



FACTS ABOUT

HPV and Cancer in Idaho

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections worldwide. Approximately 79 million people in the U.S. are infected with HPV, and approximately 14 million will become newly infected each year. HPV causes nearly all cervical cancers and many cancers of the anus, penis, vagina, vulva, and oropharynx.

Other HPV types can cause genital warts among both sexes. Each year in the U.S., an estimated 26,200 new cancers attributable to HPV occur: 17,400 among females (of which 10,300 are cervical cancer) and 8,800 among males (of which 6,700 are oropharyngeal cancers).

Idaho by the Numbers

Incidence

- HPV-associated cancers accounted for 2.5% of all microscopically-confirmed invasive cancers in Idaho during 2007-2011.
- Average number of invasive cancers per year in all sites where HPV is found; 93 among females, 68 among males.

Disparities

- Rates of HPV-associated cancers are significantly higher in areas with higher rates of uninsured individuals versus areas with lower rates of uninsured.
- Lesbian women are at risk for HPV and cervical cancer but less likely to get screened.

HPV Vaccinations

- The CDC target rate for HPV vaccination among adolescent females is 80% for the recommended three doses.
- In 2013, 31.3% of Idaho female adolescents aged 13-17 years had 3 or more doses of HPV vaccine. Nationwide, the 3 or more dose vaccination rate was 37.6%.
- Among boys of the same age in Idaho, 34.5% had at least 1 dose of HPV vaccine, compared to 34.6% nationally, in 2013.



HPV-Associated Cancer (HPVAC) Incidence by Health District and Sex, 2007-2011

	Male			Female		
	Rate of HPVAC	Cases	Rate Ratio	Rate of HPVAC	Cases	Rate Ratio
State of Idaho	8.3	339	-	12.0	467	-
Health District 1	12.0	78	1.44	12.5	81	1.04
Health District 2	7.1	24	0.85	8.8	23	0.73
Health District 3	8.7	53	1.05	17.0	103	1.42
Health District 4	9.7	104	1.17	11.1	118	0.92
Health District 5	5.6	29	0.67	13.5	63	1.13
Health District 6	4.6	20	0.55	8.7	36	0.72
Health District 7	6.4	30	0.77	10.0	43	0.83

Males in Health District 1 had significantly higher rates of HPV-associated cancer incidence than Idaho overall, and males in Health Districts 5 and 6 had significantly lower rates. Females in Health District 3, especially in Canyon County, had significantly higher rates of HPV-associated cancer incidence than Idaho overall.

Rates per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard.



Women's Health Check (WHC) is a breast and cervical cancer early detection program for Idaho women. Eligibility criteria can be found at:
www.womenshealthcheck.dhw.idaho.gov

Women's Health Check
 (208) 334-5805



HPV and Cancer in Idaho

HPV AND CANCER

Virtually all cervical cancers are caused by HPV infections. HPV type 16 and 18 are responsible for about 70 percent of all cases. About 85% of all anal cancer cases are caused by HPV-16. HPV types 16 and 18 have been found to cause close to half of vaginal, vulvar, and penile cancers.

HPV infections also cause cancer of the oropharynx, which is the middle part of the throat including the soft palate, the base of the tongue, and the tonsils. In the U.S., more than half of the cancers diagnosed in the oropharynx are linked to HPV-16.

Please also see both the Cervical Cancer Fact Sheet and the Head & Neck Cancer Fact Sheet: www.ccaidaho.org

HPV INFECTIONS

HPV infections are the most common sexually transmitted infections in the U.S. In fact, more than half of sexually active people are infected with one or more HPV types at some point in their lives. While HPV infection is very common, it usually goes away on its own. HPV is cleared from the body in 90% of infected individuals within two years and consequently does not cause health problems. The remaining 10% of infected persons have persistent infection and, within 30 years, about half of these develop cancer.

HPV VACCINATIONS

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, for all boys ages 13 through 21 years who have not yet been vaccinated, and for gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men through age 26 years. 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.

By increasing 3-dose HPV vaccination coverage among females to 80%, an estimated additional 53,000 cases of cervical cancer in the U.S. could be prevented over the lifetimes of those aged ≤ 12 years. For every year that increases in coverage are delayed, another 4,400 women will go on to develop cervical cancer.

Improving practice patterns and clinical skills so health-care providers are well-equipped to address questions from parents and are committed to using every opportunity to strongly recommend HPV vaccination is necessary to achieve potential reductions in HPV-attributable cancers.

CCAI Objectives

- Reduce the death rate from cancers of the uterine cervix
- Reduce invasive uterine cervical cancer

Call to Action

- Increase the awareness of vaccination recommendations for males and females
- Educate parents on the safety and efficacy of HPV vaccination
- Health care providers must increase the consistency and strength of HPV vaccination recommendations



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & WELFARE

Comprehensive Cancer Alliance for Idaho: www.ccaidaho.org

All references available through the Department of Health and Welfare