



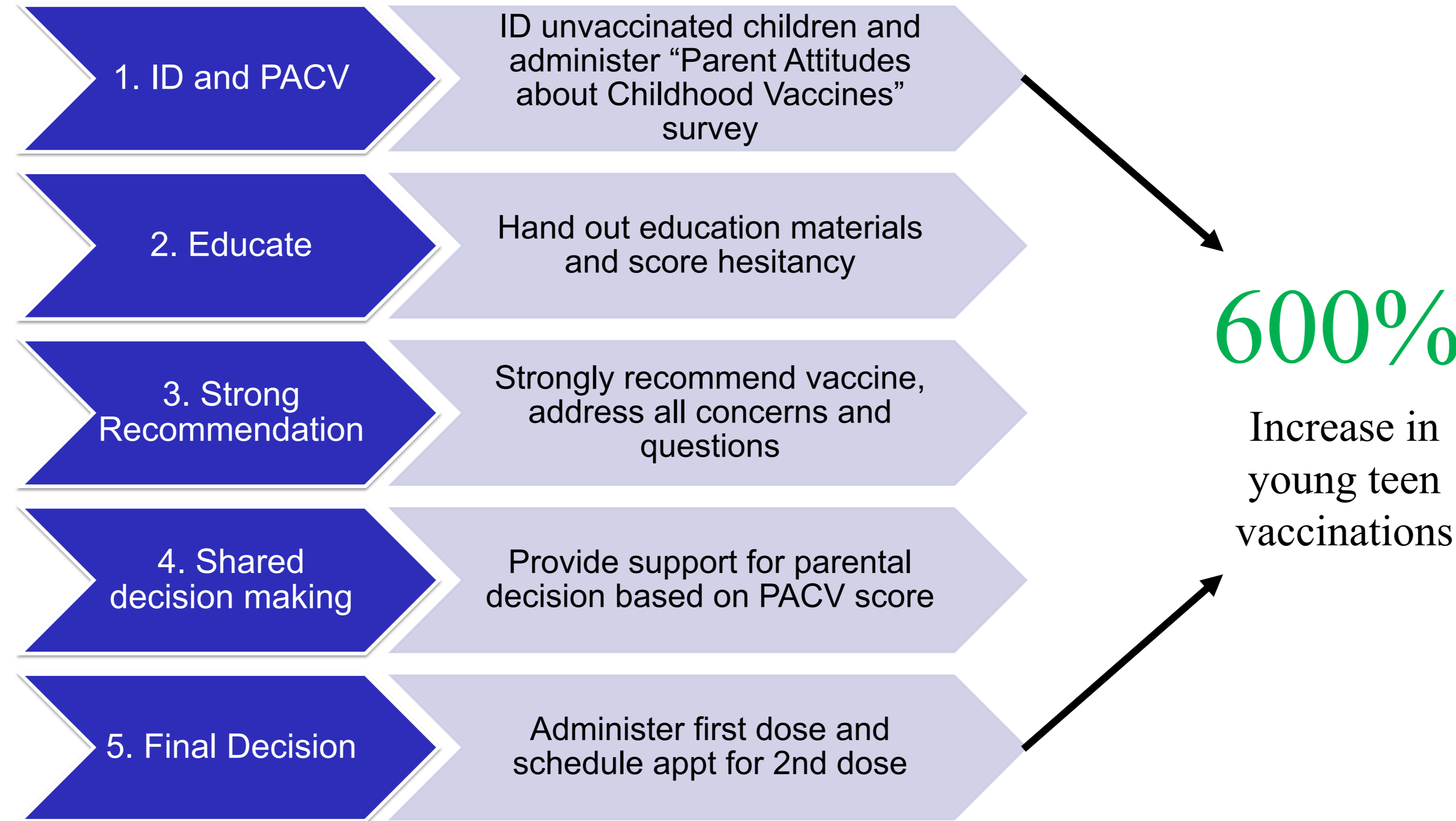
Background

Vaccination hesitancy is rising within the United States, and uptake of many childhood vaccines has declined since the COVID-19 pandemic. The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is a unique example of such hesitancy, standing apart within the recommended childhood vaccine regimen with its higher recommended age, lack of a mandate for public school attendance, and its association with a sexually transmitted disease that can cause cancer. HPV vaccination is lower in rural areas (<40% single dose).

Goal

This review aims to compare the efficacy of various strategies to address hesitancies and increase HPV vaccination in rural populations.

Implementation



Next Steps

- Conduct further research into which educational messages are most effective for both parents and teens
- Implement evidence-based procedures to increase strong recommendations from providers
- Train providers on misinformation correction and implement more two-way public health messaging

Conclusion

HPV is a complex virus, and determining which educational messages are most effective in promoting vaccination will be an important step in increasing rural uptake. Highlighting the vaccine's effective prevention of HPV contraction and genital warts may be a valuable addition to the traditional education on cancer prevention.

Providers may overestimate hesitancy, leading to outcome expectations that interfere with the strong recommendations that work with parents. Rural providers often have strong relationships with their patients and fully utilizing that trust will be essential in furthering HPV vaccination.

Current Status

Correlates of HPV Vaccination Amongst Rural College Students

Knowledge	Difference in Attitude Score (Out of 7)	Significance
HPV can cause genital warts	1.00	p=0.001
The HPV vaccine protects against contraction	0.86	p=0.001
HPV can affect both men and women	0.57	p=0.015
HPV is sexually transmitted	No sig. difference	
HPV can cause cancer	No sig. difference	

13% & 15%

The **decrease** in missed vaxx opportunities and the **increase** in young teen HPV vaccinations in clinics with QI implementation

p<0.001

Providers' perceived parental hesitancy and its association with providers' outcome expectation

<50%

The number of parents receiving a high-quality HPV vaccine recommendation

References

