Understanding Current COVID-19 and HPV Vaccination Challenges

Grace W. Ryan, PhD, MPH



January 26, 2023

Conflicts of interest

I have no conflicts of interest to disclose



Learning objectives

- Describe similarities between HPV and COVID-19 vaccine challenges
- Discuss current issues related to HPV and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy
- Describe local efforts to address adolescent vaccine hesitancy

Goal

• Provide evidence-based approaches to tackling vaccine hesitancy in clinical practice



Background information: HPV and COVID-19 vaccines



Why now?

JANUARY IS CERVICAL HEALTH HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

Boston Doctors Explain 'Dramatic Uptick' in COVID Wastewater Levels as XBB Subvariant Spreads

Rising levels of COVID-19 in Massachusetts wastewater data comes on the heels of the holidays and as the new omicron subvariant XBB continues to spread across the region

By Mary Markos • Published January 3, 2023 • Updated on January 9, 2023 at 10:53 am

PREVENTING CHRONIC DISEASE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY

Challenges to Adolescent HPV Vaccination and Implementation of Evidence-Based Interventions to Promote Vaccine Uptake During the COVID-19 Pandemic: "HPV Is Probably Not at the Top of Our List"

<u>Print</u>

ORIGINAL RESEARCH — Volume 19 — March 31, 2022 [An] score 60

Grace Ryan, PhD, MPH^{1,2}; Paul A. Gilbert, PhD¹; Sato Ashida, PhD¹; Mary E. Charlton, PhD¹; Aaron Scherer, PhD³; Natoshia M. Askelson, PhD, MPH¹ (VIEW AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS)

Current rates: HPV vaccination¹

- HPV vaccination, up-to-date, Massachusetts, ages 13-17
 - 78% females
 - 72% males

6

- HPV vaccination, up-to-date, United States, ages 13-17
 - 64% females
 - 60% males
 - *NIS-Teen data, 2021

Current rates: COVID-19 vaccination, Massachusetts, January 11, 2023²

Age group	Fully vaccinated?	Received booster?
0-4	14%	
5-11	54%	32%
12-15	80%	45%
16-19	75%	55%

Current HPV + COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations

- HPV³
 - 2 doses for 9 to 14 year olds (0, 6-12 months)
 - 3 dose if series initiated at age 15 (0, 1-2, 6 months)
- COVID-19⁴
 - Primary series (4-8 weeks between doses) and bivalent booster (at least 8 weeks following completion of primary series)

Similarities between HPV and COVID-19 vaccinations in pediatric populations



Why talk about HPV and COVID-19 vaccines together?⁵

- Multi-dose adolescent vaccines with low rates for second and third doses
- Unable to rely on vaccine mandates
- Politicization of vaccines
- Strongly affected by mis- and dis-information on social media

Growing vaccine hesitancy fueled by social media

 Vaccine hesitancy=top 10 threats to global health

11

- "We're not just fighting an epidemic; we're fighting an infodemic."
- Concerns about HPV vaccine safety rising⁶

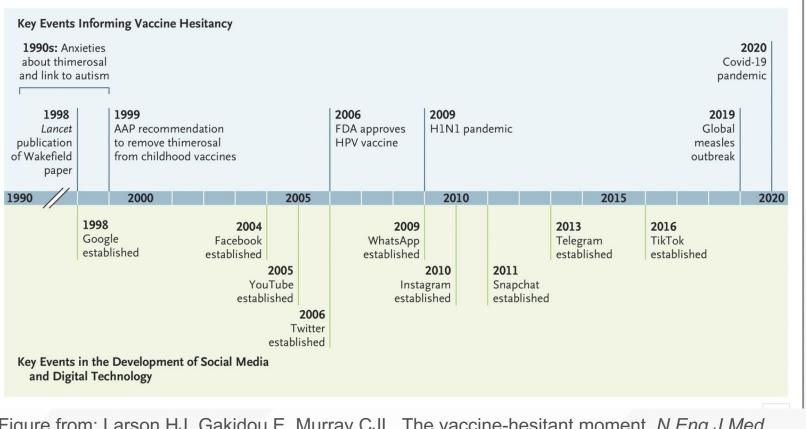


Figure from: Larson HJ, Gakidou E, Murray CJL. The vaccine-hesitant moment. *N Eng J Med.* 2022;387:58-65.⁷

Mis- and dis-information on social media

- Misinformation: false or inaccurate information
- **Disinformation**: deliberate and malicious



12

HPV vaccine "Death risk from this vaccine according to Merck's own studies is 37 times the risk of dying from cervical cancer."



childrenshealthdefense.org RFK, Jr.: Gardasil "The Science" Video and Other Facts This must-watch video details the many problems with the development and safety of Merck's third-highest grossing product, Gardasil. The video is full of ...

Local research and community efforts on pediatric HPV and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy



Survey of Massachusetts pediatricians about COVID-19 and HPV vaccination

- Recruited in partnership with MCAAP in Summer 2022
- Online survey about:
 - COVID-19 vaccination status for self and child
 - Current practices for COVID-19 vaccine delivery and COVID-19/HPV vaccine recommendation
 - Common reasons cited by parents hesitant about COVID-19 and HPV vaccination

Results: Demographics (n=109)

		N (%)
Primary place of practice	Pediatric outpatient	83 (76.1)
	Family/internal medicine	5 (4.6)
	Community Health Center	8 (7.3)
	Academic medical center	12 (11.0)
Credentials	MD	101 (92.7)
	DO	5 (4.6)
	PhD	1 (0.9)
	NP	1 (0.9)
Gender	Male	28 (25.7)
	Female	78 (71.6)
	Non-binary	2 (1.8)
Deee/Ethericity	Acier	20 (40 2)
Race/Ethnicity	Asian	20 (18.3)
	Black/African American	4 (3.7)
	White	86 (78.9)
	Hispanic	3 (2.8)
	White Hispanic	86 (78.9) 3 (2.8)

Massachusetts pediatricians got themselves and their children vaccinated as soon as possible

Personal vaccination behavior	Got vaccinated right away	106 (97.2)
	Waited, but are now vaccinated	2 (1.8)
For parents with children ages 5-11: vaccination status	Got child vaccinated as soon as possible	28 (96.5)
	Still waiting	1 (3.5)
For children ages 12 to 17: vaccination status	Got child vaccinated as soon as possible	23 (100.0)

HPV and COVID-19 vaccine practices

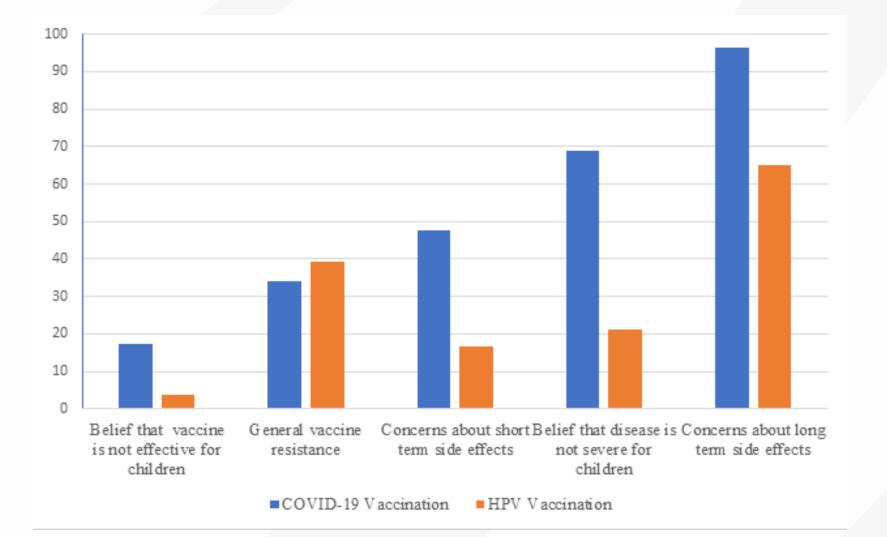
Survey item	Response option	N(%)
How often do you <i>recommend the COVID-19</i> vaccine to eligible pediatric patients?	Always	87 (79.8%)
How often do you <i>recommend the HPV vaccine</i> to eligible patients?	Always	99 (90.8%)
I am confident that I can respond to parental hesitancy about COVID-19 vaccination for children between ages 5 and 17.	Strongly agree	47 (43.1%)
I am confident that I can respond to parental hesitancy about HPV for children between ages 9 and 17	Strongly Agree	79 (72.4%)

HPV and COVID-19 recommendations

		Have a child between ages 5 and 17	Do not have a child between ages 5 and 17
		N(%)	N(%)
I am confident that I can respond to parental hesitancy about COVID-19 vaccination for children between ages 5 and 17.*	Strongly agree	13 (29.6)	34 (54.0)
I am confident that I can respond to parental hesitancy about HPV for children between ages 9 and 17.*	Strongly Agree	26 (59.1)	53 (82.8)

* Statistically significant difference, p<.05

Results: Similarities in reasons for resistance



Implications: Where to focus time in clinic visits on vaccine hesitancy?

Long-term side effects and overall vaccine confidence

- Share local data
 - Almost 100% of pediatricians got themselves and their children vaccinated against COVID-19

Clinic-level intervention: COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy



Example from Massachusetts: CONFIDENCE Intervention

- Low touch, multicomponent intervention to support pediatric practices with COVID-19 vaccination uptake
 - Integrates: Strong recommendation, sharing personal stories, and motivational interviewing
- Small pilot test in Spring 2022

CONFIDENCE: Counseling Algorithm

CONFIDENCE:

Clinicians For Effective COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations for Youth and Adolescents



RECOMMEND

Start by strongly recommending the vaccine at every encounter with parents of pediatric and adolescent patients.

SHARE

Share your personal vaccine story in your conversation with parents.

ASSESS

Assess whether the parent is hesitant or resistant using an open-ended question.

 There are different strategies for talking with hesitant versus resistant parents.

 EMPATHIZE WITH HESITANT PARENTS

 OR
 EXPLORE REASONS FOR RESISTANCE

 Focus on empathetic language and
 Listen to what the parent has to say

Focus on empathetic language and listening to their concerns. Use open-ended questions to explore motivations and ask before sharing information. Listen to what the parent has to say and re-state their concerns without criticism. Ask before sharing information and plan to revisit the topic at another appointment.

HONOR PARENT'S AUTONOMY

PERSISTENCE IS CRITICAL: DISCUSS VACCINATION AT EVERY VISIT





CONFIDENCE: Poster Campaign



Get the COVID-19 Vaccine Here!

offers COVID-19 vaccinations to all our eligible patients and family members at every visit. We also recommend getting a yearly influenza vaccine!

Where can you find us?

Clinic Hours & Contact

ALL vaccines are

Monday - Friday: 8 am - 5 pm

I got my children vaccinated to keep them safe at school, visit my mom, and to protect my entire family! One of my children was in the COVID-19 vaccine trial when he was 17. My oldest was 2 months old when he was in the trial for the pneumococcal vaccine. I wanted him to get as much protection as possible.





COVID-19 resources



774-442-2853

administered by medical professionals





continue to happen.



offers COVID-19 vaccinations to all our eligible patients and family members at every visit. We also recommend getting a yearly influenza vaccine!

The

774-442-2853

ALL vaccines are administered by nedical professionals

It's important for anyone who can get vaccinated to get vaccinated! **Children especially need** to get vaccinated so schools can stay open, and activities can

UMass Char

CONFIDENCE: Parent-facing materials





FACTS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR CHILDREN AGES 5 TO 11

January, 2022

I've heard that COVID-19 doesn't affect kids as much, why should I get my child vaccinated?

- Over 6 million children in the United States have been infected by COVID-19. Most infections are mild, and the children fully recover. But, some children have gotten really sick and even died from COVID-19.
- Children who have mild or severe disease can develop "long COVID" where the infection causes long-term health problems.
- Even if your child doesn't get very sick, they can easily spread COVID-19 to others and they will miss out on school and other activities!
- Vaccines are important to make sure children can go to school and activities, play sports, and see their friends!

What is the recommendation for COVID-19 vaccination for children ages 5 to 11?

- Children should receive 2 doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine. The second dose should be 3 weeks or more after the first dose. Three doses are recommended for children who are immunocompromised.
- The dose is smaller than the dose for teens and adults, but it is the same vaccine.

Is the COVID-19 vaccine effective and safe for children ages 5 to 11?

- Yes. The Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine was studied in a clinical trial of more than 2,200 children.
 In the clinical trial, the vaccine was 90% effective in preventing symptomatic cases of COVID-19. No serious side effects were observed.
- Over 4.8 million children of ages 5-11 have safely received at least one dose.

I heard these vaccines were developed quickly. Should I be nervous about getting this vaccine for my child?

- No. The COVID-19 vaccines went through rigorous clinical trials and FDA approval process. No steps were cut.
- Scientists have worked on the technology for these vaccines for decades. We already had a lot of important data before the pandemic started.

Does my child need to keep wearing a mask after getting vaccinated?

- The CDC recommends wearing a mask in areas where there are a lot of COVID cases, even if you are vaccinated.
- Towns, schools, and businesses may have their own rules about wearing masks.It's best to pay attention to local and state recommendations about where to wear a mask.



Should my child get vaccinated if they have already had COVID-19?

- Yes! It is possible to be reinfected after having COVID-19.
- Getting vaccinated after having been infected with COVID-19 will give your child a greater level of protection.

CONFIDENCE: Preliminary results and next steps

- Providers reported that this approach fit into existing practice and was easy to implement⁸
 - +11% parental satisfaction with conversation about COVID-19
 - +17% reported same-day COVID-19 vaccination
- Larger trial in progress
- Potential applications to other vaccines?

Community-level efforts: COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy



Community-level outreach: Worcester, MA



grandmother...For myself. I love them, so I want to protect them. Protect yours!"

> - Jean Herrera, Age 19 Worcester Youth Vaccine Ambassador North High School C/O 2020 Favorite Neighborhood: Plumley Village

Questions about the vaccine or vaccine clinics?

Call the Worcester Department of Health and Human Services Mobile Clinic at 508-868-6438. Or visit http:// www.worcesterma.gov/coronavirus/vaccination for more information about vaccines in Worcester.

FREE COVID-19 Vaccines in Worcester Available at these Walk-In Clinics:

ALL vaccines administered by medical professionals!

 Aids Project Worcester, 165 Southbridge Street: Fridays from 1 – 4 PM Edward M. Kennedy Community Health Center, 19 Tacoma Street: Mondays - Fridays, 8 AM - 1 PM

 UMMHC Mercantile Center, Front Street: Mondays, 11 AM - 4 PM; Tuesdays, 10 AM - 3 PM; Thursdays, 10 AM - 3 PM Worcester Public Library's Main Branch, 3 Salem Square: nesdays, 11 AM – 7 PM; Saturdays, 11 AM – 5 PM

How to Talk With Parents About COVID-19 Vaccinations for Their Children:



Focus Group Methods

The UMass Worcester Prevention Research Center of UMass Chan Medical School held seven virtual focus groups with 67 parents in Worcester, Massachusetts between 10/27/201-1/21/2022. Four groups were held in English, and three in Spanish.

Participants were invited to participate by social media and by community partners at El Buen Samaritano Food Pantry, the YMCA of Central Massachusetts, and the Parents Union of Massachusetts (PUMA)

Parents were asked a series of open-ended questions so they could share their thoughts and feelings on the COVID-19 vaccines for their children.

This is supported by Cooperative Agreement U48DP006381 from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Findings are of the author(s).

What Worcester Parents Are Saying

Lessons learned from parents of children of ages 5-11, 2021-2022, Worcester, Massachusetts

Key messages about COVID-19 vaccines ould emphasize & highlight:

- Personal experiences of doctors and experts choosing to vaccinate their own children.
- Vaccines provide PROTECTION and SAFETY against COVID-19.
- The risks from COVID-19 infection are far greater than risks associated with vaccination.
- · Vaccines help children return to normal/socialize with friends.
- Vaccines are effective in preventing hospitalization and severe disease.

Parents state that they trust:

Their child's pediatrician/doctor and other parents.

Parents say...

.... I want to hear that they're vaccinating their kids. Like, we know our pediatrician...we see him at the soccer field...that would make me feel great hearing, you know, this is sommething I am doing for my own kids.



Parents want to hear:

FROM PEDIATRICIANS AND OTHER PROVIDERS:

- The benefits of vaccination, including lessening severity of disease and decreasing disruption of school
- · Advice and guidance regarding side effects (short & long-term), speed of vaccine development, dosing.
- · Decisions that pediatricians have made in vaccinating their own children and reasons for these decisions.

Parents say...

...

I vould like to hear hypothetically my PCP say, I vaccinated 1000 children and there has been zero side effects some---something along those lines

FROM OTHER PARENTS:

- · Reasons why they decided to vaccinate their own children.
- Stories & personal experiences with the COVID-19 vaccines
- Parents say.. We would like to see cases of children who have already been vaccinated, and how they have reacted. Parents are most concerned about:

- Effectiveness and safety of the vaccine. · Potential side effects and long-term effects of the vaccines, such as myocarditis.
- Changing messages, recommendations, guidelines.
- The correct dosing of the vaccine for a child's age and



O @PostVaxLife

28





Conclusions: evidence-based strategies to tackle vaccine hesitancy in clinical practice



What strategies *do* work?

- Strong, presumptive recommendation⁹
 - "Your child is due for these vaccines today"
- Sharing personal stories

30

- Parents want to hear them¹⁰
- Providers reported that these seem to be effective for COVID-19¹¹
- Evidence of this strategy from HPV vaccination research¹²
- Motivational interviewing^{13,14}

What strategies *do* work?

- Identify and correct misinformation¹⁵ and target the "moveable middle"
- Take advantage of every visit to offer vaccines to avoid missed opportunitites^{16,17}
- Vaccinate as soon as eligible
 - HPV start at age 9 (AAP + ACS endorsed)
 - COVID-19 at 6+ months

What can public health and local communities do?

- We need multi-level, multi-component strategies to promote vaccine confidence
 - Pediatricians are a big part of these efforts, but they need reinforcement
 - Local community champions
 - Create community norms around vaccine uptake
 - Consistent, coordinated communication

Acknowledgements

- Funding: This work was supported by a cooperative agreement (no. 5-U48-DP-005031) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and by National Cancer Institute (grant no. T32 CA172009)
- Collaborators and mentors: Lori Pbert, Michelle Trivedi, Stephenie Lemon, Milagros Rosal, Melissa Goulding, Amy Borg, Princilla Minkah
- All of our research participants for giving us their time!

References

- Pingali C, Yankey D, Elam-Evans LD, et al. National Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13-17 Years National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2022;71(35):1101-1108. Published 2022 Sep 2. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7135a1 Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Weekly COVID-19 Vaccination Report. <u>https://www.mass.gov/doc/weekly-covid-19-vaccination-report-january-18-2023-0/download</u>. 1.
- 2. Accessed January 19, 2023.
- Accessed January 19, 2025. Meites E, Kempe A, Markowitz LE. Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2016;65(49):1405-1408. Published 2016 Dec 16. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6549a5 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. COVID-19 Vaccine. Interim COVID-19 immunization schedule for persons 6 months of age and older. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/covid-19-immunization-schedule-ages-6months-older.pdf</u>. Accessed January 19, 2023. Ryan G, Askelson NM, Miotto MB, et al. Lessons Learned From Human Papillomavirus Vaccination to Increase Uptake of Adolescent COVID-19 Vaccination. *J Adolesc Health*. 3.
- 4.
- 5. 2022;70(3):359-360. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2021.11.025
- Sonawane K, Lin YY, Damgacioglu H, et al. Trends in Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Safety Concerns and Adverse Event Reporting in the United States. JAMA Netw Open. 2021;4(9):e2124502. Published 2021 Sep 1. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.24502 6.
- Larson HJ, Gakidou E, Murray CJL. The vaccine-hesitant moment. *N Eng J Med.* 2022;387:58-65.
 Ryan GW, Goulding M, Borg A, et al. Development and Beta-Testing of the CONFIDENCE Intervention to Increase Pediatric COVID-19 Vaccination [published online ahead of print, 2022 Nov 17]. *J Pediatr Health Care*. 2022;S0891-5245(22)00333-9. doi:10.1016/j.pedhc.2022.11.002
 Jacobson RM, St Sauver JL, Griffin JM, MacLaughlin KL, Finney Rutten LJ. How health care providers should address vaccine hesitancy in the clinical setting: Evidence for presumptive language in making a strong recommendation. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2020;16(9):2131-2135. doi:10.1080/21645515.2020.1735226
 Goulding M, Ryan GW, Minkah P, et al. Parental perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine for 5- to 11-year-old children: Focus group findings from Worcester Massachusetts. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2022;18(6):2120721. doi:10.1080/21645515.2022.2120721
 Byan GW, Goulding M, Borg A, et al. Clinician perspectives on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in control and western. Massachusetts. *Prev Med Perspectives* on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in co

- 11. Ryan GW, Goulding M, Borg A, et al. Clinician perspectives on pediatric COVID-19 vaccination: A qualitative study in central and western, Massachusetts. Prev Med Rep.
- Nyan GW, Gouding M, Borg A, et al. Clinician perspectives on pediatic COVID-19 vaccination. A qualitative study in central and western, Massachusetts. *Prev Med Rep.* 2022;29:101966. doi:10.1016/j.pmedr.2022.101966
 Perkins RB, Banigbe B, Fenton AT, et al. Effect of a multi-component intervention on providers' HPV vaccine communication. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2020;16(11):2736-2743. doi:10.1080/21645515.2020.1747923
- Boness CL, Nelson M, Douaihy AB. Motivational Interviewing Strategies for Addressing COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy. J Am Board Fam Med. 2022;35(2):420-426. 13. doi:10.3122/jabfm.2022.02.210327
- Cataldi JR, O'Leary ST. Parental vaccine hesitancy: scope, causes, and potential responses. *Curr Opin Infect Dis*. 2021;34(5):519-526. doi:10.1097/QCO.00000000000000774
 Brashier NM, Pennycook G, Berinsky AJ, Rand DG. Timing matters when correcting fake news. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2021;118(5):e2020043118. doi:10.1073/pnas.2020043118
 Wong CA, Taylor JA, Wright JA, Opel DJ, Katzenellenbogen RA. Missed opportunities for adolescent vaccination, 2006-2011. *J Adolesc Health*. 2013;53(4):492-497.
- doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.05.009
- 17. Pruitt SL, Tiro JA, Kepka D, Henry K. Missed Vaccination Opportunities Among U.S. Adolescents by Area Characteristics. Am J Prev Med. 2022;62(4):538-547. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2021.10.014

Other resources:

- Ryan G, Gilbert PA, Ashida S, Charlton ME, Scherer A, Askelson NM. Challenges to Adolescent HPV Vaccination and Implementation of Evidence-Based Interventions to Promote Vaccine Uptake During the COVID-19 Pandemic: "HPV Is Probably Not at the Top of Our List". *Prev Chronic Dis.* 2022;19:E15. Published 2022 Mar 31. doi:10.5888/pcd19.210378 Scherer AM, Gedlinske AM, Parker AM, et al. Acceptability of Adolescent COVID-19 Vaccination Among Adolescents and Parents of Adolescents United States, April 15-23, 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2021;70(28):997-1003. Published 2021 Jul 16. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7028e1 1.
- 2.
- Rositch AF, Liu T, Chao C, Moran M, Beavis AL. Levels of Parental Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Hesitancy and Their Reasons for Not Intending to Vaccinate: Insights From the 3. 2019 National Immunization Survey-Teen. J Adolesc Health. 2022;71(1):39-46.

Questions?

Grace Ryan, PhD, MPH grace.ryan1@umassmed.edu

