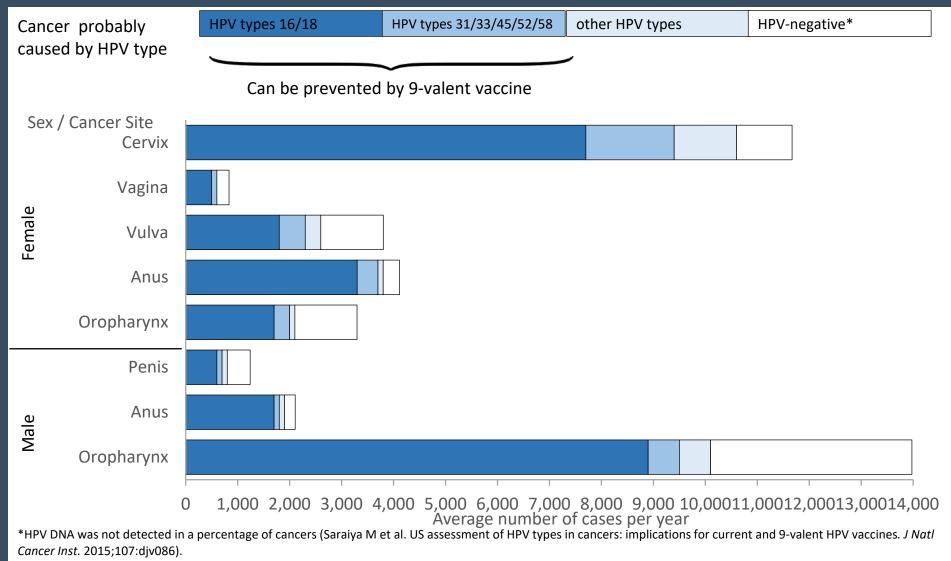
### Incidence of Oropharyngeal Cancer

- Increased over past 20 years
  - Smoking- and alcohol-related cancers decreased by 50%
  - HPV-related cancers increased by 225%



Adapted from Chaturvedi AK et al. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(32):4294-301.

#### Cancers Attributable to HPV



https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/pdf/USCS-DataBrief-No4-August2018-508.pdf

#### **HPV Vaccines and Recommendations**

2006	2009	2011	2014	2016	2019
Quadrivalent vaccine (4vHPV: 6, 11, 16, and 18) licensed for 3-doses in females aged 9-26 years	(2VHPV: 16 and 18)	ACIP recommends routine vaccination for boys aged 11-12 years and for those through 21 years not vaccinated previously 9-val (9vHP) 33, 45, 5 for 3- fem h 4vHPV		ACIP recommen dose schedule persons aged 9-14 9vHPV only HI vaccine marke in US	e for 4 years PV
	ACIP recommends that males 9-26 years may be vaccinated with 4vHPV			ne g 31, vac ensed adul e in	9-valent HPV cine licensed for Its up to 45 years 18(2S):S3-S10.

#### **ACIP Recommendations**

Population	Recommended Number of HPV Vaccine Doses	Recommended Interval Between Doses
Persons initiating HPV vaccination between ages 9-14 years (except immunocompromised persons)	2	0, 6-12 months (minimum interval of 5 months)
Persons initiating HPV vaccination between ages 15-26 years Immunocompromised persons initiating HPV vaccination between 9-26 years	3	0, 1-2, 6 months (minimum interval of 4 weeks between dose 1 and 2; 12 weeks between dose 2 and 3; and 5 months between dose 1 and 3)
Catch-up HPV vaccination for persons aged 27-45 years (based on shared clinical-decision making) Contraindications: known allergy to vaccine component or ye	east.	

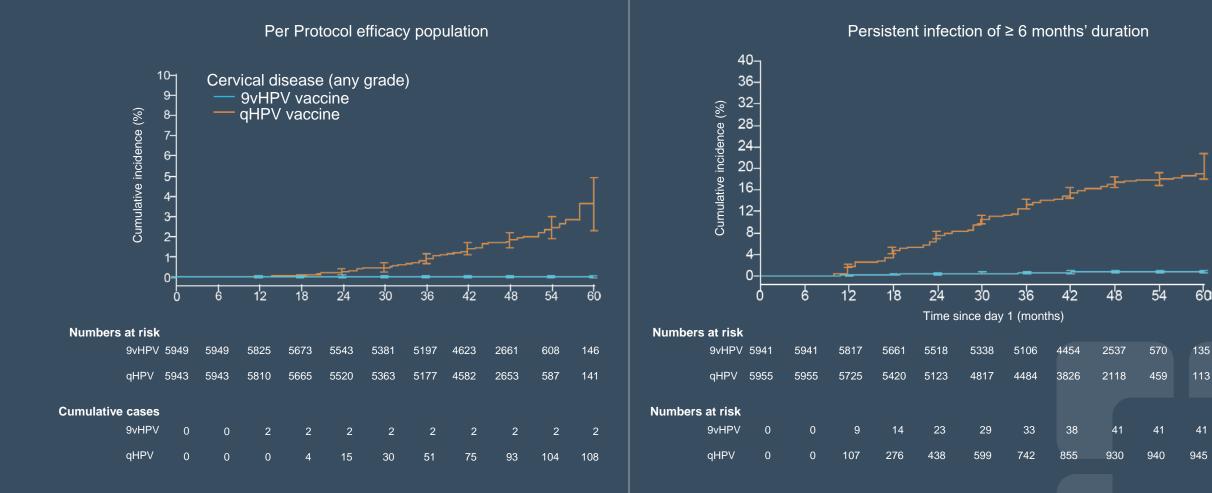
Meites E et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;68(32):698-702.

#### ACIP Recommendations (cont)

- For persons adequately vaccinated with 2vHPV or 4vHPV, there is no recommendation on additional vaccination with 9vHPV
- If vaccination schedule is interrupted, series does not need to be restarted

Meites E et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;68(32):698-702; Meites E et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2016;65:1405-1408.

#### Efficacy of 9vHPV Vaccine Phase 3 Trial in Women Aged 16-26 Years

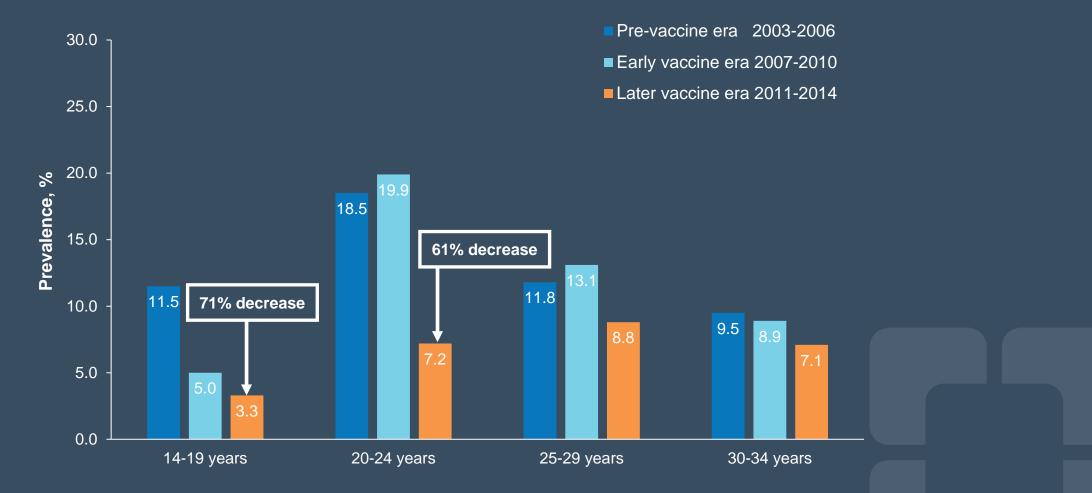


Adapted from Huh WK et al. *Lancet.* 2017;390(10108):2143-2159.

#### Population-level Effects of HPV Vaccination

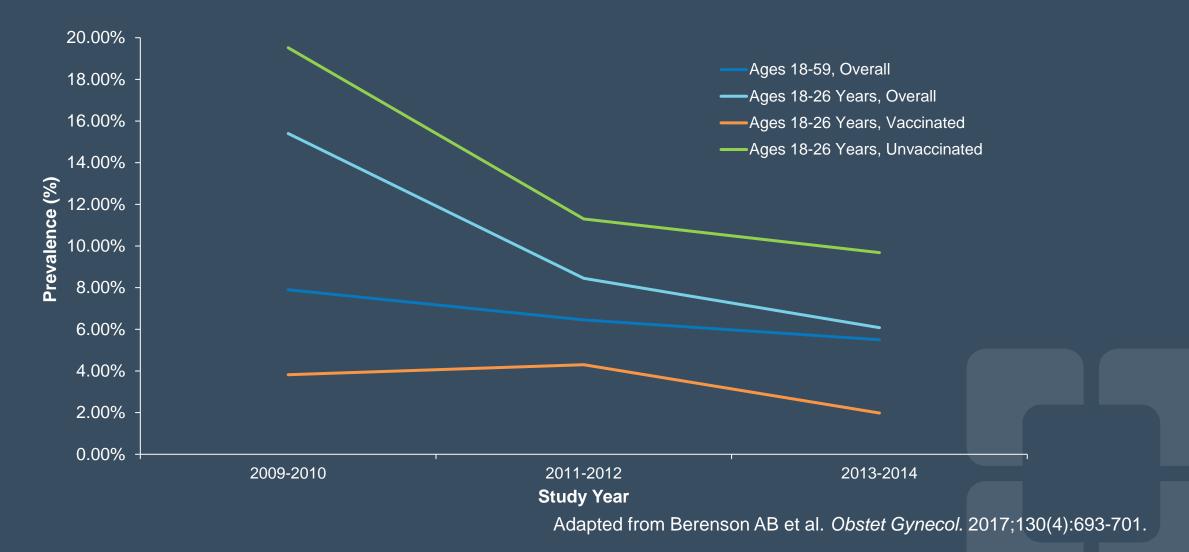
- Systematic review and meta-analysis of 20 studies from 9 high-income countries
- In countries with ≥50% HPV vaccination:
  - HPV type 16 and 18 infections decreased significantly between pre-vaccination and post-vaccination periods by 68% (RR 0.32, 95% CI 0.19-0.52)
  - Anogenital warts decreased significantly by 61% (0.39, 0.22-0.71) in girls 13-19 years of age
  - HPV types 31, 33, and 45 reduced in girls 13-19 years of age (RR 0.72, 95% CI 0.54-0.96)

#### Decreased HPV Prevalence After Vaccination



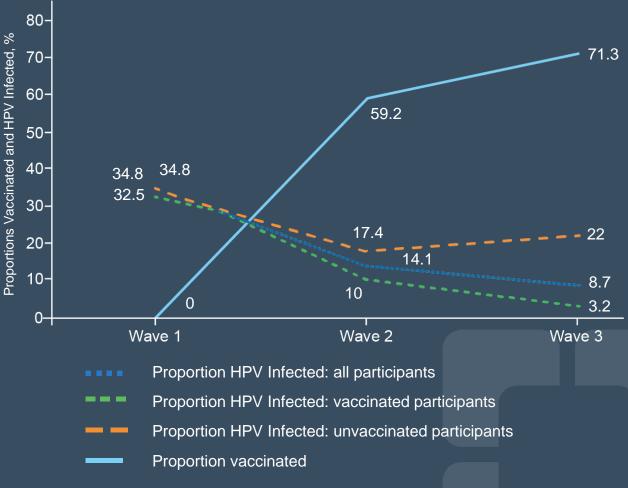
#### Adapted from Oliver SE et al. J Infect Dis. 2017;216(5):594-603.

# Changes in HPV Prevalence: 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



#### Decreased Vaccine-type HPV After Vaccination in a Community Setting

- 3 samples of sexually experienced, 13-26-year-old adolescent girls and young women:
  - Before widespread vaccine introduction (wave 1)
  - 3 years after vaccine introduction (wave 2)
  - 7 years after vaccine introduction (wave 3)
- Determined prevalence of vaccinetype HPV (HPV-6, -11, -16, and -18) among all, vaccinated, and unvaccinated women at waves 1, 2, and 3
- Vaccine-type HPV prevalence decreased by 75% among all women and by 90.8% among vaccinated women



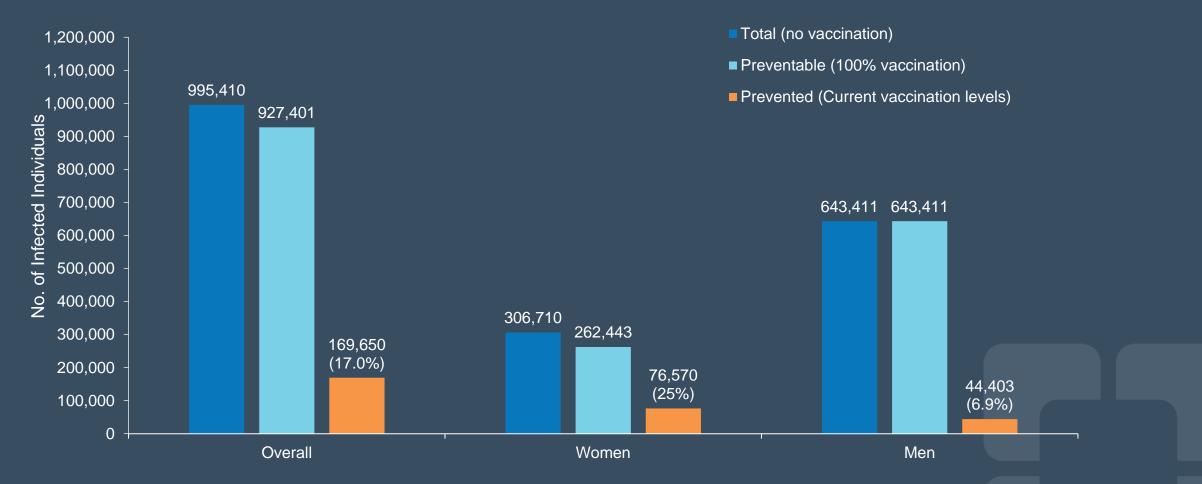
Adapted from Kahn JA et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2016;63:1281-1287.

#### Decreased Incidence of Cervical Cancer After Vaccine Introduction



Adapted from Guo F et al. Am J Prev Med. 2018;55(2):197-204.

#### HPV Vaccination Reduces Vaccinetype Oral HPV Infections



Adapted from Chaturvedi AK et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(3):262-267.

#### Declines in Anogenital Warts in Women



Adapted from Flagg EW et al. Am J Public Health. 2018;108(1):112-119.

#### Safety of HPV Vaccination

- 80 million 4vHPV doses and 0.8 million 2vHPV doses distributed in the US as of September 2015
- Most common adverse events are mild:
  - Syncope, dizziness, nausea, and headache
- Comparisons of those who did or did not receive the vaccine did not reveal increased risks for:
  - Autoimmune disorders, anaphylaxis, VTE, blood clots, neurologic disease
- 9vHPV expected to have similar safety profile
  - Safety will continue to be monitored

Gee J et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother. 2016;12(6):1406-17.

#### Duration of Protection After HPV Vaccination

- HPV vaccination induces memory B cells and neutralizing antibodies
- 5-8.5 years after administration of an experimental monovalent HPV (type 16) vaccine, an antigen challenge resulted in anamnestic response characterized by rapid and robust antibody production
  - Probable mechanism is immune memory
  - Evidence that vaccination remains effective through 8.5 years after administration

#### Cost Effectiveness of HPV Vaccination

- Usually measured in quality-adjusted years (QALY) with <\$50,000 considered to be cost effective
- 9vHP vaccination of females aged 12-26 years and males aged 12-21 years with cost an estimated \$16,600 (in 2016 U.S. dollars) per QALY gained

#### Conclusions

- HPV...
- Exposure is ubiquitous
- Causes many cancers
- Vaccines are safe
- Vaccination is effective

Why aren't more people vaccinated?

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