



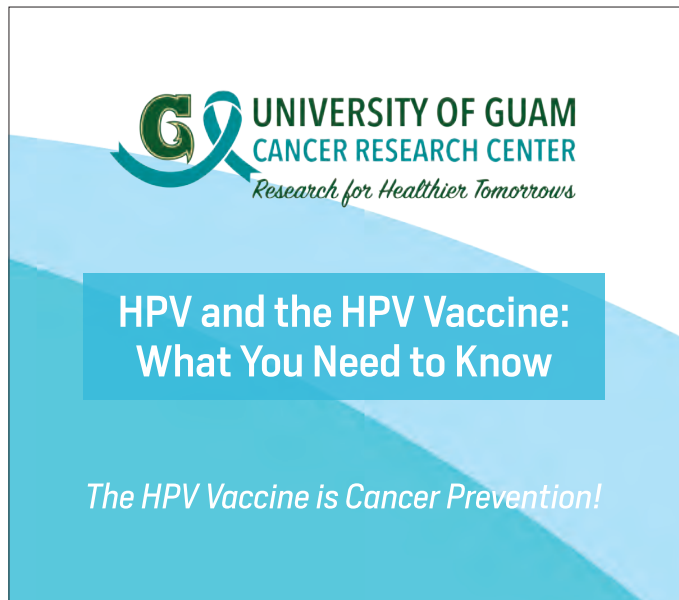
UNIVERSITY OF GUAM CANCER RESEARCH CENTER

Research for Healthier Tomorrows

**Ewe semmwun HPV me oppwosun HPV:
Meet mei euchchea óómw kopwe sineei**

Ewe oppwosun HPV mei eppetí Kanser!





Talking points:

Today we are going to go over:

1. What is HPV and what the types of infections are and cancers the virus may cause.
2. Why you/your child needs the current HPV vaccine.

Notes:



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Ewe oppwosun HPV mei eppetí Kanser!



WHY GET THE HPV VACCINE?

The vaccine is important for the prevention of some types of HPV cancers.

In the U.S., about 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year.

On Guam, 104 people became infected with HPV between 2014 to 2016.

1

Talking points:

1. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection.
2. Many people become infected.
3. Guam's HPV infection rate averages 35 people per year.

Notes:

Cancer prevention is the main concern. The reason for low HPV vaccination rates may be due to the HPV vaccine not being a requirement for school.

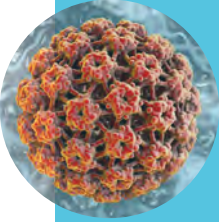
1

PWATA SIPWE ANGEI EWE OPPWOSUN HPV?

- Ewe oppwos mei éuchchea pwe mei eppetí ekkóóch sókkun ménún kanser.
- Non Merika, úkúúkún 14 Minon aramas (pachenong sáraáfé) mei úriir HPV non eeu ier.
- Non Guam, úkúúkún 104 aramas mei úriir HPV non ewe ier 2014 ngeni 2016.



HPV INFECTION & DISEASE



HPV is short for **H**uman **P**apillomavirus

Some types of this virus cause certain cancers and infections, like genital warts in males and females.

There is no cure for this virus.

But there are vaccines that can prevent most of the infections and cancers that it causes.

2

Talking points:

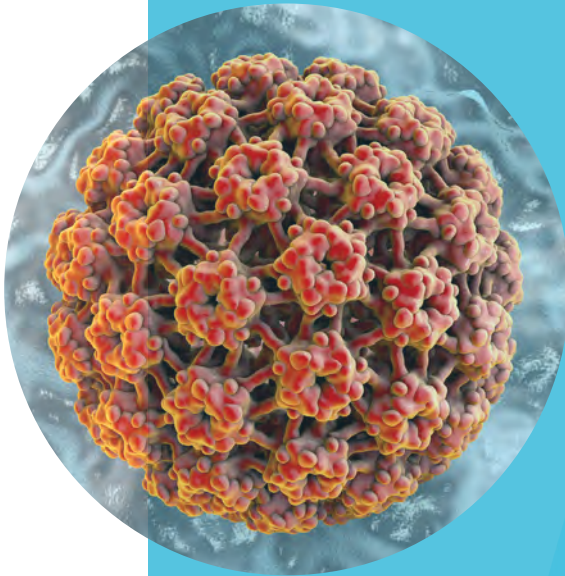
1. HPV is a different virus than HIV and HSV (herpes).
2. There are many different types of HPV.
3. Some types of this virus cause certain cancers and infections, like genital warts in males and females.
4. There is no cure for the virus.
5. But there are vaccines that can prevent most of the infections and cancers that it causes.

Notes:

If your patient already knows about HPV and the health problems it can cause, you can advance ahead to the section on the HPV vaccines.

SEMMWENIN HPV

HPV weeween Human
Papillomavirus



Ekkóóch sokkun ei semmwén mei efisi kanser me rupw faan mesan emén mwáán me feefin.

Ese wor sáfean virus.


Nge mei wor ekkewe oppwos mei toongeni eppetí wattenóón menun kanser.



HOW IS HPV SPREAD?

One can get HPV by having skin-to-skin contact during sex with someone who has the virus.

HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms.



Talking points:


1. You can get it through vaginal, oral, or anal sex with someone who has the same virus.
2. HPV can be passed even if the infected person has no outward signs or symptoms.
3. Anyone who is sexually active can get HPV.
4. You can develop symptoms years after you have sex with an infected person.

Notes:

If your patient already knows about HPV and the health problems it can cause, you can advance ahead to the section on the HPV vaccine.

IFA USSUN AAN URI EMÉN HPV?

- Emén aa toongeni úri HPV seni féfféerun nisou ngeni emén mei úri HPV.
- HPV mei toongeni chéunó iká mwo ese wor ekkewe esissinnen ewe semmwén reen eménnewe.



WHO CAN GET THE VIRUS?

Both males and females can get the virus.

Most females and males will be infected with at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives.

4

Talking points:

1. Both sexes can get the HPV virus.

Notes:

Reference: “Genital HPV infection - CDC Fact Sheet”





IÉ AA TOONGENI ÚRI EI SEMMWEN?

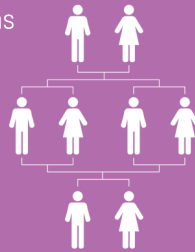
- Mei toongeni uri mwáán me feefin.
- Non nónnómwun manawen emén mwáán iká emén feefin, mei toongeni tooriir eeu me nein ekkewe sokkun samwenin HPV.

YOU COULD HAVE THE VIRUS AND NOT EVEN KNOW.

A person can have the virus and not show symptoms

If the person gets the virus, he/she can pass it on to someone else.

Most people will never know that they have been infected.



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Talking points:

1. Some people find out they have HPV when they get genital warts.
2. Women find out when they get an abnormal Pap Test result.
3. Others when they develop more serious problems like cancer.

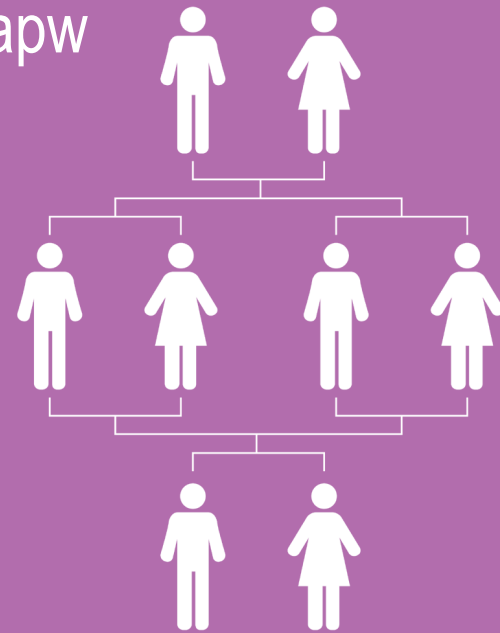
Notes:

Reference: "Genital HPV Infection - CDC Fact Sheet," dated July 2017; Genital HPV - CDC brochure dated 2017

https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/the-facts/genital_hpv_bro508-2017.pdf

AA TONGENI NOMW REOMW EWE SEMMWEN NGE KOSAPW CHÉK SINEI.

- Emén aramas aa toongeni nom reen ei semmwen nge esapw pwa ekkewe esissinnan.
- Iká pwe emén aramas aa uri ei semmwen, aa toongeni achééu ngeni pwan ekkóóch.
- Napengeni aramas resapw sinei pwe aa wor reer ei semmwen.



DOES HPV CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS?

In most cases, HPV goes away on its own and does not cause any health problems.

However, if HPV does not go away, it **can** cause **genital warts** and **cancer**.

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Talking points:

1. There are many types of HPV. All HPV infections are either low-risk or high-risk. HPV usually goes away on its own.
2. If not, it can cause genital warts and cancer.
3. Low-risk HPV infections can cause genital warts. The warts are usually painless and not a serious problem. They can be flat or raised, single or in groups, and small or large. Without treatment, genital warts may go away, stay the same, or grow in size or number. Women with HPV might have warts on the vagina, vulva, or cervix. Men with HPV might have warts on the penis, scrotum, or groin. Both men and women can have genital warts on the anus or thigh.
4. High risk HPV infections can sometimes develop into cancer of the cervix (the opening of the womb). These infections may also lead to other cancers, such as anal cancer. In some people, high-risk HPV infections can persist and cause cell changes. If these cell changes are not treated, they may lead to cancer over time.

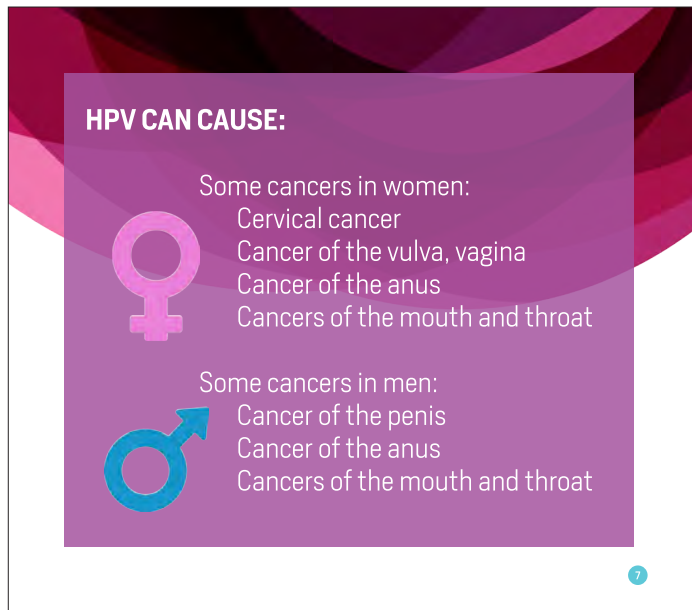
Notes:

Reference: "Genital HPV Infection - CDC Fact Sheet" dated July 2017; Genital HPV - CDC brochure dated 2017

https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/the-facts/genital_hpv_bro508-2017.pdf

HPV MEI TOONGENI AWORA NGENI EMÉN OSUKOSUKAN AAN SAMWAU?

- Napengeni HPV mei toongeni wees seni emén aramas nge esapw pwan efisaatá osukosukan aan emén epwe semmwén.
- Iká pwe ewe HPV aa nomwottam reen emén aramas, aa toongeni féeraatá epwe pwuk rupw faan mesan ika fen úri kanser.



Talking points:

1. 70% of cervical cancers are caused by high risk HPV.
2. There is no way to know which people who have HPV will develop cancer or other health problems.
3. Cancer takes years to develop.
4. The types of HPV that can cause genital warts are NOT the same as the types of HPV that can cause cancer.

Notes:

Reference: "Genital HPV Infection - CDC Fact Sheet," dated July 2017; Genital HPV - CDC brochure dated 2017

https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/the-facts/genital_hpv_bro508-2017.pdf

HPV MEI AWORA:

- Kanser non feefin:



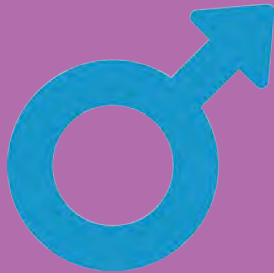
Kanser nón aan neenien neuneu ika
“Cervical Cancer”

Kanser nón ewe “vulva” iká masowen
fáán mesan

Kanser nón fachowan (ika neeninen
pinché)

Kanser nón awan me non chioran

- Kanser non Mwáán:



Kanser fáán mesan

Kanser nón fachowan (ika neeninen
pinché)

Kanser nón awan me non chioran

HPV & CERVICAL CANCER

Cervical cancer is the most common HPV associated cancer among women.

Every year an average of 26 women on Guam will be told they have cervical cancer.

Chamorro and the *'other Micronesian'* women have **higher** cervical cancer rates than women belonging to other ethnic groups.

On average, **2 Guam women die** every year from cervical cancer.

Talking points:

1. Guam women have 2x the cervical cancer incidence (new cases) rate compared to US women.
2. Chamorro women have 2x and Micronesian women 5x the US rates for cervical cancer.
3. 130 Guam women were diagnosed with cervical cancer, and 9 women died of it. (CY 2008-2012)
4. Guam's women overall had nearly two times the cervical cancer (invasive cases only) incidence rate (13.4) compared to the U.S. (7.6).

Notes:

Guam's women overall had nearly two times the cervical cancer (invasive cases only) incidence rate (13.4) compared to the U.S. (7.6).

Data from the Guam Cancer Facts and Figures 2008-2012 showed that invasive cervical cancer incidence (new cases) rates for Micronesian women (39.8 per 100,000) was five times higher, and for Chamorro women (14.34 per 100,000) two times higher than the U.S. rate (7.6 per 100,000). [Data Source: Guam Cancer Registry data from 2008-2012, as of Sept. 15, 2014.]

HPV ME CERVICAL CANCER

Kanser non aan feefin neenien neuneu ika “Cervical Cancer” eu semmwun mei etto seni HPV.

- Iteitan ier, úkúúkún 26 feefin non Guam mei uriir Cervical Cancer.
- Fiin Chamorro me feefin non unusen Micronesia aa chommong aa uriir Cervical Cancer.
- Úkúúkún **2 feefin non Guam** iir mei maano reen Cervical Cancer iteitan ier.

HOW CAN I AVOID HPV AND HEALTH PROBLEMS IT CAN CAUSE?

Get vaccinated against HPV.

If you're a woman, get screened for cervical cancer.

If you're sexually active, use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex.

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Talking points:

1. Get vaccinated against HPV.
2. Women ages 21 – 65 years should be screened for cervical cancer. Routine screening can prevent cervical cancer.
3. If sexually active:
 - Use latex condoms [this can lower your chances of getting HPV but it can infect areas that are not covered by a condom –so you may not have full protection.]
4. Be in a monogamous relationship – or have sex only with someone who only has sex with you.

Notes:

Reference: “Genital HPV Infection – CDC Fact Sheet”

IFA USSUN AAI UPWE EPPETI HPV ME EKKWE SEMMWEN MEI TOONGENI AWORA?

- Angei oppwosun ei HPV.
- Iká en emén feefin, no chek.
- Áea ekkewe eppetin semmwen (kandom) nupwen nisoou.



WHO SHOULD GET VACCINATED?


Girls and boys who are **11-12 years old** should get the recommended series of the HPV vaccine.

The vaccine can be started at 9 years of age.

HPV vaccine produces a **higher immune response** in preteens than in older adolescents.

Under the age of 15, two (2) doses are given. The second dose is given 6-12 months after the first dose.

Preteens should finish HPV vaccine series *before* their 15th birthday.



Talking points:

1. CDC recommends all girls and boys ages 11-12 should get vaccinated.
2. Under the age of 15: CDC recommends 2 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against cancers caused by HPV. The second dose is given 6-12 months after the first dose.
3. Preteens should finish HPV vaccine series before their 15th birthday.

Notes:

Reference: See CDC's "Who should get vaccinated" at: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/questions-answers.html>



IÉ EPWE ANGEI EI OPPWOS?

- Mei pesepes ngeni áát me nengngin ier 11-12 repwe angei ei oppwos.
- Ei oppwos mei pwan toongeni pwopwutá wóón ekkewe 9 ierir.
- Ewe oppwosun HPV mei uweiaato watten aninnis non semiriit nap seni ekkewe ra watte (saraafé).
- Ekkewe ier 15 ettiw, mei wor 2 sokkun oppwos mei namwot repwe angei. Oruwan oppwos, repwe angei me mwirin 6-12 maram mwirin aar angei ewe áewin oppwos.
- Ekkewe kúkkún ieiriir seni 15 mei namwot repwe angei ewe oppwosun HPV memmwon repwe 15 ierir.





WHAT ABOUT TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS?

The HPV vaccine is also recommended for:

- Girls who are 13 to 26 years of age.
- Boys who are 13 to 21 years of age.

For those ages 15 to 26:
Three (3) doses of the vaccine are given.

- Dose 2 is given 1-2 months after the first dose.
- Dose 3 is given six months after the first dose.



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Talking points:

1. Plus girls 13-26 years old who haven't started or finished HPV vaccine series.
2. Plus boys 13-21 years old who haven't started or finished HPV vaccine series.

Notes:

Preteens should finish HPV vaccine series by 15th birthday.



NGE EKKWE SARAAFÉ?

- Ewe oppwosun HPV mei namwot ngeni ekkewe:
 - Nengngin ier 13 ngeni 26.
 - Áát ier 13 ngeni 21.
- Ngeni ekkewe ier 15-26: Únúngát kinikinin oppwos repwe angei
 - Ewe oruwan iwe epwe angei 1-2 maram mwirin aan angei ewe áewin oppwos .
 - Ewe éúnúngátin epwe angei mwirin 6 maram aan angei ewe áewin oppwos.





HOW DOES THE VACCINE WORK?

Like any other vaccine, the HPV vaccine works by helping one's body to fight against the virus.

The current vaccine (the Gardasil 9-valent vaccine) provides defense against 9 types of HPV that are known to cause cancer or genital warts.



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Talking points:

1. The 9-valent HPV vaccine targets the same 4 types as the quadrivalent and 5 additional cancer-causing types that cause approximately 70% of cervical cancers.

IFA USSUN EI OPPWOS?

- Ussun chék pwan ekkewe ekkóóch oppwos, ewe oppwossun HPV aa toongeni aninis ne eppetì inisich seni sokopaaten semmwèn.
- Eeu minaféén oppwos (itan Gardasil 9-valent) mei toongeni eppetì seni kiich ekkewe 9 sökkun semmwènin HPV mei toongeni ngeni emén kanser me rupw fáán mesan.



IS THE VACCINE SAFE?

Yes. CDC and FDA continue to monitor the vaccine and only mild effects similar to other vaccines have been reported.

Possible side effects:

- Mild pain in the arm where the vaccine was given.
- Sometimes a slight fever, dizziness, or nausea may also occur.

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Talking points:

1. In the US, over 80 million doses have been given, and some mild effects have been reported.
2. HPV vaccines have been studied very carefully. These studies showed no serious safety concerns.
3. Some preteens and teens might faint after getting the HPV vaccine or any shot. Preteens and teens should sit or lie down when they get a shot and stay like that for about 15 minutes after the shot. This can help prevent fainting and any injury that could happen while fainting.

Notes:

You can find out more about these vaccines at www.cdc.gov/HPV

MEI EFEINGNGAW EI OPPWOS?

- Aapw. CDC me FDA ra sopweeno ne katonééch ewe oppwos iwe ra épwungaano pun mei chék kúkkún meet inisich mei meefi reen ei oppwos.
- Ikkei meet kopwe meefit mwurin óómw angei ei oppwos:
 - Ekis metek wóón poumw ewe ke oppwos wóón
 - Fáán ekkóóch sia meefii ekis pwichikkar, mwaanien, iká eningngau.



WHAT IF YOU HAVE SEVERE ALLERGIES OR ARE PREGNANT?

It is important to tell the doctor or nurse if your child has any severe allergies, including an allergy to latex or yeast.

HPV vaccine is not recommended for anyone who is pregnant.

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Talking points:

Some people should not get this vaccine.

- a. Anyone who has had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a dose of HPV vaccine should not get another dose.
 - b. Anyone who has a severe (life threatening) allergy to any component of HPV vaccine should not get the vaccine.
1. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies that you know of, including severe allergy to yeast.
 2. HPV vaccine is not recommended for pregnant women. If you learn that you were pregnant when you were vaccinated, there is no reason to expect any problems for you or your baby. Any woman who learns she was pregnant when she got HPV vaccine is encouraged to contact the manufacturer's registry for HPV vaccination during pregnancy at 1-800-986-8999. Women who are breastfeeding may be vaccinated.
 3. If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.

Notes:

References:

- "HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine: What You Need to Know" at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/hpv.htm>
- "Information for Parents - HPV Vaccines are Safe for Your Child" at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/pdf/parents-hpv-vaccine-is-safe.pdf>
- "Screening Checklist for Contraindications to HPV, MenACWY, MenB, and Tdap Vaccines for Teens" at <https://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4062.pdf>



EPWE IFA IKÁ NGE EMÉN MEI PWOOPWO IKÁ EMÉN MEI NGAW NGENI MASOWEN EWE OPPWOS?



- Mei aúchchea óómw kopwe úreni noumw we sousafei/tokter iká ekkewe kangngof iká pwun mei wor masowen ewe oppwos mei ngaw ngeni noumw we semiriit (mi mecheres an epwe tori ekkóóch samwaaú), pachenong iká mei ngaw ngeni iis (yeast) iká ekkewe péúpéú sousafei/tokter me kangngof rekan áeá (latex glove).
- Ewe oppwosun eppetin HPV ese pesepes ngeni ekkewe iir mei pwoopwo.



ASK YOUR DOCTOR OR HEALTH PROVIDER:

How much will the vaccine cost me?

Are we able to get the vaccine during our visit?

Where may we get the vaccine?

What do I need to do?



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Talking points:

1. Most health insurances cover the cost of the vaccine.
2. Is there anything else I can answer for you today?

Notes:

Those without health insurance may be eligible for the Vaccines for Children program (Public Health Immunization Program) that provides the vaccine at low to no cost for children (9-18 years of age).
Phone: 735-7143.

If they don't have any questions, and you have completed the educational session, it is your opportunity to use the following prompt:

"The doctor recommends that we vaccinate your child today to protect him/her from HPV cancers. Would you like to do that today before you leave the clinic?"

"We will also schedule your child's return appointment for the next dose before you leave."



KAPAS EIS NGENI NOUMW WE SOUSAFEI/TOKTER IKA EWE CHÓÓN ANISUK REEN PEEKIN SAFEI:

- Fite upwe mééni iká pwe upwe angei ewe oppwos?
- Ngaang me nei we semiriit am mei toongeni angei ewe oppwos nupwen aam chuunong ren tokter?
- laan aipwe toongeni angei me ian ewe oppwos?
- Meet upwe awora iká upwe angei ewe oppwos?



THESE ARE IMPORTANT REASONS TO STRIVE FOR
HEALTHIER TOMORROWS WITH THE HPV VACCINE

FAMILY



SUNSET ON CETTI BAY



FRIENDS



FAMILY GATHERINGS



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Talking points:

QUESTIONS?

- If there are no questions: “We can have your son/daughter/children vaccinated against HPV at today’s appointment. We can also make the appointment for the next dose.

If you have any questions after you leave, please call: (NAME) at (PHONE NO.) during business hours.”

**EWE OPPWOSUN EPPETIN HPV A TTONGENI ANISI ME
TUMWUNUFICHI PECHEKKUNEN ME NONNOMWEECHCHUN
INISICH IKENAI, NEESOR ME PENNOON**

FAANITEN AACH KEWE FAAMINI



FAANITEN CHIECHIACH KEWE



**FAANITEN AACH KUKKUNOU FENGEN
ME FAAMINI**



Photo Credit: Photos are courtesy of Mr. Joiel Setik (Micronesian Resource Center One-Stop Shop) and Ms. Delyn Dois (Neechuumeres).



Kinissou Chaapwuur!



Acknowledgement

University of Guam Cancer Research Center

Resources:

CDC - www.cdc.gov/HPV
"Genital HPV Infection – CDC Fact Sheet"
<<https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/HPV-FS-July-2017.pdf>>

"Who should get vaccinated"
<<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/questions-answers.html>>

CDC – Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

"Guam Cancer Facts and Figures 2008-2012";
Department of Public Health and Social Services, Sept. 2014

Credits:

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The University of Guam is an equal opportunity employer.

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