

ASSESSMENT OF HPV VACCINATION STATUS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA: A ROADMAP FOR INFORMING FUTURE POLICY DECISION MAKING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the most commonly transmitted sexual transmitted disease with over 14 million infections in 2008. Certain virus types have been identified in up to 70% of cases of cervical, anal, oral, and penile cancers. Despite being preventative against numerous cancers and being recommended for patients nine years of age and older by the CDC, vaccination against HPV remains low. Rates are low both nationally (F=39.7%, M=21.6%) and within Nebraska (F=43.3%, M=23.8%). Prior studies have examined the factors affecting HPV vaccination. Yet, less has been examined in terms of patient factors, especially in the Omaha area. The goal of this project is to identify the HPV vaccination coverage of 9-18 years old female and males at Creighton Children's Physician Clinic before and after intervention.

Method: After IRB approval we assessed the base line vaccination of males and females followed by education, and outreach for both healthcare staff and patients of the clinic. These strategies included presentation of data to staff, team discussions, and allocation of images for use in patient rooms. Furthermore, Immunization status of male and female patients, aged 9-18 years old along with race, insurance coverage, and zip code of patients were collected in September 2015. Reminder mailings for vaccination to patients aged 9-12 years were sent. Follow up HPV vaccination data collection in April 2016 to assess the relative effectiveness of these intervention is in progress. **Results:** Results were analyzed by completeness (all 3 doses received) and compliance, defined as receiving at least one dose and being on track to receive vaccination doses according to CDC schedule (doses at 0, 1-2 months, 6 months). There were N=3393 subjects at the baseline, of which N=1582 were 13-18 years old. Initial results amongst patients of ages 13-18 years old at Creighton CP clinic showed that: females (N=743, 58% fully vaccinated, 59.2% compliant) were significantly ($p < 0.05$) more likely (RR=1.23) to be compliant with HPV vaccinations than males (N=839, 46.5% fully vaccinated, 48.1% compliant); patients insured publically by Medicaid (N=1043, 58.3% compliant) were significantly ($p < 0.05$) more likely (RR=1.33) to be vaccinated than patients insured privately (N=532, 43.6% compliant). Compliance is defined as receiving at least the one dose and being on schedule to receive the subsequent dose. For patients aged 9-12 years old, male (N=676) vaccination rate was 1.5%, and 12% had received 1 or more doses of the required 3. Females 9-12 years old (N=714), vaccination rate was 3.5% and 15.5% had received 1 or more doses of the required 3. Results regarding zip codes and effectiveness of intervention are in progress at this time. **Conclusion:** Further efforts to improve vaccination of children and adolescents against HPV is required.

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