



# HPV Vaccine in Primary Care in NWL

Primary Care role in increasing uptake of HPV vaccine and supporting school's programme



## Who is eligible for the HPV vaccine and where to get it

|          | Eligible population   | Where to get the vaccine   |
|----------|---|--|
| Cohort 1 | Children aged 12 to 13 (school year 8)  | <ul> <li>Secondary school (or<br/>community clinics for those<br/>not in school).</li> </ul>   |
| Cohort 2 | Girls aged 14 up to their 25 <sup>th</sup> birthday<br>and boys born on or after 1 September<br>2006 up to their 25 <sup>th</sup> birthday who<br>missed having the vaccine at school | <ul> <li>At school via the NWL schools provider – Vaccination UK up to the age of 18/19.</li> <li>Community clinic or GP practice.</li> <li>Some sexual health clinics will now opportunistically vaccinate the up to 25 cohort (non GBMSM)*.</li> </ul> |
| Cohort 3 | Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) and other at risk individuals (up to 46th birthday) not previously vaccinated   | Sexual health clinic or HIV clinic   |



## Role of Primary Care in increasing uptake of the HPV Vaccine in NWL

- Both school immunisation teams and primary care teams have an important role in offering HPV vaccination to potentially eligible people
- The HPV vaccine programme is primarily delivered by the School Age Immunisation Services (SAIS), which in NWL is Vaccination UK. Vaccines are normally given in the summer term at school.
- However some young people miss their immunisation in school and may not be
  proactively offered HPV vaccination after leaving full-time school, but primary care has
  a role in providing vaccination for people up to the age of 25 who didn't receive their
  vaccination as part of the schools programme perhaps due to COVID or not being there
  on the day of vaccinations
- A role in vaccinating people who may have moved to the UK at the end of school or after school, including for university (up to the age of 25)
- A role in making patients aware they can be vaccinated at school until the age of 18 through Vaccination UK either at school or at a <u>community catch-up clinic</u>.

Vaccination UK newsletter

Adobe

<u>HPV-Best-Practice-Guidance-Infographic-Module-4-for-HCPs.-JAN-2025.pdf</u>



## What is the ask of primary care in providing the HPV vaccine?

General practices are commissioned by NHS England to provide catch-up HPV vaccination to 14- to 25-year-olds, where the individual was eligible under the routine school adolescent programme but missed vaccination

| Vaccination and Immunisation Programme   | Age<br>eligibility  | Type of offer                 |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Practices are required to provide HPV vaccinations to those (eligibility for boys include males born on or after 1 September 2006) who have attained the age of 14 years but who have not attained the age of 25 years who have missed vaccination under the school's programme. An item of service fee will only be applicable for those vaccinations administered by the practice. | 1 dose –<br>Aged 14 until<br>attain the<br>age of 25<br>years | Opportunistic or if requested |
| Individuals who are immunocompromised must receive HPV as outlined in column 2.  | A 3-dose<br>schedule of<br>HPV is<br>required                 | Opportunistic or if requested |

For each vaccination dose delivered, a £10.06 item of service fee is payable under the General Medical Service Contract. For more information click here

NHS England » General practice vaccination and immunisation services: standards and core contractual requirements



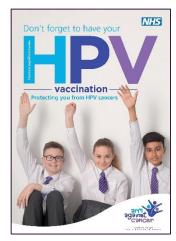
## **HPV Vaccine Information materials**

## Health professionals

- Green Book HPV chapter 18a
- Patient Group Direction (PGD)
- factsheet
- consent form

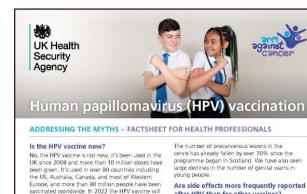
## Parents and young people

- posters
- leaflet
- record card
- digital resources









Are many parents refusing the vaccine?

No. Nearly 90% of parents choose to accept the

HPV vaccine for their children. Most women aged

15 to 24 years in England have now been given

Should the vaccine be given to young

vaccinated is between 12 and 14 years.

Will safe sex protect young people

No. HPV can spread by skin to skin contact.

How do we know that the HPV

that can cause cancer (types 16 and 18).

with the implementation of Gardasil® 9.

In England, we have already seen a significant

decrease in infections with the 2 main HPV types

We have also shown declines - probably due to

cross-protection - in 3 other HPV types linked to

cancer (types 31, 33 and 45). We expect to see even

greater declines in these types (and types 52 and 58)

Condoms do not completely prevent the risk

No. Vaccination at a vounger age is more effective

at preventing HPV infection. So the best time to be

people at an older age?

from HPV?

vaccine works?

#### vaccinated worldwide. In 2022 the HPV vaccine will change from Gardasil to Gardasil 9 and this HPV vaccine is already given in several other countries. No. To date, the number of reports to the

No. 10 date, the number of reports to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) of suspected side effects for HPV vaccines is not unusual. The overwhelming majority relate to mild conditions commonly seen when you vaccinate teenagers (for example injection site reactions such as redenses, pain, swelling, headache, nausea, fatigue; immediate faints due to needle phobia).

#### Do the American Academy of Pediatrics

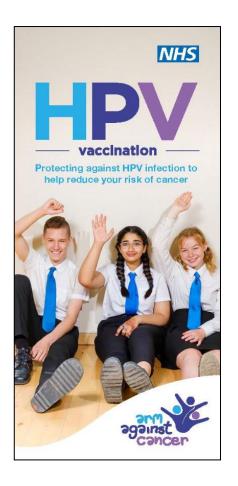
(AAP) advise against HPV vaccine?

No. The AAP is an organisation of around
50,000 US doctors who fully support the
HPV programme.

The American College of Pediatrics is an organisation of around 500 religious doctors who broke away from AAP over the issue of gay adoption.

They believe that pre-marital abstinence is most effective. But, they still favour offering HPV vaccination because of potential risk beyond an individual's control (including sexual assault and the infection of one's future soouse).

The UK programme has already contributed to preventing future deaths from cervical cancer. We expect it to eventually prevent hundreds of cancer deaths every year.



Leaflets available to download and order at: Healthpublications.gov.uk