



# HPV VACCINATION: FRAMING THE CONVERSATION FOR EAST AFRICAN FAMILIES



## ABOUT THIS INDEPENDENT STUDY:

HPV vaccines are highly effective in preventing girls and boys from developing HPV-related cancers later in life. However, less than half of U.S. teens are fully vaccinated against HPV. Language and culture-specific barriers and lack of awareness may contribute to lower uptake of HPV vaccines in racial/ethnic minority communities.

King County, Washington is home to 40,000 immigrants and refugees from East Africa. Focus groups and surveys with parents from King County East African communities have identified limited awareness, misperceptions, and lack of strong health care provider recommendations as barriers towards HPV vaccination. This course summarizes the most up-to-date information on HPV infection and HPV-related cancers, and vaccination recommendations. Additionally, this course offers suggestions for successful HPV vaccine communication with patients and parents from East African communities, common concerns, and suggested responses. In addition to receiving CME/CNE credit, your participation and feedback will be used to evaluate the course content as part of a research study.

## PRESENTER:

Dr. Anisa Ibrahim is a pediatric primary care provider at Harborview Medical Center and Clinical Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Washington. Her clinical interests include care of and outreach to immigrant and refugee populations, with focus on those with medical or social complexity.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

By the end of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Explain the basics of HPV related diseases and HPV vaccination recommendations in the U.S.
- Define cultural humility and explain how it relates to the experience of immigrants and refugees in the healthcare setting.
- Identify evidence-based strategies to increase HPV vaccination uptake that are applicable to East African immigrant and refugee communities.

## WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

Physicians, physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and medical assistants who are VFC providers in King County, WA.

## CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME):

This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the accreditation requirements and policies of the Institute for Medical Quality/ California Medical Association (IMQ/CMA) through the joint providership of Cardea and the University of Washington. Cardea is accredited by the IMQ/CMA to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

Cardea designates this enduring material for a maximum of 0.75 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™. Physicians should claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

## CONTINUING NURSING EDUCATION (CNE):

Cardea Services is approved as a provider of continuing nursing education by Montana Nurses Association, an accredited approver with distinction by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

Upon successful completion of this CE activity 0.75 contact hours will be awarded.

Successful completion of this continuing education activity includes the following:

- Attending the entire CE activity;
- Completing the pre-test and post-test;
- Submitting an online CE request.

## REGISTER NOW!

<http://www.cardeaservices.org/hpv-vacc>

**REGISTRATION & FEES:** There is no charge for continuing education credit for physicians or nurses. You will receive a \$25 Starbucks gift card for participating in this study.

**EXPIRATION DATE:** This activity was originally released on July 9, 2018 and is available for continuing education credit July 8, 2020.



**HAVE QUESTIONS?** Contact our Oakland office at 510.835.3700 or [oakland@cardeaservices.org](mailto:oakland@cardeaservices.org)

This course was developed by a team from the University of Washington, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Public Health – Seattle & King County, and the Somali Health Board as part of a research project supported by cooperative agreement #U48DP005013-03S7 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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