Shots in the Dark:

How Can Clinicians Bridge the Immunization Gaps Widened by the COVID-19 Pandemic?

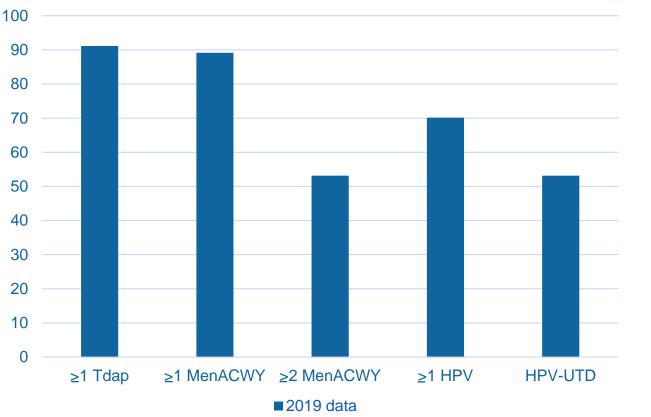


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Estimated Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents 13-17 Years 2006-2019



HPV = human papillomavirus; HPV-UTD = receiving at least 2 shots of HPV vaccine; MenACWY = meningococcal conjugate, serogroups A, C, W, and Y; Tdap = tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis

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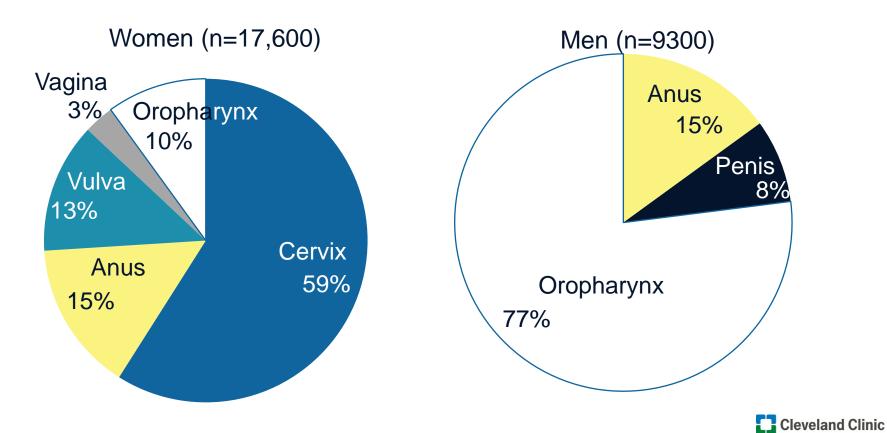
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6933a1.htm. Accessed December 17, 2021.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Scheduled Vaccine Uptake

 Since the onset of the pandemic, HPV vaccine administration has dropped 21% from prepandemic levels







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

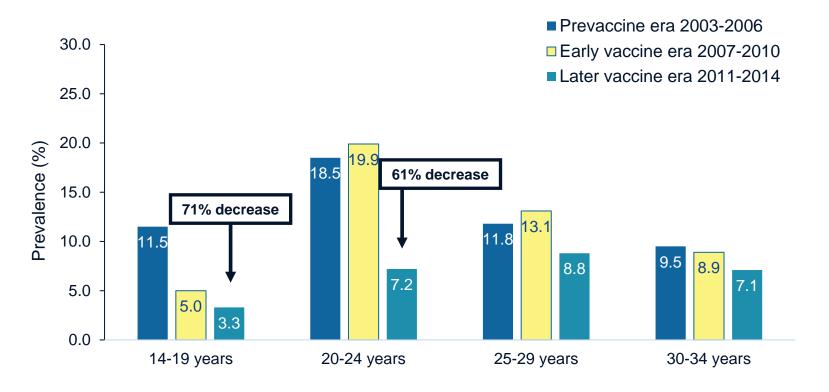


2006	2009	2011	2014	2016 2	2019
Quadrivalent accine (4vHPV: 11, 16, and 18) licensed for 3 oses in females 9-26 years	Bivalent vaccine (2vHPV: 16 and 18) licensed for 3 doses in females ACIP recommends that males 9-26 years may be vaccinated with 4vHPV	ACIP recommends routine vaccination for boys 11-12 years and for those through 21 years not vaccinated previously	9-valent HPV vaccine (9vHPV: 6, 11, 16, 18 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58) licensed for 3-dose schedule in females and males	vaccin for ac	lent HPV le licensed dults up to 5 years
Markowitz LE et al. Acad	Pediatr. 2018;18(2S):S3-S10.	ACI	P = Advisory Committee on Immunizati	on Practices	Cleveland C

- HPV vaccines are cutting cases of cervical cancer by nearly 90%
- Patients who are vaccinated may also require fewer cervical smear tests
- 9 out of 10 cervical cancer deaths are in low- and middle-income countries where there is little access to cervical cancer screening
- Study estimated Cancer Research UK HPV program prevented 450 cancers and 17,200 precancers

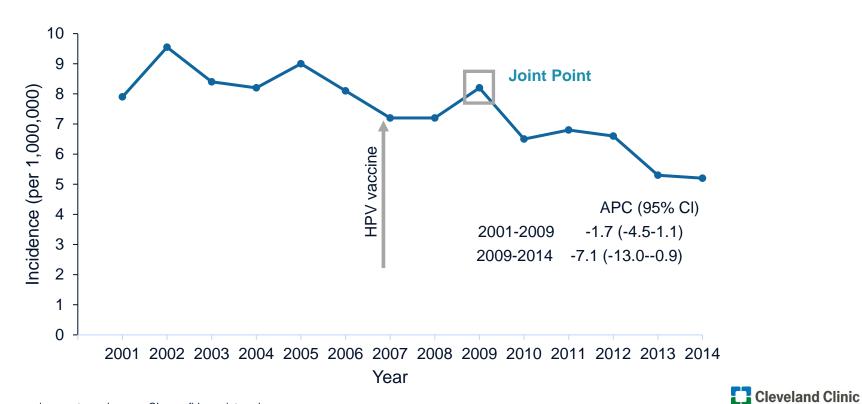






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APC = annual percentage changes; CI = confidence interval

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



Routine Vaccination	11-12 Years; Can Be Started at 9 Years
Catch-up vaccination	13-26 years, if not adequately vaccinated
Shared clinical decision making	Some adults 27-45 years, if not adequately vaccinated



https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/hpv.html. Accessed November 3, 2021.

- 2 doses of HPV vaccine are recommended for most persons starting the series before their 15th birthday
 - 2nd dose of HPV vaccine should be given 6 to 12 months after 1st dose
 - Adolescents who receive 2 doses less than 5 months apart will require a 3rd dose of HPV vaccine
- 3 doses of HPV vaccine are recommended for teens and young adults who start the series at 15 through 26 years, and for immunocompromised persons
 - Recommended 3-dose schedule is 0, 1-2, and 6 months
 - 3 doses are recommended for immunocompromised persons (including those with HIV infection) 9 through 26 years



HPV vaccine misconceptions

- Safety
- Promiscuity
- Child too young
- Perceived low risk for HPV infection
- General mistrust of vaccines

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- COVID-19 vaccines may be administered without regard to timing of other vaccines. This includes simultaneous administration of COVID-19 vaccine and other vaccines on the same day
- If multiple vaccines are administered at a single visit, administer each injection at a different injection site
- For people ≥11 years, the deltoid muscle can be used for more than 1 intramuscular injection administered at different sites in the muscle
- For children (5-10 years), if more than 2 vaccines are injected in a single limb, the vastus lateralis muscle of the anterolateral thigh is the preferred site because of greater muscle mass



- Presumptive language: words conveying assumption of vaccine delivery
- <u>Announcements</u>: brief statements that assume parents/patients are ready to vaccinate

Both of the above have been shown to improve vaccination rates

- Visits where a pediatrician used presumptive language had HPV vaccine acceptance 73% of the time vs 22% of the time when presumptive language was not used
- Brief 1-hour training in using announcements increased HPV vaccine initiation by 5 percentage points over control in 11- and 12-year-old adolescents