

Quality Matters

April 2016

Topic: Cervical Cancer and Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Information and Causes of Cervical Cancer

- American Cancer Society estimates about 12,990 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed in 2016
- About 4,120 of those women will die from cervical cancer in 2016
- HPV is the most important risk factor for cervical cancer
- Other risk factors include: Younger than 17 years of age at first full term pregnancy, had or having sex with multiple partners, not having routine Pap tests, smoking, have a current or past Sexually Transmitted Infection.

Impact on Kentucky Health

- In 2013, Kentucky had 178 incidences of Cervical cancer
- 2012 Incidence rate for cervical cancer was 9.3/100,000-one of the highest in the nation.
- 2012 mortality rate of 2.6/100,000 was high and in the bottom half of all states.



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Human Papillomavirus

- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the US.
- HPV is so common that nearly all sexually active men and women get it at some point in their lives.
- There are many types of HPV; certain high risk types of HPV cause most cervical cancers. Other types increase the risk for genital warts and other HPV associated conditions.
- HPV can be contracted by having vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has the virus.
- HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms.
- A vaccine is available to prevent many types of HPV: Gardasil, Gardasil-9, and Cervarix.

Available HPV Vaccines

Gardasil 9: FDA approved Gardasil 9 for use in 2014. Gardasil 9 protects against HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58.

Gardasil: FDA approved Gardasil for use in 2006. Gardasil protects against HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18.

Cervarix: FDA approved Cervarix for use in 2009. Cervarix protects women and girls against HPV types 16 and 18.

Facts- HPV Vaccines

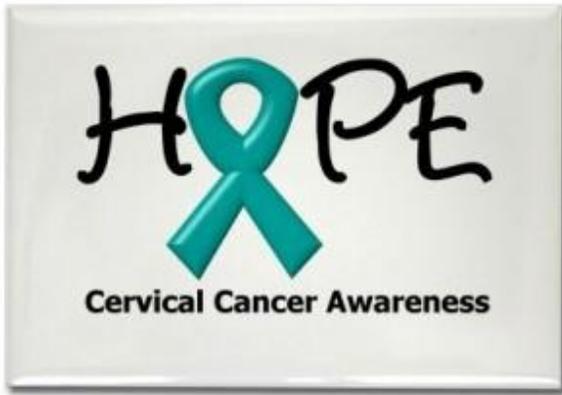
- The vaccine is safe, effective and recommended by the CDC.
- Not recommended if allergic to any components in the HPV vaccine
- Not recommended in pregnant women
- The HPV vaccine is for both males and females
- The HPV vaccine works and can help prevent cervical cancer and other HPV related conditions, both benign and malignant.

This segment was brought to you by KentuckyOne Health Partners and KentuckyOne Health Medical Group in partnership for quality.

For more information, please contact:

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Can we have an impact on Cervical Cancer Rates in Kentucky? How?

Prevention and early detection is always best practice. The best prevention practice is to vaccinate following the CDC guidelines. CDC guidelines recommend boys and girls ages 11 to 12 years get vaccinated. The vaccines are given in three shots over a period of 6 months; it is important for each patient to receive all three doses for the vaccines to be effective. Catch-up vaccines are recommended for males through the age of 21 and for females through the age of 26.

Recommend and screen patients to receive their routine cervical cancer screening tests, as per the USPSTF Guidelines.

Impact on Network Providers

KentuckyOne Health Partners payers offer quality incentives for managing their patients' health according to national standards set by CMS, CDC and Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) which is a tool used by more than 90 percent of America's health plans to measure performance on important dimensions of care and service. Some of the KentuckyOne Health Partners commercial contracts include metrics for patients receiving pap smears at routine intervals. Please contact KentuckyOne Health Partners clinical team at 1.877.543.5768 for more information.

For KentuckyOne Health Medical Group employed physicians, certain Medicaid contracts will include child immunization rates which include the HPV vaccinations for children meeting the CDC guidelines with age as current quality guidelines. For further information on these contracts, please contact your appropriate quality representative.



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Quality Improvement Project

There are many actions and ways you can help improve your clinic's vaccination and cervical cancer rates.

Document Well:

- Regardless of type of electronic health record or paper documentation, be sure you are entering the patient's last cervical cancer screening test dates, results, vaccine status and evidence of applicable follow-up actions. Many health records contain flow sheets, health maintenance plans or a place for prevention screening test documentation. These tools help to keep track of the patient's wellness screenings and make recommendations based on the guidelines accordingly.

Use Best Practices:

- Follow CDC guidelines for the HPV vaccine and be sure to discuss the medical reasoning why the vaccination is important to the patient.

Communicate:

- Learn to navigate through difficult conversations with parents who are questionable, hesitant or refuse to vaccinate against HPV. Some parents are apprehensive or have reservations regarding the HPV vaccines. By staying educated on the myths and truths of the HPV vaccines, it makes the conversation with parents and patients easier.

Educate:

- Discuss the consequences of not receiving the vaccine with the parents. The CDC offers an excellent educational tool for both providers and parents about the HPV Vaccine.

Resources:

www.cancer.org

www.cdc.org

www.acog.org

Healthier at Home

Kentucky Cancer Registry: <http://www.kcr.uky.edu/>

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