

ConsumerMan Video for LifeSmarts 2: THE FACTS ABOUT HPV

Lesson Plan

Overview

Human Papillomavirus is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), it is estimated that nearly all sexually active men and women get HPV at some point in their lifetime. This lesson compliments the LifeSmarts podcast/video: *ConsumerMan Video for LifeSmarts 2: THE FACTS ABOUT HPV*.

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Lesson Objective(s)

Summarize the effects of HPV and the HPV vaccine.

Time

1 class period

Background

The HPV vaccine is effective in preventing many of the cancers caused by this virus if taken before becoming sexually active.

Materials

Lesson Content Vocabulary List

Podcast/Video-*The Facts About HPV*

Podcast/Video Activity-*Just the Facts About HPV*

Activity Key-*Just the Facts About HPV*

Procedures

1. Distribute *Vocabulary Worksheet*
2. Assign students to define only the vocabulary they are confident they understand.
3. Clarify and define vocabulary with the large group.
4. Distribute the *Just the Facts About HPV* to each student. Review the activity instructions and allow time for students to complete their work.
5. Listen or view the podcast, *The Facts About HPV*
6. Review answers to *Just the Facts About HPV*.

Discussion Questions

1. How is it possible to contract HPV if you have only had one sexual partner?
2. Have most teenagers heard the message, “Males need the HPV Vaccine Too”?
3. Why is it so important to receive the HPV vaccine as a pre-teen?
4. Why are some parents reluctant to have their child vaccinated?



ConsumerMan Video/Podcast for LifeSmarts 2: Just the Facts About HPV

Name: _____

DIRECTIONS: The statements below are either true or false. Read the statement and decide whether it is *true* or *false*. Circle *true* or *false* to indicate your choice. Correct the false statements by adding information to the statement.

For example, *There are twenty questions on this worksheet* is a false statement. Correct this statement by clarifying—*There are fifteen questions on this worksheet*, NOT by adding a negative such as, *There are not twenty questions on this worksheet*.

1	Four doses of HPV vaccine are needed for maximum effectiveness.	True False
2	Males do not need the HPV vaccine because they do not get the kinds of cancer it prevents.	True False
3	HPV can cause warts on hands, feet and the face.	True False
4	HPV is the most common STI - sexually transmitted infection. Most sexually active adults will get HPV at some point in their lives.	True False
5	The HPV vaccine is most effective if administered between 16-20 years of age.	True False
6	There are approximately 25 strains of the human Papillomavirus.	True False

7	HPV Vaccination can protect females from cervical cancer.	True False
8	HPV is the major cause of genital warts on men and women.	True False
9	A simple blood test will determine if you have HPV.	True False
10	In most cases of HPV infection, the body clears itself of the virus within 12 months.	True False
11	There is no drug treatment to rid the body of HPV.	True False
12	The HPV vaccine is nearly 100% effective if it is given before you are infected with the virus.	True False
13	HPV is the main cause of ovarian cancer in women.	True False
14	The only sure method to avoid getting and giving an HPV infection and genital warts is to abstain from sexual activity.	True False
15	A TDAP test screens for abnormal or precancerous cells on the cervix.	True False

Activity Key: Just the Facts About HPV

DIRECTIONS: The statements below are either true or false. Read the statement and decide whether it is *true* or *false*. Circle *true* or *false* to indicate your choice. Correct the false statements by adding information to the statement.

For example, *There are twenty questions on this worksheet* is a false statement. Correct this statement by clarifying—*There are fifteen questions on this worksheet*, NOT by adding a negative such as, *There are not twenty questions on this worksheet*.

1	Four doses of HPV vaccine are needed for maximum effectiveness.	True False
1A	Three doses of the vaccine provide maximum effectiveness	
2	Males do not need the HPV vaccine because they do not get the kinds of cancer it prevents.	True False
2A	Both males and females can get cancer from HPV, so both need to be vaccinated	
3	HPV can cause warts on hands, feet and the face.	True False
4	HPV is the most common STI - sexually transmitted infection. Most sexually active adults will get HPV at some point in their lives.	True False
5	The HPV vaccine is most effective if administered between 16-20 years of age.	True False
5A	The HPV vaccine is most effective when administered around age 11. That gives the body maximum opportunity to develop antibodies against the virus.	
6	There are approximately 25 strains of the human papillomavirus.	True False
6A	There are over 100 strains of HPV.	
7	HPV Vaccination can protect females from cervical cancer.	True False

8	HPV is the major cause of genital warts on men and women.	True False
9	A simple blood test will determine if you have HPV.	True False
9A	There is no test to determine if you have the human Papillomavirus.	
10	In most cases of HPV infection, the body clears itself of the virus within 12 months.	True False
10A	It takes two years for most bodies to clear the viral infection.	
11	There is no drug treatment to rid the body of HPV.	True False
12	The HPV vaccine is nearly 100% effective if it is given before you are infected with the virus.	True False
13	HPV is the main cause of ovarian cancer in women.	True False
13A	HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer in women.	
14	The only sure method to avoid getting and giving an HPV infection and genital warts is to abstain from sexual activity.	True False
15	A TDAP test screens for abnormal or precancerous cells on the cervix.	True False
15A	A PAP test, a normal part of a woman's health exam, screens for precancerous cells and cervical cancer.	



Name:

asymptomatic	
CDC	
cervix	
communicable disease	
genital warts	
HPV	
immune system	
PAP test	
pathogens	
STI	
vaccine	
virus	

asymptomatic	Without symptoms, a disease that does not show itself
CDC	Centers for Disease Control, protects America's health by fighting disease and supports communities and citizens to do the same
cervix	Opening to the uterus
communicable disease	Contagious or infectious disease that spreads from one person to another
genital warts	Small, flesh-colored bumps that appear on the genitals; in many cases the warts are too small to be visible
HPV	Human Papillomavirus, a common sexually transmitted infection that is linked to cancers in both men and women
immune system	A network of cells, tissues, and organs that work together to protect the body against infection or disease
PAP test	Reliable and effective cancer screening of the cervix that looks for cell changes that might become cancer
pathogens	Harmful "germs" or disease causing microorganisms
STI	Sexually transmitted infection, passed from person to person through intimate contact
vaccine	Dead or weakened pathogens introduced to the body to stimulate an immune system response and prevent infectious disease
virus	Sub-microscopic infectious agent that needs a living host to replicate itself