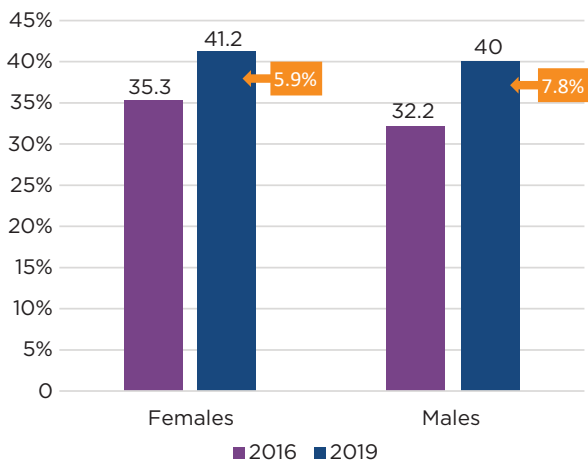


USING BHI DATA TO UNCOVER IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN PREVENTATIVE CARE

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES/MALES AGES 10–18 WHO HAD AT LEAST ONE HPV VACCINATION WITH A 4-YEAR LOOKBACK, 2016–2019



WHAT THE DATA SAYS ABOUT HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINATIONS

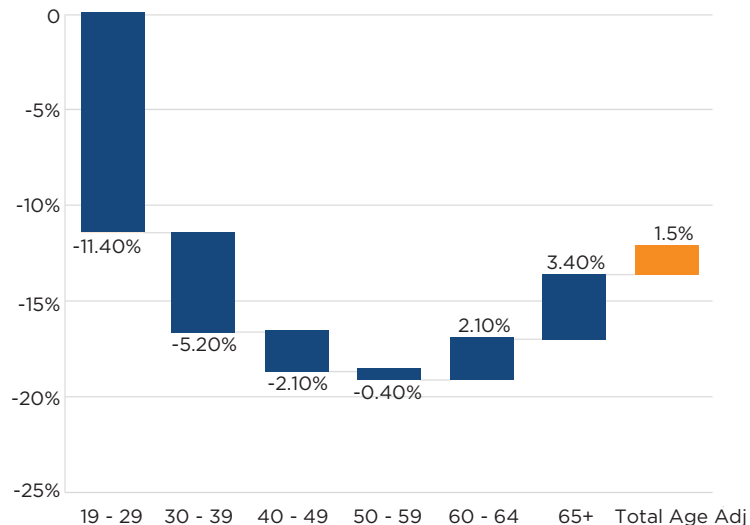
According to the CDC, each year approximately 44,000 new cases of cancer are found in places where HPV often attacks. HPV causes about 34,800 of these cancers.¹

Blue Health Intelligence® (BHI®) examined claims data for females and males who were continuously enrolled in a commercial health insurance plan and found the rate of HPV vaccination increased 5.9 percentage points for females and 7.8 percentage points for males in four years (2016 and 2019.)

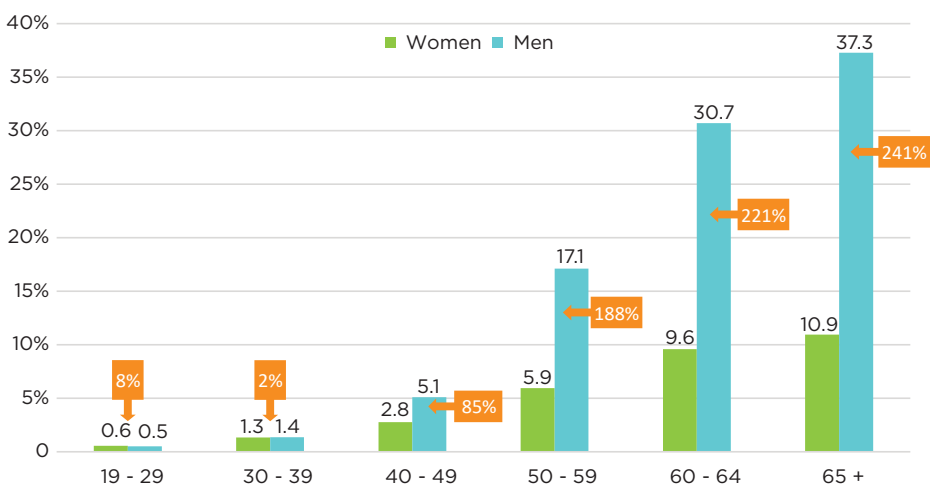
National data further estimates that approximately 60-70% of all cancers of the oropharynx may be linked to HPV.² Looking at trends in cancer of the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx in 2019 revealed that rates are significantly higher for men compared to women for ages 40+. HPV plays a significant role in the higher rates for men. In addition, men have higher rates of nicotine and alcohol dependence, which also impacts these differences ([as evidenced in a prior study on men's health.](#))

BHI analyses show that between 2016 and 2019, the most notable decrease in these types of oral cancers occurred in men below the age of 39. Since HPV vaccines were introduced in 2006, men in their middle to late twenties had the greatest potential for positive impacts from the vaccine.

TRENDS IN CANCER OF LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX IN MEN 19+, 2016–2019



CANCER OF LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX % DIFFERENCE IN RATE/10,000 WOMEN VS MEN AGES 19+ IN 2019



Contact BHI to see how better data can make a difference.

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¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>

² https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/basic_info/cancers.htm