Congressional Briefing:
Preventing HPV-Related Cancers Through Vaccination and Screening

January 24, 2024
Welcome

Alayna Effron
Ed.D, Msc., C.H.E.S
HealthyWomen
Opening Remarks

Congresswoman Kathy Castor (D-FL)
Congresswoman Julia Letlow (R-LA)
Congresswoman Kim Schrier, MD (D-WA)
Panelists

Tamika Felder
Chief Visionary
Cervivor, Inc.

Shobha S. Krishnan, MD, FAAFP
Founder and President
Global Initiative Against HPV
and Cervical Cancer
(GIAHC)
Member, Advocacy &
Campaign Committee,
International Papillomavirus
Society
Board Member, American
Medical Women’s
Association (2019-2023)

Jason Mendelsohn
SupermanHPV
Member, Head and
Neck Cancer Alliance
Board of Directors

Heather Brandt, PhD
Director, HPV Cancer
Prevention Program / Co-associate Director
for Outreach, St. Jude
Comprehensive Cancer
Center / Member,
Department of
Epidemiology and
Cancer Control, St. Jude
Children’s Research Hospital

Kathryn Kundrod, PhD, MPH
Senior Advisor for Cancer Moonshot
Policy Coordination,
White House Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Hello, I’m Tamika Felder

Founder & Chief Visionary

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25
DIAGNOSED WITH CERVICAL CANCER

cervivor
informed. empowered. alive.
THIS HAS BEEN MY journey

- Radical Hysterectomy
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation Therapy
- Loss of Fertility
- Secondary-Post Cancer Issues
Cervical Cancer WASN'T BEING TALKED ABOUT.
I didn't know where my cervix was.
I didn’t know it was preventable through routine screening and early vaccination.
MY WHY BECAME cervivor®
informed. empowered. alive.
That meant I had to share:

- What had happened to me
- How it made me feel
- How it impacted me
- What I wanted people to know
- And why it would help them

Cervivor informed. empowered. alive.
MY STORY HAS BEEN TOLD ACROSS THE WORLD
In 2024, an estimated 13,820 cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed in the US and about 4,360 women will die from the disease (ACS). Worldwide, cervical cancer is the fourth most frequent cancer in women with an estimated 604,000 new cases in 2020. Of the estimated 342,000 deaths from cervical cancer in 2020, about 90% of these occur in low- and middle-income countries (WHO).
Because we can eliminate cervical cancer.
"We scientists come back with statistics and numbers. While our statistics and facts may be true, they have little power in this arena. We walk into this firefight with a calculator. In the real world, statistics and data don’t hold power, except on pages of a medical journal. What matters is people and their lived experience. Having powerful stories cuts through to what matters."

-Dr. Noel Brewer

GILLINGS DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR IN PUBLIC HEALTH
UNC GILLINGS SCHOOL OF GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH
BY EMPOWERING OTHERS.
In Memoriam

AND

Remembering THOSE NO LONGER WITH US

cervivor
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#EndCervicalCancer
Congressional Briefing

Preventing HPV-Related Cancers Through Vaccination Screening

Shobha S. Krishnan, MD, FAAFP
Founder and President
Global Initiative Against HPV and Cervical Cancer (GIAHC)
Board Member, American Medical Women’s Association (2019-2023)
Member, Advocacy & Campaign Committee, International Papillomavirus Society

www.giahc.org
No Disclosures
**HPV 101**

**WHAT:** HPV is a virus—NOT HIV; common virus 80-90% of general population; equal opportunity virus; most cancers caused by types 16-18

**WHERE:** Around for centuries

**HOW:** Skin-to-skin and mucous membrane; non-sexual, sexual; dormant—virus can transmit without any symptoms

**WHO:** 75% of infections between 15-25 years (8 out of 10 Americans infected at any given time)

**WHEN:** If HPV infection persists (10%)—weakened immune system

**WHY:** HPV causes of six different types of cancers in all genders - over 90% are preventable today through vaccination, and cervical cancer is nearly 100% preventable through HPV vaccination, cervical screening and early treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer site</th>
<th>Average number of cancers per year in sites where HPV is often found (HPV-associated cancers)</th>
<th>Percentage probably caused by any HPV type</th>
<th>Estimated number probably caused by any HPV type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>11,869</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagina</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva</td>
<td>4,238</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anus</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharynx</td>
<td>20,805</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3,557</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17,248</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>46,711</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genital warts 350,000 100%
Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP)
Disparities in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality in the U.S.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Cervical Cancer
Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 people

Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women. ACOG Committee Opinion No. 729: importance of social determinants of health and cultural awareness in the delivery of reproductive health care. Obstet Gynecol 2018;131(1)
Achieving Equity Through Technology: Equal Access for All

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41591-022-00056-6
Self collection- NCI’s "Last Mile" Initiative
https://hollingscancercenter.musc.edu/outreach/mobile-health-unit

https://www.jmir.org/2023/1/e45132


https://www.jmir.org/2023/1/e45132
Our Global Commitment

- U.S. global health assistance programs have saved millions of lives from:
  - HIV/AIDS
  - Maternal child health
  - Women’s health
  - Reproductive health

- Survivors increasingly dying from cervical cancer—need to integrate services

- **Return on Investment** in LMICs:
  - $3.20 for $1.00 (women in workforce)
  - $26.00 for $1.00 (women’s improved health on families & society)

Thank you!
Jason T. Mendelsohn
aka: Superman HPV

BE STRONG!

IT'S ALL TEMPORARY!

REMEMBER YOUR WHY!

T: 407.782.5614
Jason@SupermanHPV.com
www.SupermanHPV.com
Is this what Michael Douglas had?
I Had Never Heard of HPV-Related Oropharyngeal Cancer

- 3 out of 4 adults by age 30 have HPV
- 62% of freshman in college
- Men between the ages of 40-60 are the most highly diagnosed - decades after being exposed
Who is Superman HPV? Where did I come from?
I made videos to my family saying goodbye.
The Hell of Treatment & Helping Others Survive it
Why Superman HPV?

My hero, my dad, he is Superman.
He is always strong.
He is always determined.
He is always neat.
He is always loving.
He is always family.
He is a survivor!!
SupermanHPV
Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn
I’m Here to Help!!!

Be Strong! | It’s All Temporary! | Remember Your Why!
Brief Overview of HPV Vaccination and HPV Cancers in the United States

Heather M. Brandt, PhD
Director, HPV Cancer Prevention Program
Co-associate Director, Community Outreach and Engagement
Full Member, Epidemiology and Cancer Control
heather.brandt@stjude.org
HPV causes a significant health burden in the U.S.

- Cervical carcinoma
- Oropharyngeal
- Vulvar cancer
- Anal and rectal cancer
- Penile cancer
- Vaginal cancer
- Precancers of the cervix
- Genital warts
- Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP)

Good news! We have a vaccine that is safe, effective, and long-lasting to prevent HPV diseases.
Rate of New HPV-associated Cancers by State
All HPV-associated Cancers, Male and Female, United States, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected States</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Incidence rates are per 100,000


stjude.org/hpv · #EndHPVcancers
Almost 40,000 people in the U.S. are diagnosed with an HPV cancer.

Oropharyngeal cancers are the most common type of HPV cancer.

Nearly 200,000 people with a cervix will be diagnosed with pre-cancers of the cervix.

HPV vaccination is for everyone – because everyone may be affected by HPV.

HPV vaccination prevents 90% of HPV cancers.
HPV Vaccination Recommendations

Notes: CDC ACIP recommendations are current as of today's presentation. Three doses are recommended for immunocompromised people (including those with HIV infection) aged 9 through 26 years. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hpv/hcp/recommendations.html

ON-TIME

AGE: 9–12 years
2 DOSES
Each dose 6–12 months apart

LATE

AGE: 13–14 years
2 DOSES
Each dose 6–12 months apart

LATE: EXTRA DOSE

AGE: 15–26 years
3 DOSES
Second dose 1–2 months after first; Third dose 6 months after first dose

CONSULT

AGE: 27–45 years
3 DOSES
Talk with health care provider about HPV vaccination

stjude.org/hpv ∙ #EndHPVcancers
Estimated vaccination coverage among adolescents aged 13-17 years by year: NIS-Teen, United States, 2008-2022

HPV vaccination lags other routinely recommended vaccinations for children of the same ages.

Abbreviations: Tdap = tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine; MenACWY = quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine; HPV = human papillomavirus; ACIP = Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Data source: NIS-Teen data, 2008-2022
Estimated Vaccination Coverage with ≥1 HPV Vaccine, NIS-Teen, 2022

National Coverage: 76.0%
Range: 94.6% (RI) to 61% (MS)
National Coverage: 62.6%
Range: 85.2% (RI) to 38.5% (MS)
HPV Vaccination Prevents Cancer-causing Infections and Precancers

HPV infections targeted by vaccine have decreased since vaccination was introduced

AMONG TEEN GIRLS: 88%
AMONG YOUNG WOMEN: 81%

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS should recommend HPV vaccination for all patients at ages 9-12.

HPV can cause some cancers in women and men. HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.

HPV Vaccination Prevents Cancer

Interpretation: We observed a substantial reduction in cervical cancer and incidence of CIN3 in young women after the introduction of the HPV immunization programme in England, especially in individuals who were offered the vaccine at age 12-13 years. The HPV immunization programme has successfully almost eliminated cervical cancer in women born since Sept 1, 1995.

87% relative reduction in cervical cancer rates and 97% risk reduction for CIN3 if vaccinated at ages 12-13
HPV is very common.

Almost everyone has an HPV infection in their lifetime.

We do not yet know in whom having HPV, specifically a type of high-risk HPV, will lead to pre-cancers or cancer.

This is why on-time HPV vaccination is so important. We can prevent 90% of HPV cancers through on-time HPV vaccination.
Policy Opportunities to Eliminate HPV Cancers
• **Recommendation 1**: Leverage meningococcal conjugate vaccination as a model for HPV vaccination education and recommendations

• **Recommendation 2**: Expand health care provider and practice staff education and training related to HPV vaccination and strengthen HPV vaccination recommendations for parents and caregivers

• **Recommendation 3**: Improve efforts to recruit and enroll various types of health care providers in the federal Vaccines for Children (VFC) program

• **Recommendation 4**: Expand the resources available to improve HPV vaccination data collection and reporting through state immunization information systems (IISs)

• **Recommendation 5**: Engage in efforts to preserve and expand eligibility for Medicaid
Preserve and Expand Eligibility for Medicaid

**CHALLENGE:**
Medicaid income eligibility for children varies by age in all 50 states and D.C., with some states having much lower eligibility limits than others. Thirty-two states have eligibility levels for the state’s Medicaid program that are below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

**OPPORTUNITY:**
Increasing access to health insurance coverage through expanded Medicaid income eligibility in these 32 states could address coverage limitations and improve cancer prevention, generating approximately $9 million in savings due to increased HPV vaccination series completion and reduced incidence of HPV cancers.

$9M
in savings due to increased HPV vaccination series completion and reduced incidence of HPV cancers.
New report addresses policy opportunities to improve HPV vaccination coverage in the Southeastern U.S. due to low HPV vaccination coverage and high rates of HPV cancers.
Thank you!
Questions?
Please type questions in the Q&A box
Call to Action

Everyone plays a role in preventing HPV cancers.

- Get vaccinated against HPV if you are in the eligible age range.
- Have children vaccinated if they are eligible.
- Encourage others to get vaccinated.
- Share the facts:
  - HPV can cause deadly cancers.
  - HPV vaccination prevents six types of cancer.
  - HPV vaccination is safe, it works, and it gives long-lasting protection.
healthywomen
healthywomen.org