



Adolescent HPV Vaccination

Community Research: Process and Results

Meggan McCann, Project Coordinator, AICAF

AICAF Story

The American Indian Cancer Foundation (AICAF) was founded in 2009 and became operational in 2011.

A registered 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, AICAF was established to address tremendous cancer inequities faced by American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

AICAF is led by American Indians, with an array of expertise and experience serving the health needs of our people.



Our Vision



Our vision is a world where cancer is no longer a leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Through hard work, culturally appropriate community-based programs, and policy change that affords Native people access to the best prevention and treatment strategies, we see a day where American Indian communities are free from the burdens of cancer.



Current Projects



- Healthy Native Foods
- Community Conversations on Tribal Health Equity
- Clinical Systems Improvement for Tobacco and Cancer Screening
- Community Health Worker & Colorectal Cancer Screening Navigator
- Evaluation Support for Tribal Cancer Projects
- **Immunizations for Cancer Prevention**
- Pink Shawls Breast Cancer Education
- Native Cancer Survivor Support
- Powwow for Hope



HPV background

HPV is a common infection most people come in contact with sometime in life

HPV causes many types of cancer

- Cervical
- Anal
- Penile
- Vulgar
- Vaginal
- Some throat cancers (oropharynx)



HPV and cancer

What percentage of lung cancer is caused by smoking?

80%-90%



HPV and cancer

What percentage of cervical cancer is caused by HPV?

99.9%



HPV cancer and American Indians

American Indians face significant disparities for HPV cancers

Varies by region

- Northern Plains American Indians are 4x more likely to get and die from cervical cancer
- American Indians in Minnesota 2x more likely to get throat cancers, the most common HPV cancer for men



The HPV vaccine

A vaccine is available that can protect against the types of HPV that cause 70% of these cancers

BUT, vaccination rates are low



Vaccination rates

General population

Girls: **53.8%** first dose, 33.4% three doses

Boys: **20.8%**, 6.8% respectively

American Indians

Girls: **67.7%** first dose

Boys: **24.9%** first dose



Research process: Planning

Prevent Cancer Foundation grant with Minnesota Cancer Alliance

Met with CDC, IHS, Fond du Lac in formative stages

Recruited a graduate student to maximize resources

Determined target audience

- Parents or guardians of American Indian adolescents ages 7-12

Focus Groups

- Goal: 6 focus groups with at least 36 participants
- Locations: St. Paul and Minneapolis



Research process: Recruitment

Designed recruitment strategy

Recruited via:

- Local organizations and community centers that serve American Indian families
 - Posted flyers
 - Utilized personal contacts
 - Organizations distributed flyers
- Mass communications
 - Facebook (2,381 likes), Twitter (723 followers), Indian listserve (1,008 subscribers)
- Tabled at community events (Little Earth)

Screened potential participants via phone



Participants

39 total participants
7 focus groups (range: 3-10 per group)

Participant demographics:

- Split evenly between parents of boys and girls
- Urban
- 82% were parents
- Female (95%)



Survey: Attitudes and Beliefs

I understand what HPV is.

- 61% Agree

I understand what the HPV vaccine is.

- 49% Agree

I have enough information to decide whether to vaccinate my child.

- 34% Agree



Survey: Attitudes and Beliefs

The HPV vaccine prevents cancer.

- 65% Agree
- 35% Disagree (0% Strongly disagree)

The HPV vaccine will help my child stay healthy.

- 65% Agree
- 35% Disagree (0% Strongly disagree)

The HPV vaccine could be bad for my child's health.

- 29% Agree (0% Strongly agree)
- 71% Disagree



Survey

Where do you take this child to the doctor?

- 51% Other clinic (Not American Indian specific)
- 28% Indian Health Board
- 21% Native American Community Clinic
- 3% Emergency room

Where have you heard about the HPV vaccine?

- 18% Never heard of the HPV vaccine
- 41% Doctor
- 28% Clinic/hospital poster brochure
- 18% On the Internet
- 15% Friends
- 15% On the TV/radio/newspaper
- 10% Family
- 8% Child's school



Research process: Focus group questions



Goals:

1. What are the knowledge gaps about the HPV vaccination, and what are the best ways the address these gaps?
2. What are attitudes and beliefs towards the HPV vaccination?
3. What other barriers are preventing parents from vaccinating their children for HPV?
4. How can educational materials be improved for American Indians?



Focus group questions

What questions would you ask?



Focus group questions

1. Tell us your first name and one thing your child does that makes you smile.
2. What is a healthy child to you?
3. Who influences parents' decisions whether to vaccinate their children when they are in the age range of 9-12?
4. Before today's group, what have you heard people in the Indian community say about the HPV vaccine?
5. What might stop people in your community from getting the HPV vaccine for their children?
6. Reactions to current HPV educational flyers
 - o What are your reactions to this image?
 - o What do you think of the message?
 - o What do you think of the image itself?
 - o Who would this speak to?
7. If you had to pick your favorite, which one would you choose, and why?
8. How could these messages be improved for American Indian communities?
9. What would be the best way to reach American Indian parents with these messages?
10. What would be the best way to reach your children?
11. If you were encouraging a friend or relative to get the HPV vaccination for their child, what would you say?
12. What do you still want to know about the HPV vaccine?



The HPV Vaccine

What Parents of Preteens and Teens Need to Know



What is HPV?

HPV (human papillomavirus) is a virus that is spread through sexual contact. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause cervical cancer in women. Each year about 12,000 women in the U.S. get cervical cancer and about 4,000 women die from it.

Other types of HPV can cause genital warts and anal cancer in both females and males. HPV is so common that most adults get it at some point in their lives. Most never know they have it. HPV is most common in young people in their late teens and early 20s.

What is HPV vaccine?

Two HPV vaccines are available to protect against HPV types that cause most cervical cancer – Cervarix and Gardasil. One HPV vaccine (Gardasil) also protects against HPV types that cause most genital warts and the HPV types that cause cancers of the vulva, vagina, and anus.

Who should get HPV vaccine?

Doctors recommend this vaccine for 11 and 12 year old girls. Girls and young women ages 13 through 26 should also get the vaccine if they have not started or finished the vaccine series.

One of the HPV vaccines (Gardasil) is also licensed, safe, and effective for males ages 9 through 26 years. Boys and young men may choose to get this vaccine to prevent genital warts and anal cancer.

Why is HPV vaccine recommended for 11 and 12 year olds?

For the HPV vaccine to work best, it is very important to get all 3 shots before first sexual contact. This is important because the vaccine prevents HPV infection in females and males who have not yet been exposed to the HPV types covered by the vaccine. Someone can be infected with HPV the very first time they have sexual contact with another person. It is possible to get HPV even if sexual contact only happens one time.

Are HPV vaccines safe and effective?

Both HPV vaccines have been studied in thousands of people in the U.S. and around the world, and serious side effects are rare. The most common side effect is soreness in the area of the arm where the shot is given. When all 3 doses are received, HPV vaccine is very effective against the types of HPV that are included in the vaccine. No studies so far have shown whether or not 1 or 2 shots protect as well as getting 3 shots, so it is very important to get all 3 shots.

How much does the vaccine cost?

American Indian/Alaska Native children younger than 19 years of age can get shots for free through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program. All IHS, tribal and urban Indian health clinics offer shots through the VFC program. So do many private doctors. Check with your doctor or your local clinic.

For more information on vaccines, ask your child's healthcare provider or call **800-CDC-INFO** (800-232-4636) Website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens/






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



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You're not opening the door to sex.

You're closing the door to cancer.

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

Talk to your child's doctor about vaccinating your 11-12 year old against HPV.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens



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Now is the time to protect your pre-teen daughter from cervical cancer.



- ▶ Cervical cancer is caused by a common virus called the human papillomavirus (HPV).
- ▶ Each year in the U.S., about 12,000 women get cervical cancer and about 4,000 women die from it.
- ▶ The HPV vaccine can prevent cervical cancer.
- ▶ The vaccine is safe and very effective.
- ▶ Doctors recommend the HPV vaccine for all 11 and 12 year old girls. Ideally, girls should get this vaccine before their first sexual contact, when they could be exposed to HPV.
- ▶ Girls and young women ages 13 through 26 should also get the vaccine if they have not done so yet.
- ▶ Ask your doctor or local clinic about getting the vaccine for free through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program.

For more information on vaccines, ask your child's healthcare provider or call **800-CDC-INFO** (800-232-4636). Website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/preteen/aiian




HPV
also known as Human Papillomavirus

As parents, you do everything you can to protect your children's health now and for the future. Today, there is a strong weapon to prevent several types of cancer in our kids: the HPV vaccine.

HPV and Cancer

HPV is short for Human Papillomavirus, a common virus. In the United States each year, there are about 17,500 women and 9,300 men affected by HPV-related cancers. Many of these cancers could be prevented with vaccination. In both women and men, HPV can cause anal cancer and mouth/throat (oropharyngeal) cancer. It can also cause cancers of the cervix, vulva and vagina in women, and cancer of the penis in men.

For women, screening is available to detect most cases of cervical cancer with a Pap smear. Unfortunately, there is no routine screening for the other HPV-related cancers for women or men, and these cancers can cause pain, suffering, or even death. That is why a vaccine that prevents most of these types of cancers is so important.

More about HPV

HPV is a virus passed from one person to another during skin-to-skin sexual contact, including vaginal, oral, and anal sex. HPV is most common in people in their late teens and early 20s. Almost all sexually active people will get HPV at some time in their lives, though most will never even know it.

Most of the time, the body naturally fights off HPV, before HPV causes any health problems. But in some cases, the body does not fight off HPV and HPV can cause health problems, like cancer and genital warts. Genital warts are not a life-threatening disease, but they can cause emotional stress, and their treatment can be very uncomfortable. About 1 in 100 sexually active adults in the United States have genital warts at any given time.

Why does my child need this now?

HPV vaccines offer the best protection to girls and boys who receive all three vaccine doses and have time to develop an immune response before they begin sexual activity with another person. This is not to say that your preteen is ready to have sex. In fact, it's just the opposite—it's important to get your child protected before you or your child have to think about this issue. The immune response to this vaccine is better in preteens, and this could mean better protection for your child.

DISEASES and the VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM
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HPV vaccination is recommended for preteen girls and boys at age 11 or 12 years.

HPV vaccine is also recommended for girls ages 13 through 26 years and for boys ages 13 through 21 years, who have not yet been vaccinated. So if your son or daughter hasn't started or finished the HPV vaccine series—it's not too late! Talk to their doctor about getting it for them now.

Two vaccines—Cervarix and Gardasil—are available to prevent the HPV types that cause most cervical cancers and anal cancers. One of the HPV vaccines, Gardasil, also prevents vulvar and vaginal cancers in women and genital warts in both women and men. Only Gardasil has been tested and licensed for use in males. Both vaccines are given in a series of 3 shots over 6 months. The best way to remember to get your child all three shots is to make an appointment for the second and third shot before you leave the doctor's office after the first shot.

Is the HPV vaccine safe?

Yes. Both HPV vaccines were studied in tens of thousands of people around the world. More than 57 million doses have been distributed to date, and there have been no serious safety concerns. Vaccine safety continues to be monitored by CDC and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

These studies continue to show that HPV vaccines are safe.

The most common side effects reported are mild. They include: pain where the shot was given (usually the arm), fever, dizziness, and nausea.



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You may have heard that some kids faint when they get vaccinated. Fainting is common with preteens and teens for many medical procedures, not just the HPV shot. Be sure that your child eats something before going to get the vaccine. It's a good idea to have your child sit or lay down while getting any vaccine, and for 15 minutes afterward, to prevent fainting and any injuries that could happen from fainting.

The HPV vaccine can safely be given at the same time as the other recommended vaccines, including the Tdap, meningococcal, and influenza vaccines. Learn more about all of the recommended preteen vaccines at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

Help paying for vaccines

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 19 years and younger who are under-insured, not insured, Medicaid-eligible, or American Indian/Alaska Native.

Learn more about the VFC program at www.cdc.gov/Features/VFCprogram/

Whether you have insurance, or your child is VFC-eligible, some doctors' offices may also charge a fee to give the vaccines. ¹⁰

Jacquelyn's story: "I was healthy—and got cervical cancer."

When I was in my late 20's and early 30's, in the years before my daughter was born, I had some abnormal Pap smears and had to have further testing. I was told I had the kind of HPV that can cause cancer and mild dysplasia.

For three more years, I had normal tests. But when I got my first Pap test after my son was born, they told me I needed a biopsy. The results came back as cancer, and my doctor sent me to an oncologist. Fortunately, the cancer was at an early stage. My lymph nodes were clear, and I didn't need radiation. But I did need to have a total hysterectomy.

My husband and I have been together for 15 years, and we were planning to have more children. We are so grateful for our two wonderful children, but we were hoping for more—which is not going to happen now.



The bottom line is they caught the cancer early, but the complications continue to impact my life and my family. For the next few years, I have to get pelvic exams and Pap smears every few months. The doctors measure tumor markers, and I have to have regular x-rays and ultrasounds, just in case. I have so many medical appointments that are taking time away from my family, my friends, and my job.

Worse, every time the phone rings, and I know it's my oncologist calling, I hold my breath until I get the results. I'm hopeful I can live a full and healthy life, but cancer is always in the back of my mind.

In a short period of time, I went from being healthy and planning more children to all of a sudden having a radical hysterectomy and trying to make sure I don't have cancer again. It's kind of overwhelming. And I am one of the lucky ones!

Ultimately I need to make sure I'm healthy and there for my children. I want to be around to see their children grow up.

I will do everything to keep my son and daughter from going through this. I will get them both the HPV vaccine as soon as they turn 11. I tell everyone—my friends, my family—to get their children the HPV vaccine series to protect them from this kind of cancer. ¹¹

What about boys?

One HPV vaccine—Gardasil—is for boys too! This vaccine can help prevent boys from getting infected with the types of HPV that can cause cancers of the mouth/throat, penis and anus. The vaccine can also help prevent genital warts. HPV vaccination of males is also likely to benefit females by reducing the spread of HPV viruses.

Learn more about HPV and HPV vaccine at www.cdc.gov/hpv

For more information about the vaccines recommended for preteens and teens:

800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens>

4/27/2014



Research processes: Analysis

Extremely time consuming!

- Transcription
- Multiple rounds of coding
- Frequency charts



Research processes: Analysis

P7: Personally, I don't understand with like flu shots, because every time I've gotten one I've gotten really sick, and my youngest son daniel, he would get it and he would get sick. Or he didn't get sick or something.

P6: I asked about that too, I asked why they get sick after the flu shot, and they said that it's because they give you the flu.

P8: Yeah, but it's like sleeping

P6: But just a small amount

P1: Yeah I got sick last time I had it, when I got pregnant with my 7-year-old, and I was sick for like 2 months, and you can't take Nyquill or anything when you're pregnant, so I haven't had flu shots since.

P7: I just don't understand why you get so terribly sick, cause I got really sick

P8: They say some people get sick, some people don't.

P2: I've never gotten sick

P8: I get mine every year, and I've never been sick

P7: And I'm vaccinated too. So I don't know. That's why I wanted to come to this class to learn, because there's so much I don't know about vaccinations, even though I've always had my kids vaccinated, but there's some things I didn't let them get...Like the flu shots and stuff like that



Research processes: Analysis

P2: The girl's expression. She's kind of just like (makes face similar to the girl)...maybe? She should be smiling, happy that she got it, healthy...but she's just like (makes face) possibly...like she's just looking at the ceiling like "possibly..."

P7: To be honest, I don't think a lot of 11-12 year olds would be sitting there thinking about it. It looks like a question she's contemplating, but in all reality no kid that age is going to really contemplate about a vaccine. Unless the shot comes! Then they're not going to want it .

P6: Really, if you think about it, it should be like a parent with maybe a boy and a girl or something, and the parent should be thinking about it (P2: yeah)

P2: That's a good one! (all laugh)

P?: Way to go (laughs)

P7: High five! (laughs)

P6: High five

P7: Little t-rex arms (all laughing)

P2: I like her eyes though, super green. Who did her eyebrows, sorry

P7: I wasn't going to go there..but it has to be a little Native girl, with green eyes? (laughs)



f_x	A	B	C
15	45	Fear of infectious disease	general
16	23	Fear of infectious disease	Historical context
17	68		
18	33	Cancer is a severe disease (personal and community)	
19			
20	35	Safety concerns	general
21	101	Safety concerns	sick from vaccines/side effects
22	30	Safety concerns	Lack of knowledge (time on market, contents)
23	23	Safety concerns	need to weigh pros and cons
24	189		
25			
26	127	Need more knowledge/awareness	general
27	21	Need more knowledge/awareness	Do you need to be sexually active to get the vaccine?
28	63	Need more knowledge/awareness	Is it for boys and girls?
29	76	Need more knowledge/awareness	What's the right age to get the vaccine?
30	57	Need more knowledge/awareness	What cancers does it cover?
31	57	Need more knowledge/awareness	What's the relationship between warts/HPV and cancer?
32	20	Need more knowledge/awareness	How do you get HPV?
33	23	Need more knowledge/awareness	Does it actually prevent cancer?
34	11	Need more knowledge/awareness	Is it necessary?
35	455		
36	15	Mistrust	Lack of trust in government
37	33	Mistrust	History of experimentation on Natives/targeting Natives
38	45	Mistrust	Lack of trust in doctors



f_x	A	B
1	8/14 page 13	Sometimes I'm more scared of the vaccine itself than the prevention.
2	8/21 page 2	You can't just trust that doctors are making the right decision for your children, because they're your children
3	6/26 page 8	Some [people] I know don't get [vaccines] for their babies, then someone like me will come around and say "you need to get vaccinated" but I won't be able to help anyone out about HPV if no one knows... if no one is aware of it.
4	6/26 page 9	Get it at health fairs and just to put it out there and make [HPV] more of a part of the household vaccine names, instead of making that one stand out from the rest.
5	6/26 page 9	Don't separate it out...[The HPV vaccine] is kind of on its own when it comes to vaccines the way it sounds. I mean we all know about the other vaccines, maybe not even a lot but it's something so common in our community that it's just something that you do, and then here's this other vaccine that's kind of off to the side and everyone's kind of like "oh ok, it's not part of this group."
6	6/26 page 15	It's opening another door...other than to talk about cancer
7	6/26 page 16	if my 10-year-old saw this, he would probably just be like...it would shut him down. Just because I know all kids age different and mature different. My son's very mature for his age, but right now sex is just not the thing for him. Maybe cancer, because his grandma has cancer. Cancer might catch his eye, but sex he might be like " [P2: I don't need that] I don't want to talk about it. I don't want to see it. Leave me alone. But now he might be like "oh, grandma has cancer so..."
8	6/26 page 17	I just think for that age group it's hard, if you want to really talk to your kid about something like this...just thinking about my own son would say " i don't want to know about that. I'm not even ready. That's not for me right now"
9	6/26 page 17	if you want to talk to your kid about some kind of prevention, I don't think that would be the way to start it off...with sex.
10	6/30 page 7	You know...if there were a vaccine against cancer, would you get it for your kids? Yeah! Just like we get it for polio, or measles
11	6/30 page 7	What does sex have to do with cancer?
12	6/30 page 13	But as far as this (the HPV vaccine), if there weren't [side effects], then yeah, I would definitely recommend it. I would push it all the way, because cancer, like diabetes, is big in Native communities.
13	7/17 page 2	I'm leary of vaccines, you know? I just...I like to know what's in them. Where do they come from? I like to know everything about them before I give my child a vaccine, unless it's like an absolute necessary thing.
14	7/17 page 2	it's really hard because I do have family members who are leary about vaccination...because you're talking about the American Indian community where there has been a lot of mistrust with our government providing us with things that probably weren't ideal for our population, and so I've seen a lot of Indian people who are leary about vaccinations in general.
15	7/17 page 3	If there's a chance your son can get cancer and you can prevent it...that was my thought...I'm saving his life before he knows it



Research processes: Analysis

Important to involve American Indians at all stages of the research process, including analysis.

Example:

P2: Yeah I think the Indian communities, pretty much everybody gets vaccinated because all these other races are coming in and they're not vaccinated (P?: mmhmm) and they're spreading it around.



Research processes: Analysis

P4: I think now, with the influx of so many people coming from other countries that are not vaccinated for some of the diseases that WE have kind of not re-eradicated in the country. Like polio, there's a big influx of that, TB, that sort of thing. I think the vaccines protect us and our immune systems and help protect our kids because in schools kids are exposed to much more than we are, and they're in close quarters. And they're exposed to all kinds of other kids from other cultures and other countries, so I think it's important, for me anyways it's really important that he has the vaccines. I mean, there's pros and cons to everything, and the side effects...I think some kids, they say they've had hearing loss or whatever from the vaccines, but I think a lot of, in general that hasn't been that many ..I mean, they had a polio vaccine when I was little and we got all of our shots at school. That's how far back I go.

I'm not going to tell you how old I am, but I'm up there. And at that time I had some classmates who had contracted polio so they couldn't get the vaccine because they had already had contracted the polio virus, but when they found out there were some kids who weren't vaccinated, they quickly rushed us in and vaccinated us. You know, and I think that that helped, it kind of eradicated a lot of it. Very seldom do you see people that have had polio at one time in their life, whereas when I was younger you used to see a lot.



Findings

Need more knowledge and awareness

- Need more info on safety, info specific to American Indians, trusted source

Influences to vaccinate

- Community, normative/required, parent's decision, doctors
 - Peer-to-peer, policies, targeted messaging to parents

Messaging

- Needs more boys!
- Focus on cancer (and not just cervical)
- Use American Indian-specific data and images
- Outreach at community events
- Facebook and other social media
- Educational materials



Findings

Safety concerns

- Need to weigh the "pros and cons"

Mistrust

- Doctors, government, experimentation

Fear of infectious disease

- Historical context

Cancer is a severe disease

- Personal and community



Findings: Design and outreach

- People who are easily identifiable as American Indian
 - braids, long dark hair, beaded earrings, moccasins
- People in regalia, at powwows
- People from local community
- American Indian symbols and objects
 - four colors, medicine wheel, dream catcher, border, tipi, Ojibwe floral design, feathers, drums
- Words from American Indian languages (Anishinaabe, Dakota, Lakota)



Findings: Differentials

Mistrust

Sex is the wrong message

Convenience, cost not significant barriers

Need for reliable messages



Resource Development

AICAF team:

- Design manager
- Researchers
- Media

Resource needs:

- HPV brochure
- HPV poster/flyer
- Social media posts
- Fact sheet on HPV and HPV immunization
- Newspaper article for tribal papers announcing the need for HPV education and availability of materials



HPV Cancer Prevention

A parent's guide to the HPV vaccine for your 11-12 year old child

The American Indian Cancer Foundation asked parents what they needed to know about the HPV vaccine. We listened, and want to give parents accurate information to help them make the best choice for your child.

Why does my child need the HPV vaccine? Is it necessary?

Cancer is the second-leading cause of death for American Indians. By getting the HPV vaccine for your child, you can protect them from HPV cancers, which include cervical, anal, penile, vaginal, and some throat cancers.

What is the best age to get the vaccination?

The vaccine is designed to be most effective for children age 11-12. Children can start to get the vaccine at age 9. It's possible for children to get the vaccine after age 12, but it is not as effective. It takes a long time for cancer to develop. Getting the vaccine now, when it is most effective, will protect your children from cancers later in life.

What is HPV, and what does it have to do with cancer?

HPV is a common infection that can cause several types of cancers. HPV is passed from skin-to-skin, usually during sex. Almost all people will come into contact with HPV in their lives. It is important to get the vaccination before coming into contact with HPV, which can then develop into cancer.

Is it for boys and girls?

Yes. Both males and females can get HPV cancers. Men can get anal, penile, and throat cancers from HPV. Women can get cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers from HPV.

Is it safe?

Yes. There have been 57 million doses given of the HPV vaccine, with 0 serious safety concerns.

Does it actually prevent cancer?

Yes. The vaccine prevents the types of HPV that cause 70% of these cancers.

How can I get the vaccine?

Talk to your doctor about the HPV vaccine, even if they don't bring it up. The vaccine is free for all American Indians through the Vaccines for Children program.



American Indian Cancer Foundation
www.aicaf.org





You can't protect them from everything, but you can protect them from HPV cancers.

Talk to your doctor today about protecting your American Indian preteen sons and daughters from cancer later in life with the HPV Vaccine.

 American Indian Cancer Foundation.

 American Indian Cancer Foundation.

Research process: Dissemination

Dissemination

- Focus group findings
 - National conferences: NIHB, Prevent Cancer Foundation
 - Publishing a paper
- Educational materials
 - Broad dissemination
 - Tribal health systems
 - Partners across the US
 - Native Health News Alliance
 - Looking for new partners, funding for best dissemination



Thank you!

www.AmericanIndianCancer.org

