



AREA ORGANIZZAZIONE
E SVILUPPO



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



**"La prevenzione
è una forma
di... Sapienzal"**

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



Società
Italiana di
Pediatria



**SCUOLA
DI PEDIATRIA**

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

Vaccino	0gg-30gg	3° mese	4° mese	5° mese	6° mese	7° mese	11° mese	13° mese	15° mese	+	6° anno	12°-18° anno	19-49 anni	50-64 anni	> 64 anni	Soggetti ad aumentato rischio
DTPa**		DTPa		DTPa			DTPa				DTPa***	dTpaIPV	1 dose dTpa**** ogni 10 anni			(1)
IPV		IPV		IPV			IPV				IPV					
Epatite B	Epb-Epb*	Ep B		Ep B			Ep B									(2)
Hib		Hib		Hib			Hib									(3)
Pneumococco		PCV		PCV			PCV									PCV+PPSV (4) **
MPRV								MPRV			MPRV					(6) ^
MPR								appare MPR + V			appare MPR + V					(5) *****
Varicella																(6)^
Meningococco C								Men C^			Men ACWY coniugato					(7)
Meningococco B**		Men B	Men B		Men B			Men B								
HPV											HPV*: 2-3 dosi (in funzione di età e vaccino)					(8)
Influenza													1 dose all'anno (9) **			
Herpes Zoster													1 dose# (10)			
Rotavirus		Rotavirus## (due o tre dosi a seconda del tipo di vaccino)														
Epatite A																(11)

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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

Neoplasie attribuibili a uno qualsiasi degli HPV

Anatomic site	Cancers attributable to any HPV		
	Male	%	Average number (both sexes)
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

Cancers attributable to HPV-16/18

Anatomic site	%		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

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

Anatomic site	% Male Female			Average number (both sexes)
	Male	Female		
Cervix	–	15		1800
Anus	4	11		500
Oropharynx	4	10		800
Penis	9	–		100
Vagina	–	18		200
Vulva	–	14		600
Total				4000

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

Anatomic site	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cervix	0	12 114	12 114
Anus	2 161	3 554	5 715
Oropharynx	12 002	2 970	14 972
Penis	1 183	0	1 183
Vagina	0	1 106	1 106
Vulva	0	4 131	4 131
Total	15 346	23 875	39 221

**Sedi
anatomiche
di presenza
di HPV**



Review Article

HPV vaccines – A review of the first decade

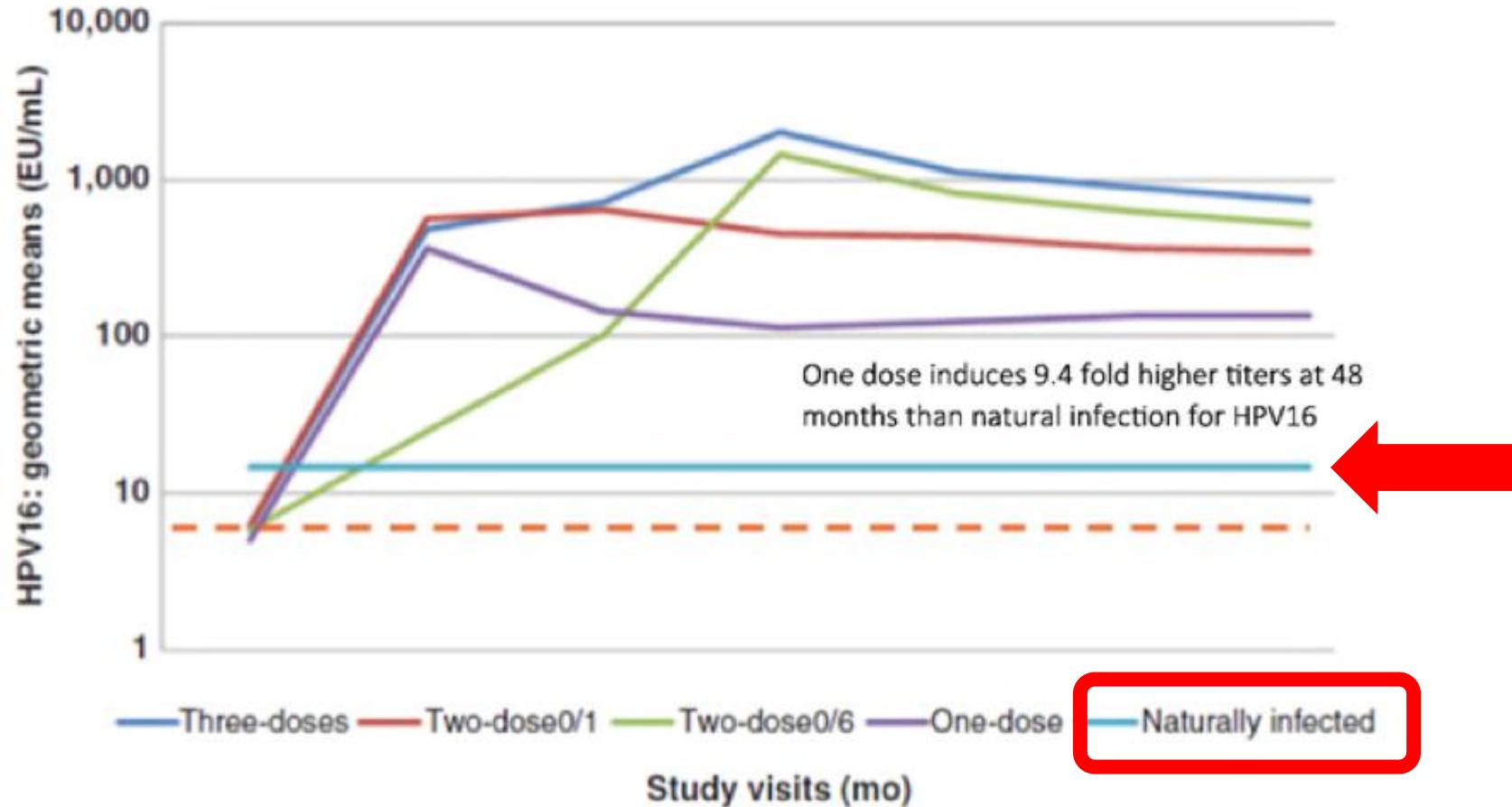
Diane M. Harper ^{a,*}, Leslie R. DeMars ^b^a School of Medicine, Departments of Family and Geriatric Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology, Speed School of Engineering, School of Public Health, Epidemiology and Population Health, Health Promotion and Behavioral Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, 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



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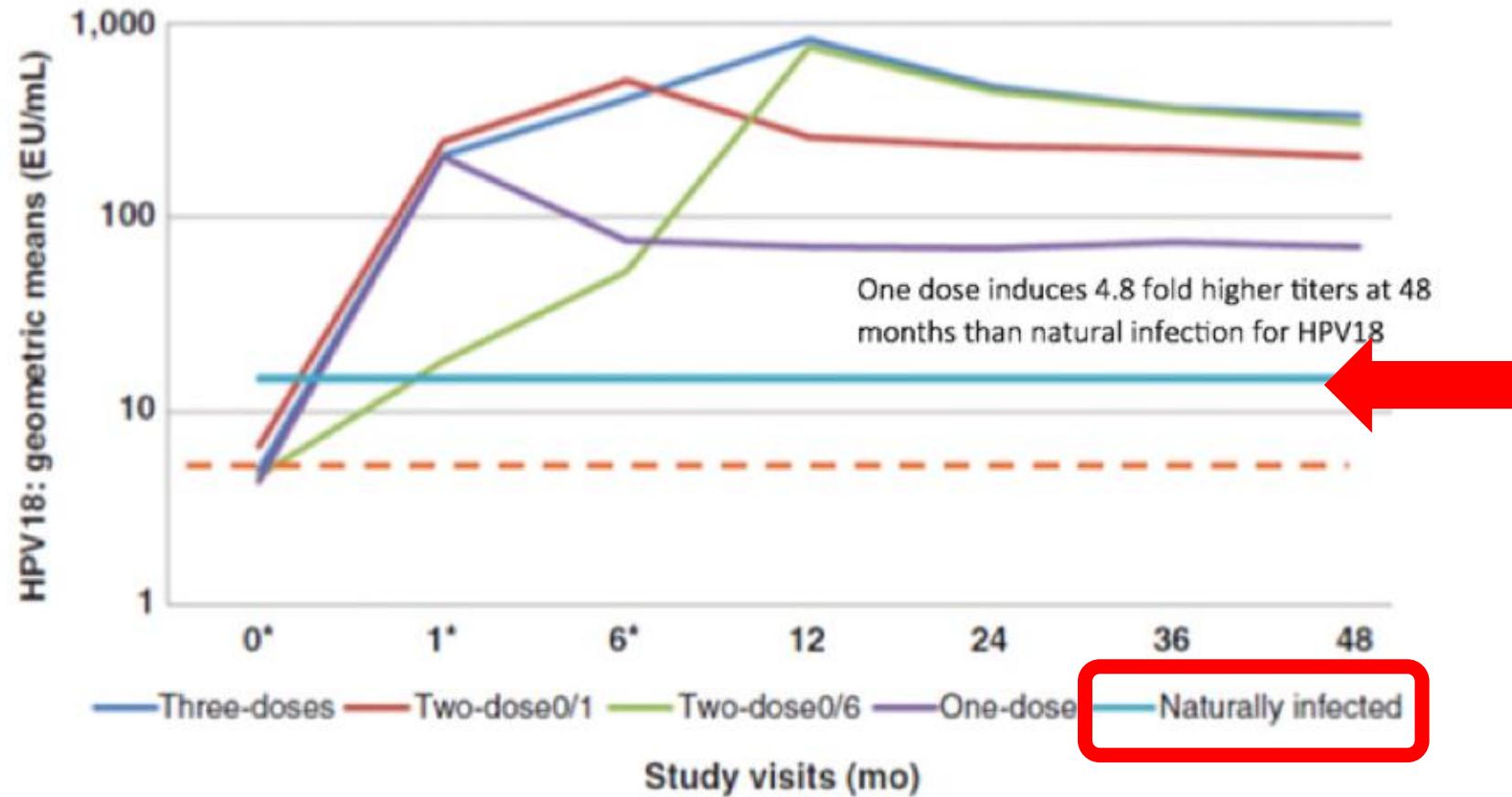
Diane M. Harper ^{a,*}, Leslie R. Demars ^b

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Titoli anticorpali HPV-18 dopo infezione naturale e dopo vaccinazione



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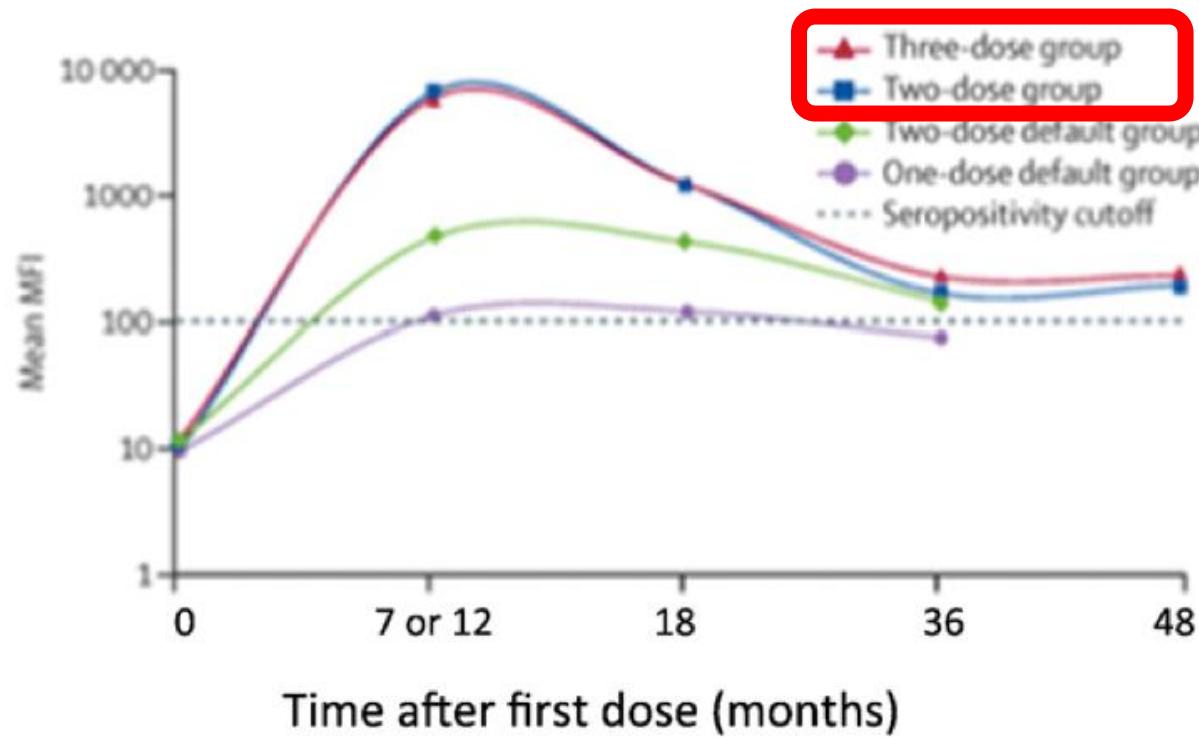
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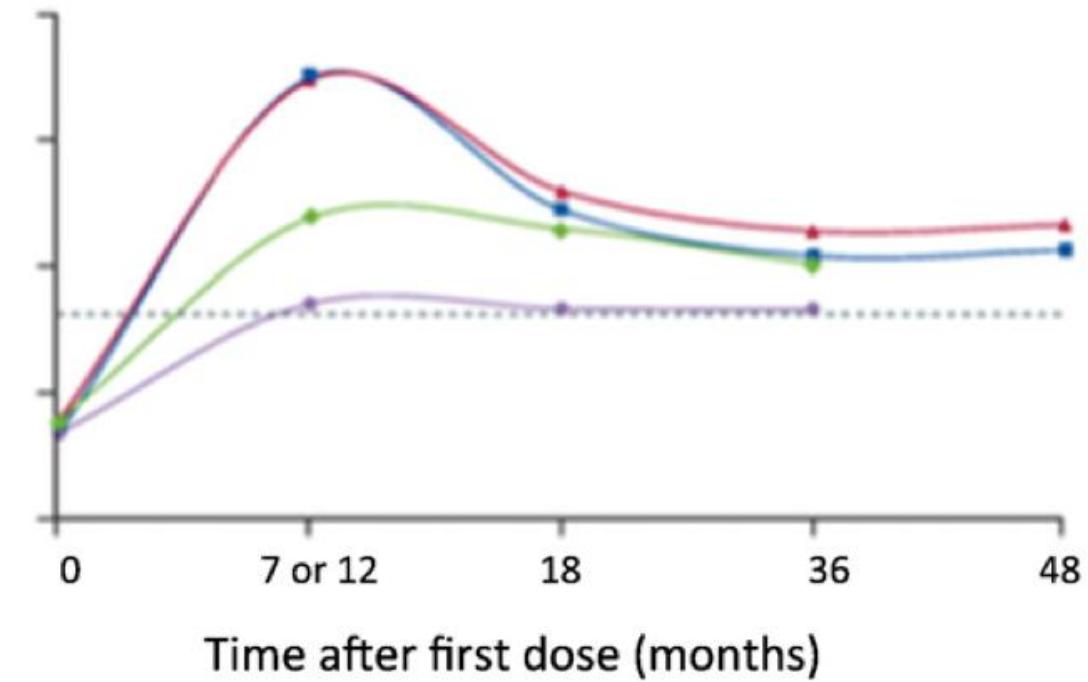
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HPV16



HPV18

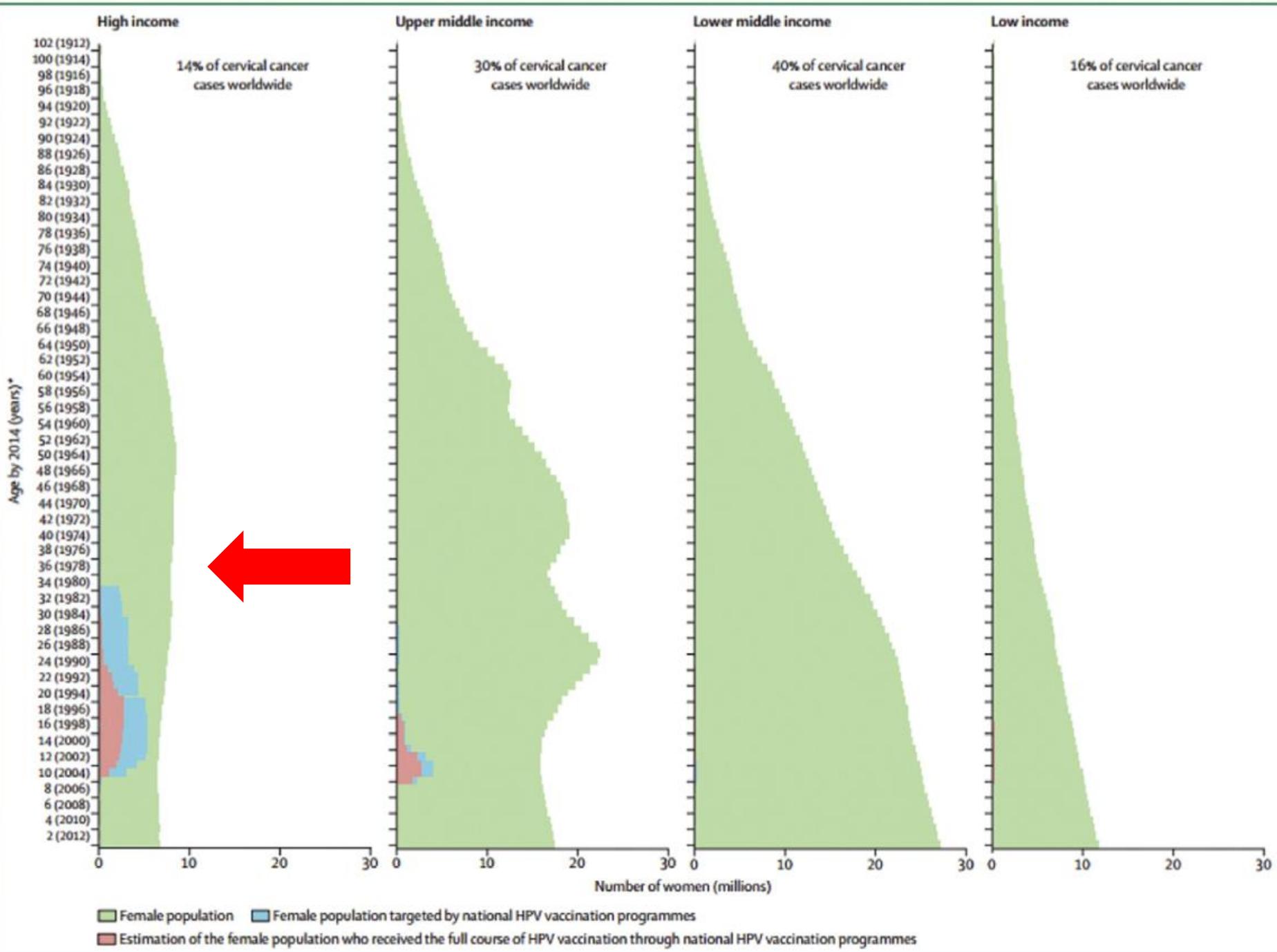


**Titoli anticorpali
HPV-16 e HPV-18 dopo vaccinazione**

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

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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

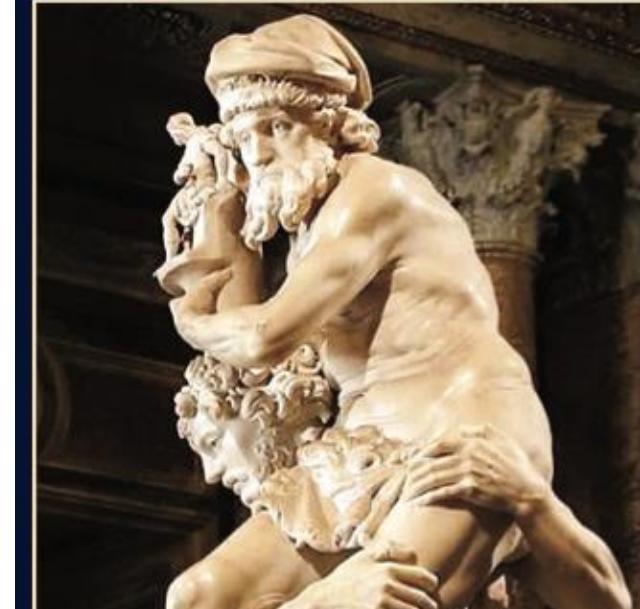
Le vaccinazioni in gravidanza

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

Morbilli
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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Herpes Zoster													1 dose#		(10)	
Rotavirus		Rotavirus## (due o tre dosi a seconda del tipo di vaccino)														
Epatite A																(11)

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

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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%

