



Hosting a Film Viewing Guide



This guide was adapted by the American Academy of Pediatrics (October 2018) from A Guide to Hosting a Film Viewing, created by The Ohio Partners for Cancer Control (OPCC) - HPV Vaccination Committee. (May 2017).

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Overview:

Congrats on deciding to host a viewing of *Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic* (SYL), a documentary which highlights five women's stories through their battle with HPV-associated cancer. Below are some helpful tips to planning your event.

- 1) **Film Access:** Email hpv@aap.org to receive a DVD copy to use for your community viewing
- 2) **Copywrite Permission:** Input your screening date, time, and location at HPVEpidemic.com/screenings. Please register even if you live in a state with a free licensing agreement. There is no fee for showing this film publicly.
- 3) **Think about your target audience:**
 - a. Healthcare providers?
 - b. Parents?
 - c. Older Adolescents/Young Adults?
- 4) **Book Venue:** Pick a convenient date, time, and location for your viewing
- 5) **Advertise event:** Create promotional flyers, emails, and social media posts to promote the event
- 6) **Decide event logistics:**
 - a. Will your event give pre and post surveys before and after viewing?
 - b. Will you feature an HPV vaccine expert speaker for after film discussion?
 - c. Will you feature a local HPV cancer survivor for after film discussion?
 - d. Will you host a post viewing discussion (discussion guide included)?
 - e. Will you provide incentives for attendance (food, extra credit for students, extra break time for staff)?
 - f. Will you show the 15-minute intro to the video developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the film's director?
<https://youtu.be/hi9zKN7NcAE>

SOMEONE YOU LOVE

THE HPV EPIDEMIC

FILM VIEWING



Film by Frederic Lumiere

This poignant documentary follows five women affected by Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a cancer-causing virus. These stories highlight the pain, stigma, shame, survivorship, and death caused by HPV.

- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States.

- HPV causes cancers in many areas of the body including: cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, and oropharynx (back of the throat).

- Each year, 42,700 people are diagnosed with HPV-related cancers, 24,400 in women and 18,300 in men.

Data from:

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

[Day, Date]

[Time]

[Address]

Plan a community viewing! A film intro by the director and community planning guide can be found online on AAP.org's HPV Champion Toolkit. YOU can prevent cancer by showing this lifesaving film!

Questions? Contact [name and email or phone number]

EMAIL TEMPLATE:

Dear [Friend],

I invite you to join me [And special guest or affiliated organizations] for a viewing of the documentary *Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic* on [Date, time] at [location].

This documentary takes on the challenging topic of HPV-associated cancers and the HPV vaccine and is dedicated to starting an informed dialogue on the issue.

Please register on [electronic RSVP] to secure your spot today!

Best wishes,

[Your contact information]

NEWSLETTER ARTICLE:

All are invited to attend the *Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic* film viewing on [DATE, TIME, LOCATION].

Narrated by Vanessa Williams, this poignant documentary looks into the lives of five women affected by Human Papillomavirus (HPV), the virus that causes several types of cancer. Their intimate stories shed light on the risks, myths, problems, politics, misconceptions and hard truths of the widespread epidemic.

Approximately 79 million Americans are currently infected with HPV and 14 million people become newly infected each year (2015). Come and learn about HPV-associated cancer and HPV vaccines to protect our boys and girls against diseases, including cancer caused by HPV.

If you have any questions, please contact [NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION]

SAMPLE AGENDA (2-HOUR EVENT)

- 1) Arrival, sign ins – 10 minutes
- 2) Pre-survey
- 3) Welcome, introductions of film or speaker – 5 min
- 4) Show film – 80 minutes (or as long as your agenda will allow)
- 5) Post-survey
- 6) Discussion or Panel for Questions and Answers – 20 minutes
- 7) Wrap up – 5 min

SAMPLE PRE- & POST-SURVEY

What is your current age? _____

Gender? Male Female Non-binary/Third Gender

Prefer to self-describe _____ Prefer not to say

I am a: Student Parent Healthcare Provider Other _____

Race: White Black or African American Asian

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander American Indian or Alaska Native

Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino Not Hispanic or Latino

1) HPV is a rare, sexually transmitted infection.

True False Don't Know

2) You will know you have HPV because you will have immediate symptoms.

True False Don't Know

3) You can only get HPV through vaginal sex.

True False Don't Know

4) How can you protect yourself against HPV?

Condoms Abstinence (not having sex) HPV Vaccine All of the previous

Don't Know

5) What type(s) of cancer can be caused by HPV?

Cervical Penile Oral All of the previous Don't Know

6) If you have HPV, but don't have symptoms, you can't spread the virus.

True False Don't Know

7) The HPV vaccine prevents HPV; it does not cure HPV.

True False Don't Know

8) In your opinion, how safe is the HPV vaccine?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all safe) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very safe)

9) How important do you think it is for people between the ages of 9 and 26 to be vaccinated to prevent HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all important) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very important)

10) If you are a healthcare provider, please answer the following: How likely are you to talk to your patients about HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all likely) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very likely)

11) If you are NOT a healthcare provider, please answer the following: How likely are you to talk to your/your child's doctor about HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all likely) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very likely)

ANSWER KEY – PRE/POST SURVEY

1) HPV is a rare, sexually transmitted infection.

True False Don't Know

FALSE. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States. About 79 million Americans are infected with HPV, and approximately 14 million become infected each year. There are more than 150 types of HPV. More than 40 of them can be passed through skin-to-skin contact (usually sexual) (CDC, 2017).

2) You will know you have HPV because you will have immediate symptoms.

True False Don't Know

FALSE. Most people never know they have HPV. Pap tests and HPV testing can help you determine whether you have HPV and if it's the type that puts you at risk for cancer.

3) You can only get HPV through vaginal sex.

True False Don't Know

FALSE. HPV is spread through genital or skin-to-skin contact. This includes vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or genital-on-genital touching. HPV can be spread through opposite-sex or same-sex partners.

4) How can you protect yourself against HPV?

Condoms Abstinence (not having sex) HPV Vaccine

All the above. Latex condoms may lower your chances of getting or spreading HPV. However, HPV is spread by skin to skin contact and can infect areas that are not covered by a condom. You can protect yourself by limiting the number of partners you have and getting the HPV vaccine. The vaccine is recommended for females between the ages of 9 and 26, males between the ages of 9 and 21, and high-risk males between the ages of 22 and 26.

5) What type(s) of cancer can be caused by HPV?

Cervical Penile Oral All of the previous Don't Know

All the above. Oropharynx cancer is the most common cancer caused by the HPV virus. Each year about 18,226 people are diagnosed with oropharynx cancer cases per year, the majority of them being men. Cervical cancer is another common HPV associated cancer with, 11,866 per year in the United States (CDC, 2018).

6) If you have HPV, but don't have symptoms, you can't spread the virus.

True False Don't Know

FALSE. One can spread HPV even if no symptoms are present. Most people do not know they have HPV infection and can pass it to someone else.

7) The HPV vaccine prevents HPV; it does not cure HPV.

True False Don't Know

TRUE. The HPV vaccine prevents HPV which prevents HPV-associated cancers and genital warts. The vaccine cannot treat these conditions once they are contracted.

8) In your opinion, how safe is the HPV vaccine?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all safe) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very safe)

The HPV vaccine has been carefully studied by medical and scientific experts. HPV vaccine has been shown to be very effective and safe. Like other shots, most side effects are mild, primarily pain or redness in the arm, and this should go away quickly. HPV vaccine has not been associated with any long-term side effects. Since 2006, over 100 million doses of HPV vaccine have been distributed in the US and no serious safety concerns have been reported.

9) How important do you think it is for people between the ages of 9 and 26 to be vaccinated to prevent HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all important) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very important)

Vaccinating early, long before exposure, provides the best protection possible, as is the case with measles and other recommended childhood vaccines. Similarly, medical professionals want to vaccinate children well before they are exposed to HPV. However, HPV vaccine is recommended for females between the ages of 9 and 26, males between the ages of 9 and 21, and high-risk males between the ages of 22 and 26.

10) If you are a healthcare provider, please answer the following: How likely are you to talk to your patients about HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all likely) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very likely)

If your office protocol does not include HPV vaccine during routine childhood vaccination schedules, it may be prudent to adjust your office systems to include it. Additionally, there are many educational resources available. One is a free AAP developed app called: "HPV Vaccine: Same Way Same Day", a 15-minute simulation for those who provide the HPV vaccination. Available for download in Google Play Store or Apple iTunes Store. Another is the HPV Vaccination Roundtable (<http://hpvroundtable.org/>) and CDC HPV educational tools (<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/index.html>).

11) If you are NOT a healthcare provider, please answer the following: How likely are you to talk to your/your child's doctor about HPV?

Circle a number on scale. (Not at all likely) 1 2 3 4 5 (Very likely)

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. If you have not spoken with your doctor about HPV, please consider making it a priority. Please visit the CDC for parent educational resources (<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/index.html>)

RESOURCES

- American Academy of Pediatrics HPV Champion Toolkit
<https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/immunizations/HPV-Champion-Toolkit/Pages/HPV-Champion-Toolkit.aspx>
- CDC HPV Educational Resources for parents and providers
<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/index.html>
- HPV-Associated Cancer Rates by State
<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/state/index.htm>
- HPV and Cancer <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics>
- HPV Vaccination Roundtable <http://hpvroundtable.org/>
- Immunization Action Coalition <http://immunize.org/hpv/>
- Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) National, Regional, State, & Selected Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13-17 Years- United States 2017. August 24, 2018.
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6733a1.htm>
- Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic (SYL)
Website – <https://www.hpvepidemic.com/>
Film Trailer - <https://www.hpvepidemic.com/trailer>
- SYL - A Guide to Hosting a Film Viewing, Ohio Partners for Cancer Control, HPV Vaccination Committee
<http://www.ohiocancerpartners.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Someone-You-Love-The-Guide-latest-version-5.10.17-1.pdf>