



AREA ORGANIZZAZIONE
E SVILUPPO



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



**“La prevenzione
è una forma
di... Sapienza!”**

Un progetto di prevenzione primaria e secondaria,
in collaborazione con IncontraDonna Onlus,
dedicata ai dipendenti di SAPIENZA

Aula Magna del Rettorato
14 giugno 2018 ore 9.45-13.00

12.10 Vaccini – La vaccinazione femminile
e maschile per HPV (Papilloma Virus)
Alberto Villani

VACCINI: La vaccinazione femminili e maschile per HPV (Papilloma Virus)

Alberto Villani

Presidente della Società Italiana Pediatria

Unità Operativa Complessa di Pediatria Generale e Malattie Infettive
Dipartimento Pediatria Universitaria Ospedaliera - Direttore: Prof. Paolo Rossi
Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù – IRCCS – Roma

alberto.villani@opbg.net



**SCUOLA
DI PEDIATRIA**

Il calendario vaccinale del Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione Vaccinale 2017-2019

[illegible]

Il calendario vaccinale del Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione Vaccinale 2017-2019

[illegible]

Tabella 1 - Graduale aumento delle coperture vaccinali dal 2017 al 2020 (sostituisce l'Allegato B dell'Intesa del 7 settembre 2016)

Fascia d'età	Vaccinazioni	Obiettivo di Copertura Vaccinale			
		2017	2018	2019	2020
I anno di vita	Meningococco B	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
	Rotavirus	-	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%
II anno di vita	Varicella (1° dose)	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
5-6 anni di età	Varicella (2° dose)	-	-	-	-
Adolescenti	HPV nei maschi 11enni	-	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%
	IPV	-	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 90%
	Meningococco tetravalente ACWY135	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
Anziani	Pneumococco (PCV13+PPV23)	40%	55%	75%	75%
	Zoster	-	20%	35%	50%

Human papillomavirus epidemiology and vaccine recommendations: selected review of the recent literature

Elisabeth R. Seyferth^a, Julia S. Bratic^a, and Joseph A. Bocchini Jr.^b

Caratteristiche dei vaccini disponibili

Characteristic	Bivalent (2vHPV)	Quadrivalent (4vHPV)	9-valent (9vHPV)
Brand name	Cervarix	Gardasil	Gardasil 9
VLPs	16, 18	6, 11, 16, 18	6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58
Manufacturer	GlaxoSmithKline	Merck and Co., Inc.	Merck and Co., Inc.
Manufacturing	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i> insect cell line infected with L1 encoding recombinant baculovirus	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (Baker's yeast), expressing L1	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (Baker's yeast), expressing L1
Adjuvant	500 µg aluminum hydroxide, 50 µg 3-O-desacyl-4' monophosphoryl lipid A	225 µg amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate	500 µg amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate
Volume per dose	0.5 ml	0.5 ml	0.5 ml
Administration	Intramuscular	Intramuscular	Intramuscular
FDA-approved use	Females 9–25 years	Females 9–26 years, males 9–26 years	Females 9–26 years, males 9–26 years

Anatomic site	Cancers attributable to any HPV		
	%		Average number (both sexes)
	Male	Female	
Cervix	–	91 ^a	11 000
Anus	89	93	5200
Oropharynx	72	63	10 500
Penis	63	–	700
Vagina	–	75	800
Vulva	–	69	2900
Total			31 100

Neoplasie attribuibili a uno qualsiasi degli HPV

Anatomic site	Cancers attributable to HPV-16/18		
	%		Average number (both sexes)
	Male	Female	
Cervix	–	66	8000
Anus	79	80	4500
Oropharynx	63	51	9100
Penis	48	–	600
Vagina	–	55	600
Vulva	–	49	2000
Total			24 800

Neoplasie attribuibili a HPV 16/18

Anatomic site	Cancers attributable to HPV-31/33/45/52/58		
	%		Average number (both sexes)
	Male	Female	
Cervix	–	15	1 800
Anus	4	11	500
Oropharynx	4	10	800
Penis	9	–	100
Vagina	–	18	200
Vulva	–	14	600
Total			4000

Neoplasie attribuibili a HPV 31/33/45 52/58

**Average number of cancers/year
in sites where HPV is often found**

Anatomic site	Male	Female	Both sexes
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Cervix	0	12 114	12 114
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Anus	2161	3554	5715
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Oropharynx	12 002	2970	14 972
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Penis	1183	0	1183
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Vagina	0	1106	1106
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Vulva	0	4131	4131
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Total	15 346	23 875	39 221
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**Sedi
anatomiche
di presenza
di HPV**



Review Article

HPV vaccines – A review of the first decade

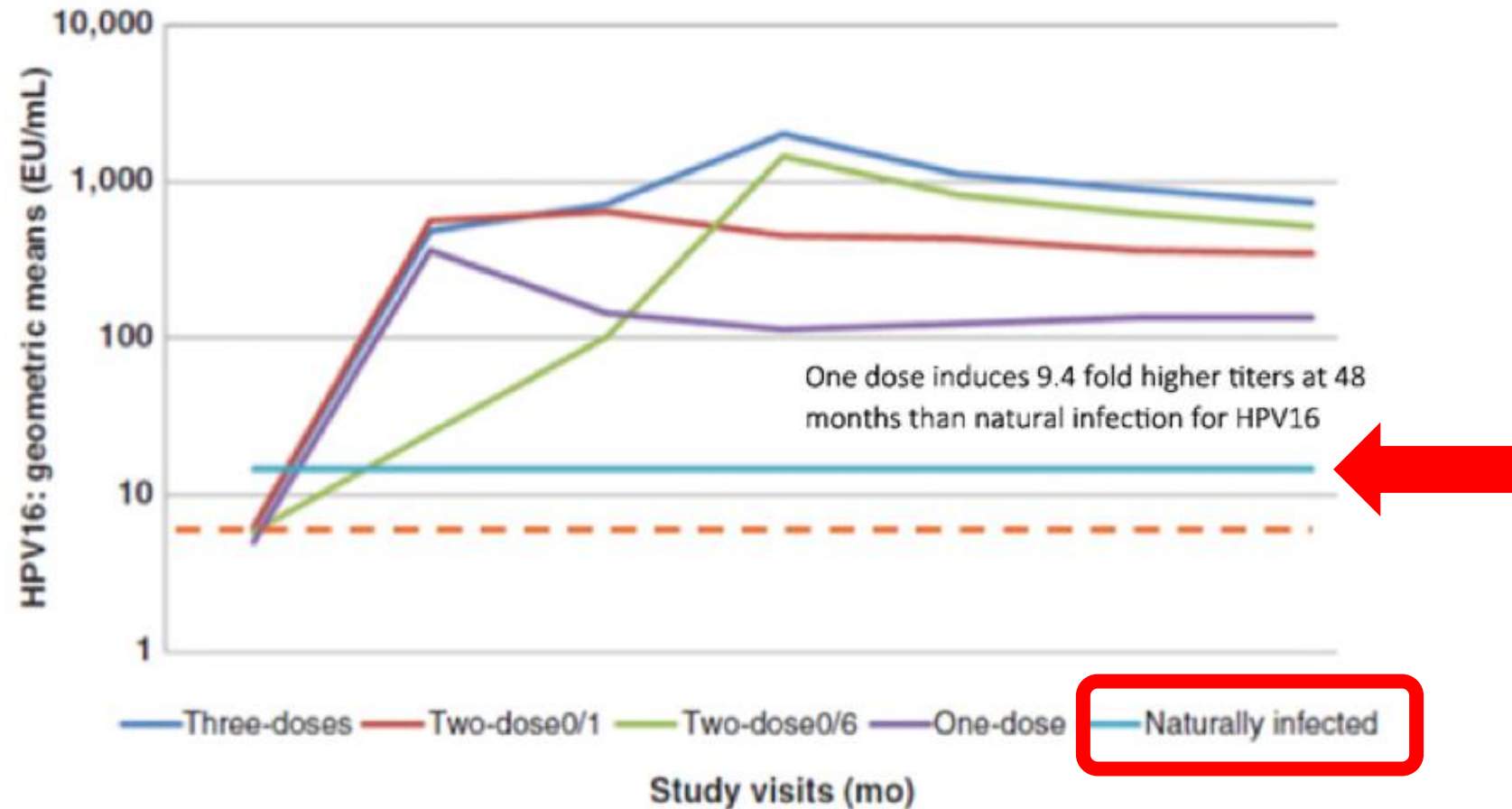
Diane M. Harper^{a,*}, Leslie R. DeMars^b^a School of Medicine, Departments of Family and Geriatric Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology, Speed School of Engineering, School of Public Health, Epidemiology and Population Health, Health Promotion and Behavioral Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States^b Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Hanover, NH, United States

Subunità di componenti proteiche presenti nei vaccini

Vaccine composition of a 0.5 ml dose of HPV vaccine [3,4].

	Gardasil	Gardasil9	Cervarix
Oncogenic protein subunit component L1 VLP, µg			
HPV 16	40	60	20
HPV 18	20	40	20
HPV 31		20	
HPV 33		20	
HPV 45		20	
HPV 52		20	
HPV 58		20	
Verrucous protein subunit component L1 VLP, µg			
HPV 6	20	30	
HPV 11	40	40	
Manufacturing components			
Sodium chloride, mg	9.56	9.56	4.4
L-Histidine, mg	0.78	0.78	
Polysorbate 80, µg	50	50	
Sodium borate, µg	35	35	
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, mg			0.624
Adjuvant			
Amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, µg	225	500	
3-O-Desacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid (MPL) A, µg, adsorbed on			50
Aluminum hydroxide salt, µg			500
Expression system			
Recombinant <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Yeast	Yeast	
<i>Trichoplusia ni</i> insect cells			Baculovirus

Titoli anticorpali HPV-16 dopo infezione naturale e dopo vaccinazione



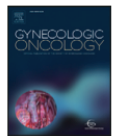
Gynecologic Oncology 146 (2017) 196–204



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Gynecologic Oncology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yygyno



Review Article

HPV vaccines – A review of the first decade

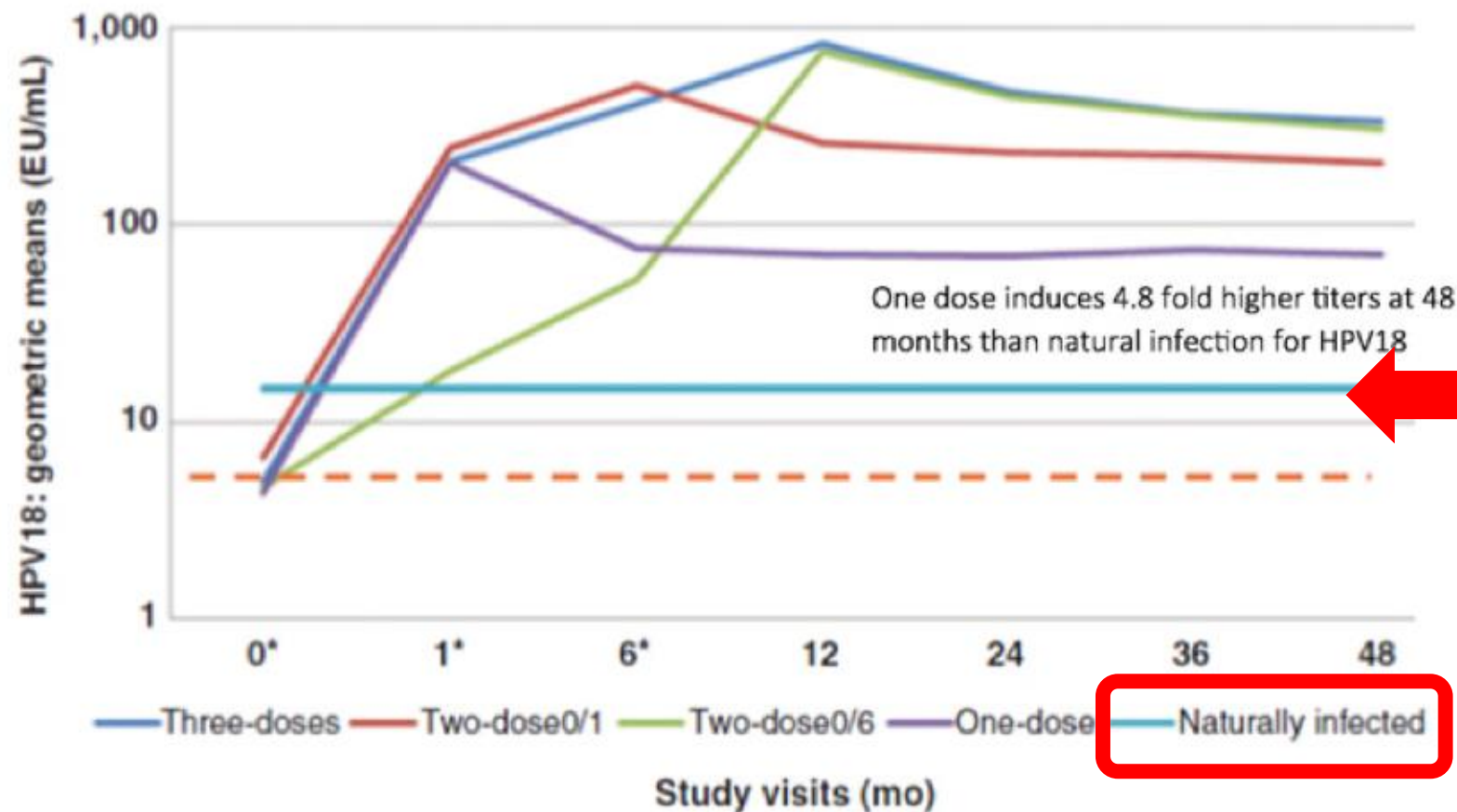
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^b Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Hanover, NH, United States



Titoli anticorpali HPV-18 dopo infezione naturale e dopo vaccinazione



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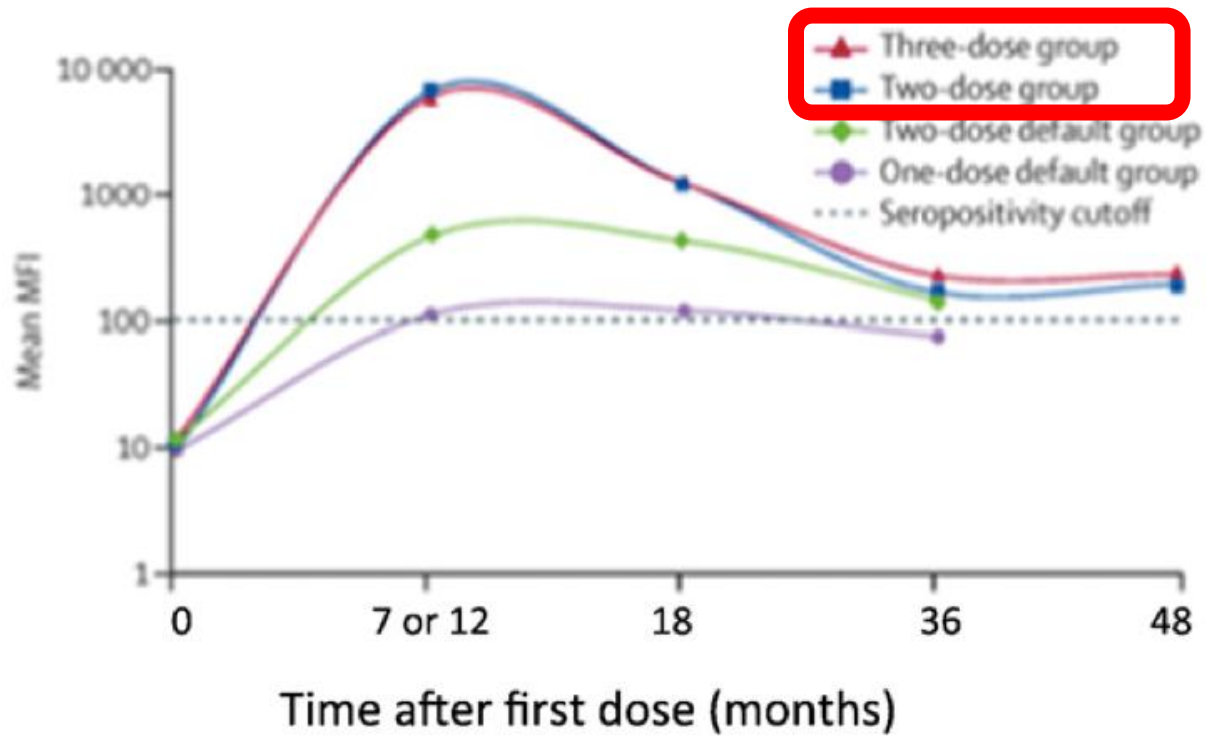
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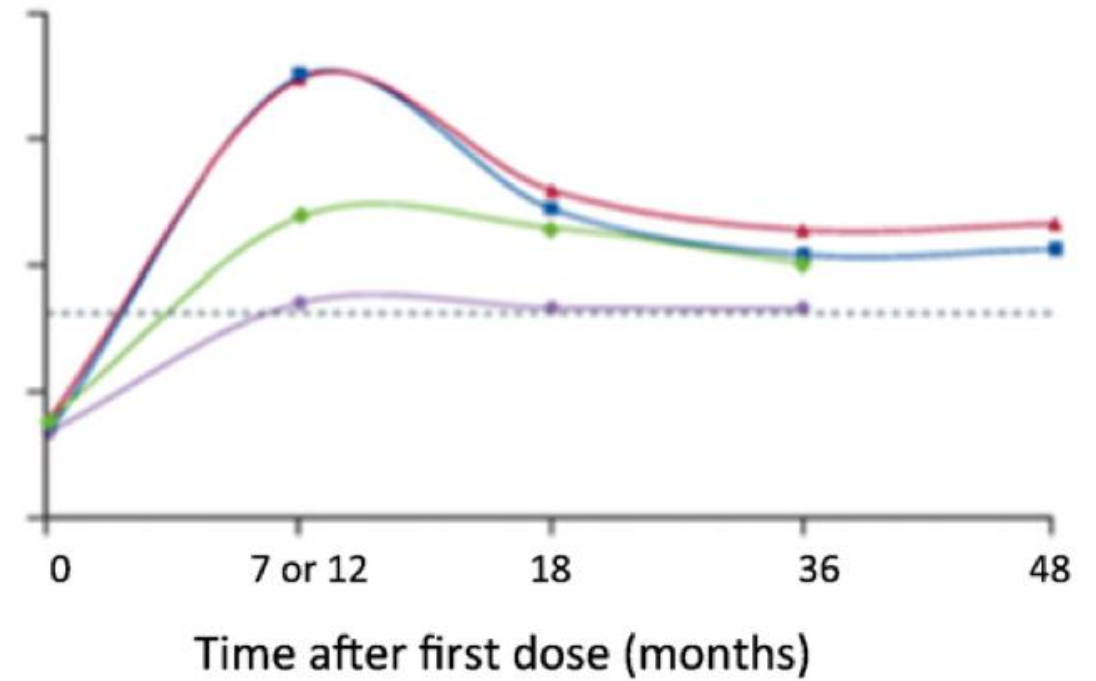
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HPV16



HPV18

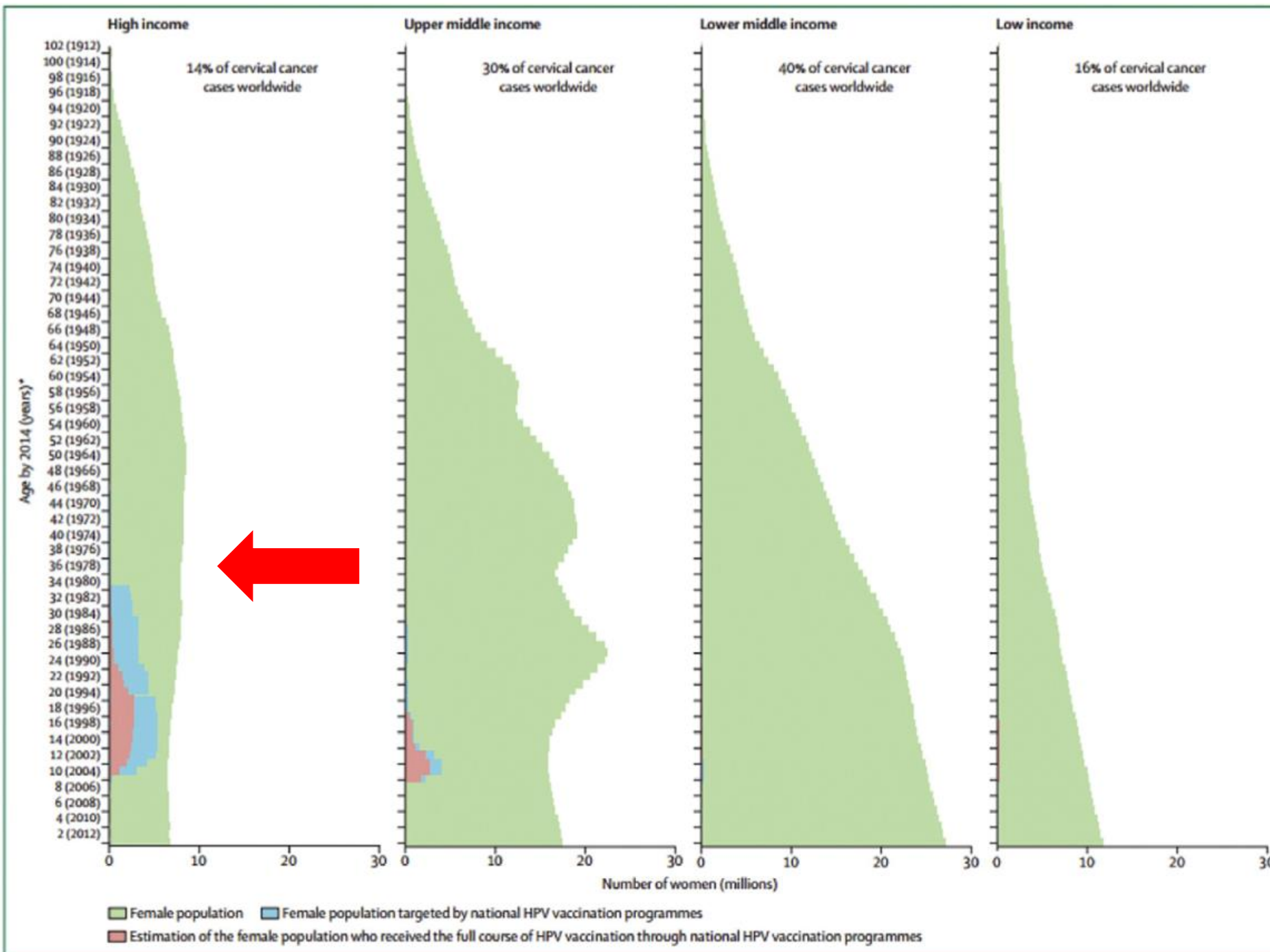


**Titoli anticorpali
HPV-16 e HPV-18 dopo vaccinazione**

Summary table of vaccine efficacies against cervical HPV infection and disease endpoints [34–50].

	Gardasil	Gardasil9	Cervarix
Among women 15/16–26 years			
4–6 months HPV 16/18 infection	96% (83, 100)	na	94% (92, 96)
6 month HPV 31/33/45/52/58 infection	18% (5, 29)	96% (94, 98)	na
6 month HPV 31 infection	46% (15, 66)	96% (91, 98)	77% (69, 83)
6 month HPV 33 infection	NS	99% (95, 100)	45% (25, 60)
6 month HPV 45 infection	NS	97% (92, 99)	74% (58, 84)
6 month HPV 51 infection	na	na	17% (4, 28)
6 month HPV 52 infection	NS	97% (95, 99)	na
6 month HPV 58 infection	NS	95% (91, 97)	na
CIN 2 + related to HPV 16/18	98% (94, 100)	na	98% (88, 100)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 31	70% (32, 88)	100% (40, 100)	88% (68, 96)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 33	NS	100% (33, 100)	68% (40, 84)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 39	NS	na	75% (22, 94)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 45	NS	NS	82% (17, 98)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 51	NS	na	54% (22, 74)
CIN 2 + related to HPV 52	NS	100% (67, 100)	na
CIN 2 + related to HPV 58	NS	NS	na
CIN 2 + caused by any HPV type	22% (3, 38)	63% (35, 79)	62% (47, 73)
CIN 3 + caused by any HPV type	43% (24, 57)	na	93% (79, 99)
AIS caused by any HPV type	na	na	100% (31, 100)
Among women older than 25 years			
6 month infection or disease related to HPV 16/18	85% (68, 94)	na	91% (79, 97)
6 month HPV 31 infection	na	na	66% (25, 86)
6 month HPV 45 infection	na	na	71% (34, 88)

Efficacia del vaccino nei confronti dell'infezione e endpoint di malattia



Epidemiologia e situazione economica



Update on barriers to human papillomavirus vaccination and effective strategies to promote vaccine acceptance

Julia S. Bratic^a, Elisabeth R. Seyferth^a, and Joseph A. Bocchini Jr^b

Barriere alla vaccinazione anti-HPV e strategie per promuoverne l'accettazione

KEY POINTS

- HPV vaccination rates remain lower than those of other vaccines recommended at age 11–12 years, highlighting the need for stronger recommendations by healthcare providers for vaccination of both girls and boys.
 - Barriers to HPV vaccination persist from parent, provider, and system-level perspectives.
 - Provider recommendation remains a key strategy to increasing HPV vaccination rates.
 - Recommending coadministration of HPV vaccine, Tdap, and MenACWY while emphasizing cancer prevention has also been shown to increase vaccine uptake.
-

**Barriere alla
vaccinazione
anti-HPV:
1)Genitori
2)Mondo
sanitario**

	Vaccine coverage (%)					
	Both sexes		Females		Males	
	Tdap ≥ 1 dose	MenACWY ≥ 1 dose	HPV ≥ 1 dose	HPV ≥ 3 doses	HPV ≥ 1 dose	HPV ≥ 3 doses
Race/ethnicity						
White only	88.6	78.2	56.1	37.5	36.4	18.8
Black only	87.6	80.3	66.4	39.0	42.1	20.4
Hispanic	86.7	82.1	66.3	46.9	54.2	27.8
Poverty status						
Below poverty level	85.8	79.0	67.2	44.7	51.6	27.2
At or above poverty level	88.4	79.5	57.7	37.9	39.5	20.2

**Copertura vaccinale in base a:
etnia, sesso, condizione sociale**

Reason	Parents of girls		Parents of boys	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not recommended by provider	13.0	10.8–15.5	22.8	20.6–25.0
Lack of knowledge	15.5	13.0–18.5	15.5	13.7–17.6
Safety concern/side-effects	14.2	11.8–16.8	6.9	5.6–8.5
Not needed or necessary	14.7	12.5–17.3	17.9	15.9–20.1
Not sexually active	11.3	9.1–13.9	7.7	6.4–9.2

I principali motivi di insuccesso della vaccinazione anti-HPV nelle femmine e nei maschi:

- 1) mancata raccomandazione da parte dei sanitari
- 2) Mancata conoscenza
- 3) Preoccupazione su sicurezza ed effetti collaterali
- 4) Ritenuta non necessaria
- 5) Mancata attività sessuale

14:00-16:00



SESSIONE "MALATTIE INFETTIVE E VACCINAZIONI" - Parte I

Presidente: Gianni Bona

Moderatore: Giovanni Vitali Rosati

Le vaccinazioni nel pretermine

Gaetano Chirico

La vaccinazione antinfluenzale

Paolo Bonanni

La vaccinazione nell'adolescente e nelle malattie rare

Rocco Russo

Le vaccinazioni in gravidanza

Giovanni Scambia

Nuove strategie per personalizzare l'intervento vaccinale nel bambino immunocompromesso

Paolo Palma

Sessione
con
Televoter



74°

**Congresso Italiano
di PEDIATRIA**

Papillomavirus

Francesco Vitale

Meningococchi

Susanna Esposito

Bordetella pertussis

Piero Valentini

Papillomavirus

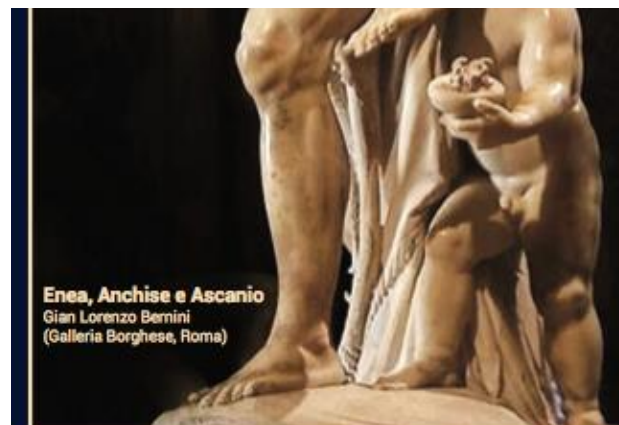
Giancarlo Icardi

Morbillo

Alfredo Guarino

Pneumococchi

Perluigi Lo Palco



Enea, Anchise e Ascanio
Gian Lorenzo Bernini
(Galleria Borghese, Roma)

ROMA

12-16 giugno 2018

Angelicum Congress Centre
Pontificia Università

San Tommaso D'Aquino

Largo Angelicum, 1

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II anno di vita	Varicella (1° dose)	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
5-6 anni di età	Varicella (2° dose)	-	-	-	-
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	Meningococco tetravalente ACWY135	≥ 60%	≥ 75%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
Anziani	Pneumococco (PCV13+PPV23)	40%	55%	75%	75%
	Zoster	-	20%	35%	50%

