



HPV Vaccination in Mid-Adults: Patient Values and Acceptability

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Background

- Patient values and acceptability are part of the Evidence to Recommendation Framework
- The objective of this presentation is to review what is known about patient values and acceptability for HPV vaccine in mid-adults (27–45 years)
 - Women
 - Men
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)

Methods

- Searched Pubmed for “HPV vaccine acceptability,” last search January 2019
- Inclusion criteria
 - U.S. study
 - Information reported in mid-adult women or men
 - >50% of sample was age ≥ 26 years
- After reviewing 336 results, 10 papers were selected for inclusion
 - Women (6), men (2), MSM (2)

Values and Acceptability in Mid-Adult Women

Study	Year data collected	Sample	Setting	Race/ethnicity	Information assessed	Results
Dempsey 2015	2014	N=527 27–77 years	OB/GYN clinic	89% white	Would want to receive the HPV vaccine if OB/GYN provider had it available and recommended it	50% definitely or probably
Liau 2012	2009	N=1,323 27–55 years	Internet users	56% white 20% black 20% Hispanic	On a scale of 0 to 100, willing to be vaccinated if free	Mean score 64
Weiss 2011	2008	N=451 27–45 years	Managed care plan participants	84% white	HPV vaccine is relevant to me If relevant, I would be likely to get it, if available	67% 71%
Fazekas 2008	2006	N=146 mean 42 years	OB/GYN clinic	65% black	Likely to get the vaccine if it was free	66%
Hopenhayen 2007	2005	N=628 18–70+ years	Phone survey	95% white	If an HPV vaccine was approved to prevent cervical cancer, I would want to get vaccinated	85%
Slomovitz 2006	2004	N=200 23–52 years	OB/GYN clinic	43% white 24% black 30% Hispanic	If the vaccine were to work at any age, I would accept the HPV vaccine for myself	77%

Reasons mid-adult women report not valuing or intending to receive the HPV vaccine

- Being married
- Being in a monogamous relationship
- Low risk for HPV infection
- Lack of sexual activity
- Unknown adverse effects

Values and Acceptability in Mid-Adult Men

Study	Year data collected	Sample	Setting	Race/ethnicity	Information assessed	Results
Daley 2010	2007-2009	477 males 18–70 years	HPV Infection in Men (HIM), a longitudinal HPV study	68% white	I am likely or very likely to get the vaccine if there were a safe and effective HPV vaccine for males	94% Hispanic 81% black 74% white
Reiter 2010	2009	296 males 18–59 years	Internet users	78% white	I am willing to get the vaccine if it was approved for males	37%
Sanchez 2012	2008	116 MSM* 17–62 years	Sexual health clinic	46% white	I am willing to receive the vaccine	86%
Reiter 2009	2009	306 MSM* 18–59 years	Internet users	81% white	I am willing to receive the vaccine if it was approved for males	74%

*MSM: Men who have sex with men

Reasons mid-adult men report not valuing or intending to receive the HPV vaccine

- Heterosexual men
 - Being married or living with partner
 - <5 lifetime sex partners
- Gay or bisexual men
 - <5 lifetime sex partners

Limitations

- All studies conducted prior to vaccine licensure through age 45 years
- In women, most recent data collected more than 5 years ago
- In men, all studies occurred before a routine HPV vaccine recommendation was made for men

Conclusions

- Overall value and acceptability of HPV vaccination was moderate
 - $\geq 50\%$ in all studies except one
 - Willingness to receive vaccine was high in both studies among MSM
- HPV vaccination was not valued by all respondents
 - A common reason was low perceived HPV risk (e.g., marriage, monogamous relationship, few sex partners)

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For more information, contact CDC
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