Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Program in BC:
A good start with room for improvement

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British Columbia launched routine immunization against human papillomavirus (HPV) in the school year 2008–2009. Two cohorts of girls were targeted—grades 6 and 9—in order to see benefits earlier, given the latency between HPV infection and cervical abnormalities, including cancer. Mathematical modeling had demonstrated that beginning immunization of girls at 11 years was associated with the greatest reduction in future incidence of cervical cancer abnormalities.1 A BC-based economic analysis found that a female-only vaccination program of grade 6 and 9 girls was cost effective compared to no vaccination, at a cost of $24 491 per quality adjusted life year gained. Similar findings have been seen in a variety of other economic analyses of HPV vaccine, which indicate that female-only vaccination is cost effective.2

The grade 9 HPV vaccine program for girls in BC was designed to run for only 3 years, with the 2010–2011 school year the third and final year, following which time girls entering grade 9 would have an opportunity to be vaccinated if they haven’t been previously. The HPV vaccine would continue to be offered in school only at grade 6. Girls who miss the vaccine while passing through the targeted grade are eligible to be vaccinated through the publicly funded program on an appointment basis through their local health unit.

Part of the explanation for the low uptake of HPV is related to the perceived novelty of this vaccine, accompanied by negative media coverage following its approval. A parental attitudinal survey conducted prior to its introduction indicated that compared with parents in other provinces, BC parents stated the lowest intention to vaccinate their daughters.4 A subsequent survey of grade 6 parents conducted in the first year of the program in BC indicated that concerns about vaccine safety, preference to wait until their daughter is older, and not enough information to make an informed decision were the key reasons parents stated for not having their daughter immunized.4

Studies of the key drivers of decision making about vaccine receipt for all vaccines have repeatedly shown that the advice from a trusted health care provider is highly influential. To ensure BC physicians feel well informed about the HPV vaccine and have the information they need to address questions from young women and their parents, a series of continuing medical education events is rolling out across BC and was advertised in the January/February issue of the BCMJ and on the immunizebc.ca web site. These “ImmunizeBC Booster Events” in Kelowna, Prince George, and Dawson Creek in March, aim to boost your confidence in answering questions about the HPV vaccine. All practitioners who provide services to girls and their parents are encouraged to attend.

Over the past year the indications for the HPV vaccine have expanded internationally. The Food and Drug Administration in the United States approved the use of Gardasil for males ages 9 to 26 years old for prevention of genital warts. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices in the US has supported permissive use

Continued on page 99
to Kamloops to work with Dr Glen Martin in general pathology. His career took him to Edmonton and finally to CJ Coady Associates in the Fraser Valley in late 1980s. Peter worked as a pathologist and medical laboratory director at Delta Hospital and Peace Arch Hospital until his retirement in 1995. He was a long-time supporter of the Diagnostic Accreditation Program both in committees and as a surveyor traveling to laboratories throughout the province.

Peter’s character was best described in this eulogy by his son, Paul, as being “a good guy to hang out with.” Peter was imposing physically and this, with his loud greeting, could be very intimidating. In one bout of exuberance he picked up a colleague and tossed him into his own pool—fully dressed! He had just learned the colleague was returning to Canada. Usually he was well behaved, but with a dry sense of humour and a deadpan presentation. This, coupled with his retentive memory, made him an entertaining raconteur. He had a wide variety of interests including playing the piano, stamp collecting, and ham radio operations. His social network was very important, with some friends dating back to public school days.

Peter had experienced declining health for a number of years, but his memory and sharp wit persisted until the end. We have lost a physician who was a humanist with a large presence and, with apologies to his ham radio network, one with a truly “broad bandwidth.”

—Richard (Dick) Muir, MD

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