

# Prevention of HPV Diseases in Indigenous Populations

## Examples of promising interventions and activities for Alaska Natives and American Indians

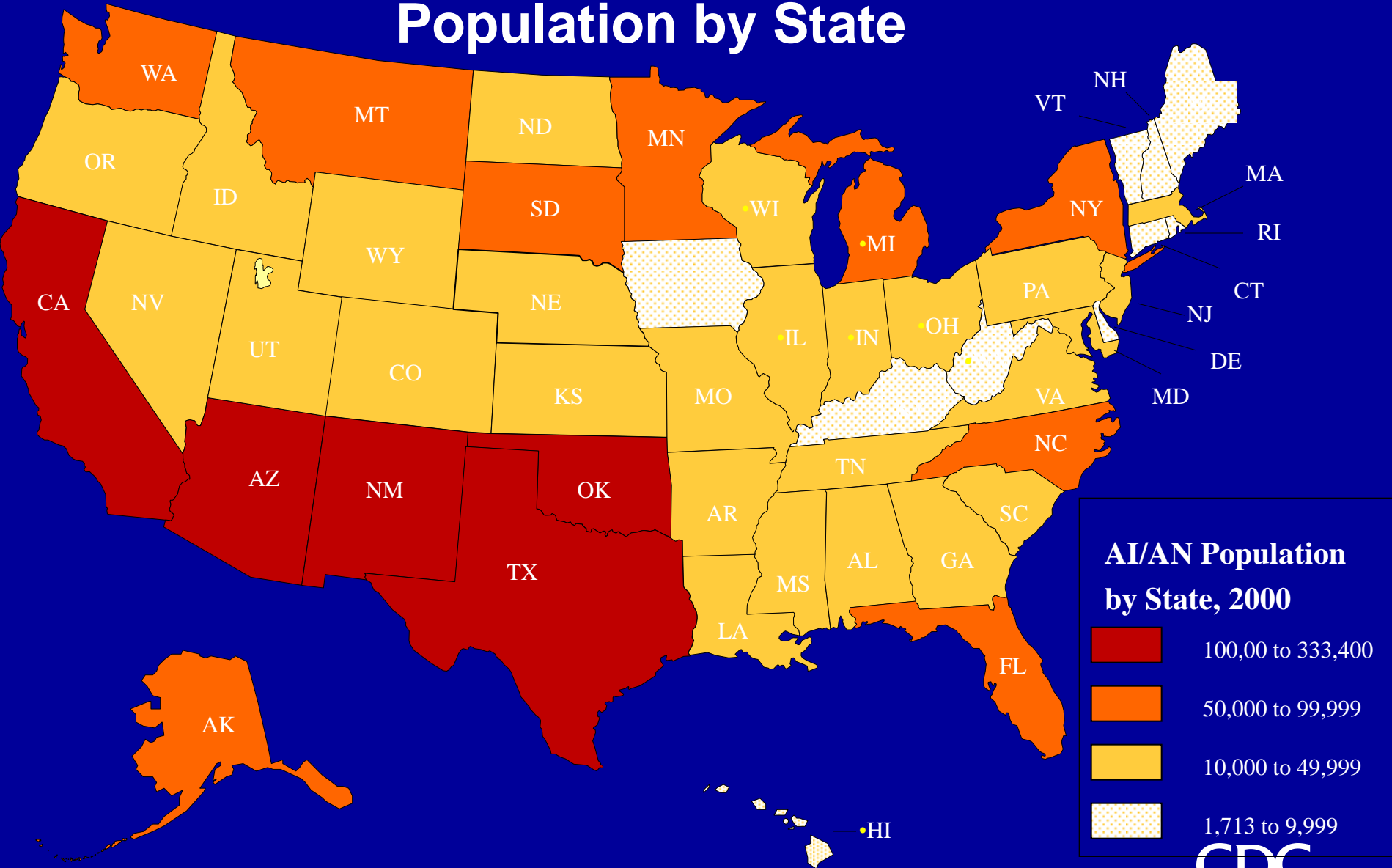
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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# Diverse people, cultures, languages, and lifestyles



# American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State



Source: Census 2000, One race (AI/AN) alone

<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/atlas/censr01-107.pdf>

# Outline

- American Indian and Alaska Native sovereignty and health care delivery
- Cervical cancer burden in American Indian and Alaska Natives
- Promising interventions for Cervical Cancer Prevention
  - HPV vaccine
  - Cervical Cancer Screening

# The Federal - Tribal Relationship

Is unique and is expressed through:

- Recognition of Tribal sovereignty
- Government to government interactions
- Support of the Federal trust responsibility
- Tribal consultation

# Background: Health care for AI/AN

- AI/AN have sovereignty and self-governance
- Indian Health Service (IHS) provides health services to AI/AN
  - comprehensive health service delivery system for approximately 1.9 million AI/AN who belong to 560+ federally recognized tribes in 35 states
- Members of these tribes are eligible to receive, without charge, primary healthcare from IHS
- Self governance contracts with tribal governments in some settings
- Private/public clinics outside IHS also used depending on employment, Veterans benefits, Medicaid, Medicare

# Burden of HPV-Associated Diseases/Cancers

- Genital warts
- Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis

} > 90% HPV 6, 11

- Cervical cancers
- Vaginal/Vulvar cancers
- Anal cancers
- Penile cancers
- Oropharyngeal and Oral Cavity cancers

} ~30-80% HPV 16, 18

# Background

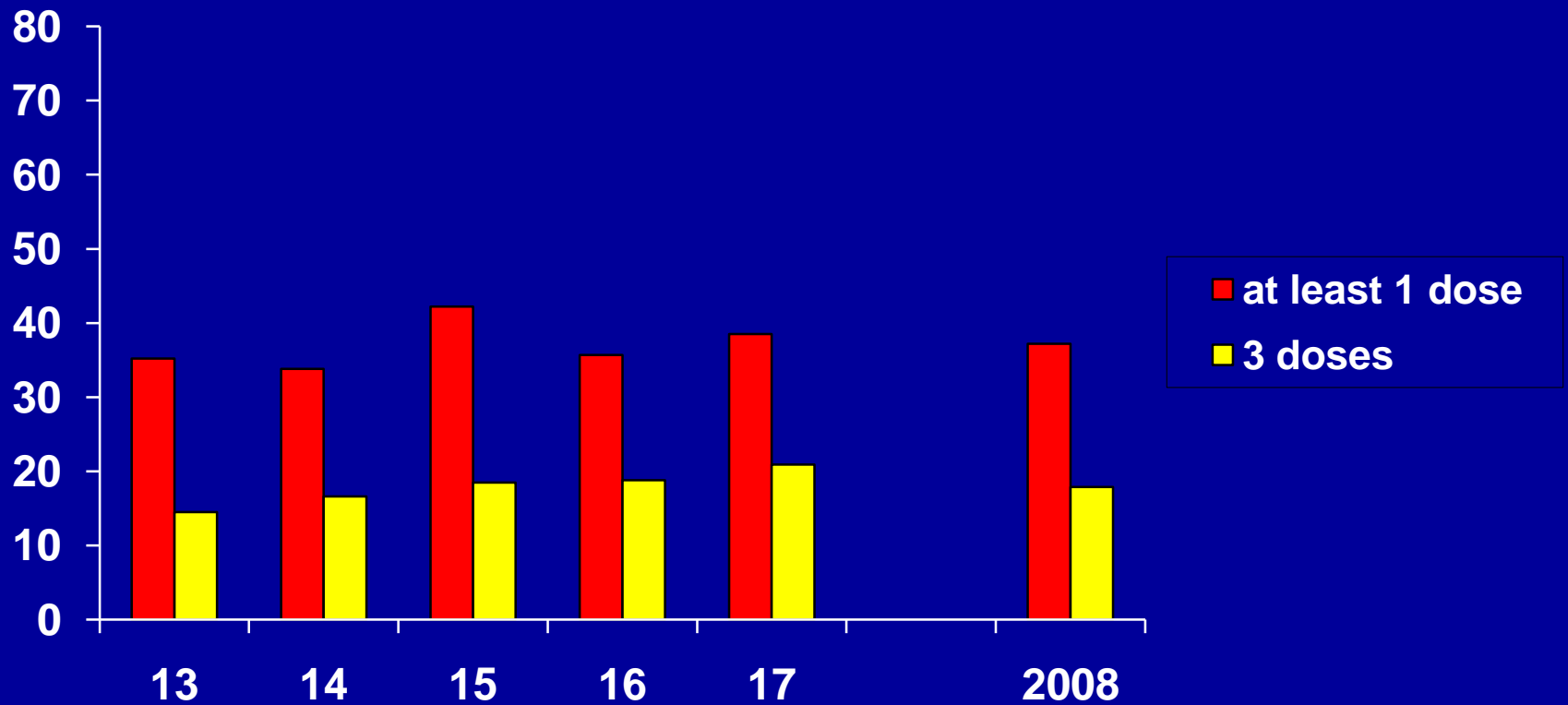
## Burden of HPV-associated Cervical Cancers, AI/AN

- Considerable misclassification of race/ethnicity
- Regional variations in cervical cancers
  - Highest age-adjusted rates reported in Southern Plains (14.1 per 100,000) and Northern Plains (12.5 per 100,000)
- Overall higher rates of cervical cancer than non Hispanic White women (9.4 per 100,000), and more likely to be diagnosed at later stage of disease

# Interventions to reduce HPV-associated cancers

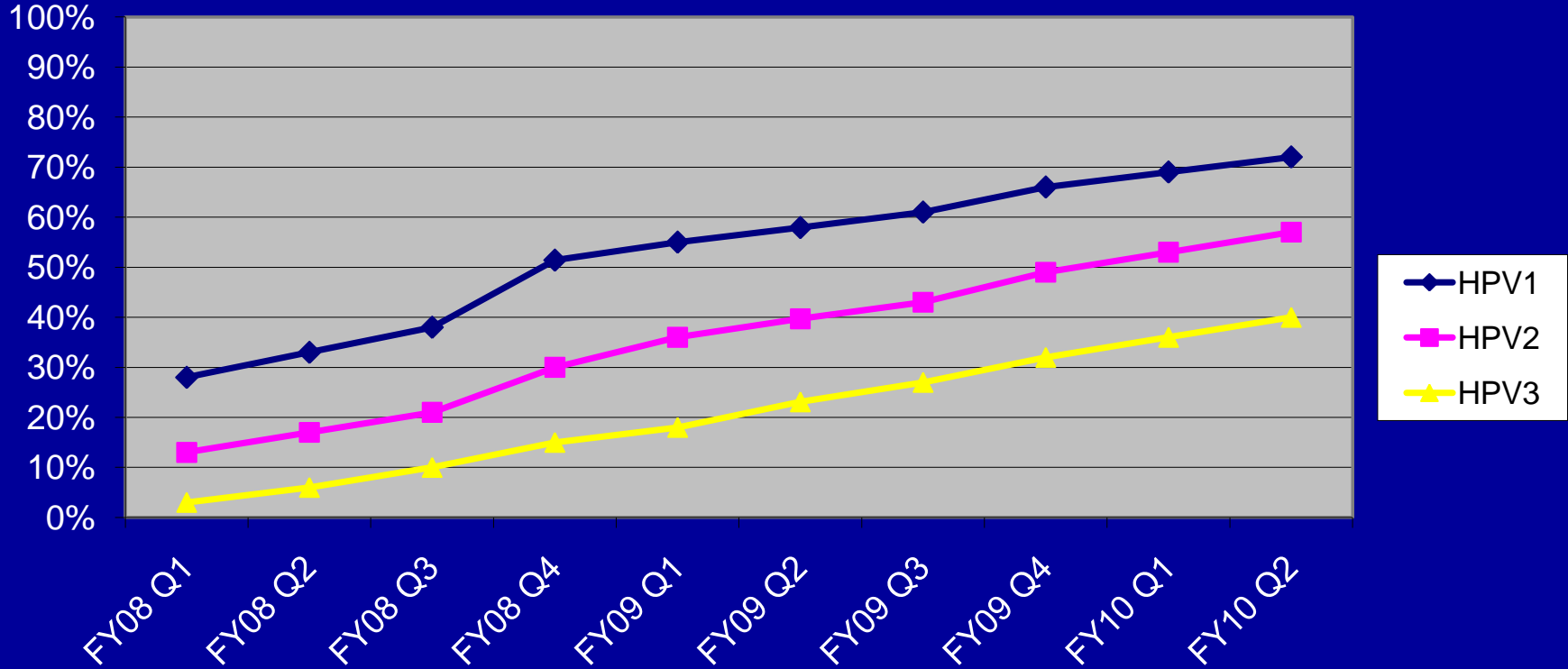
- HPV Vaccine implementation
  - Implementation status as of beginning of 2010
  - School based vaccine implementation project
  - Evaluation of HPV Vaccine Impact
- Cervical cancer screening
  - Northern Plains evaluation of cervical self-sampler

# HPV Vaccine Coverage Adolescent Females NIS, 2008



# HPV Vaccine Immunization Coverage, IHS Data

HPV Coverage for Females 13 - 17 years  
FY 2008 Q1 - FY 2010 Q2



# Fort Berthold HPV Vaccine Implementation Project

- Fort Berthold Reservation: Affiliated Tribes Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara
- 5 School Districts in Tribal Areas participated
  - Meetings with parents/schools, education materials
  - Permission slips collected from parents before the beginning of the school year
  - Snacks, incentives provided—combined with a nutrition/exercise program
- 138 girls completed series, 453 doses distributed
- Intention is to expand this program next school year



# Arctic Investigations Program, CDC Anchorage, AK

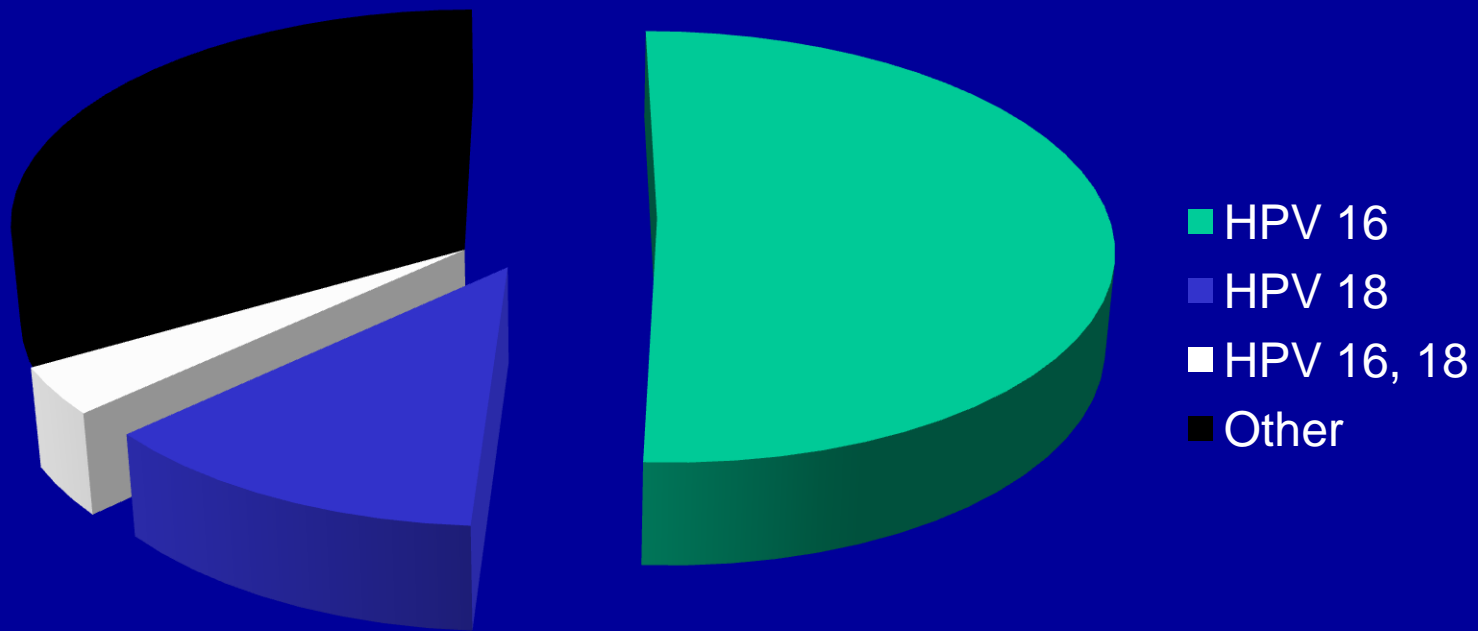
- Collaboration with Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium and Southcentral Foundation, CDC is conducting projects to measure HPV vaccine impact in Alaska Natives
  - HPV genotypes in women at time of colposcopy
  - Immunogenicity and duration of immunity among teens receiving HPV vaccine
  - HPV genotypes in archived cervical cancer
  - Development of AN specific education materials based on focus groups

# HPV types Causing Cervical Cancers in Alaska Native Women

- P-810  
“Prevalence of HPV types in archived cervical cancer specimens from Alaska Native women, 1980-2007”

# HPV types detected in Cervical Cancers, Alaska Native Women, 1980-2007

No. of Cancers, N=57



# Northern Plains Cervical Cancer Screening Project

- Challenges in rural and underserved settings for cervical cancer screening
  - Time constraints, travel, childcare
  - In Aberdeen Area, less than 1/3 of AI women have annual Pap screening
- This project is a collaboration between Native Plains NARCH, the Tribal Chairman's Health Board, University South Dakota
- Goal is to evaluate if cervical self-sampler can improve experiences of cervical cancer screening in Northern Plains AI women

# HPV self-sampling to improve cervical cancer screening in AI communities

## Study evaluation

- Women in tribal settings presenting for cervical cancer screening recruited
- Each woman will have a traditional Pap smear and HPV testing
- Teaching session on how to administer self-sampler
- Woman self collects sample at home, 30 and 90 days later
- Evaluation of acceptability, validity

# HPV Vaccination of Boys

- P-734
- Survey of IHS providers about intentions to vaccinate boys

# Thanks!

American Indian and Alaska Native men, women  
and children and..

IHS

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# Thanks

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