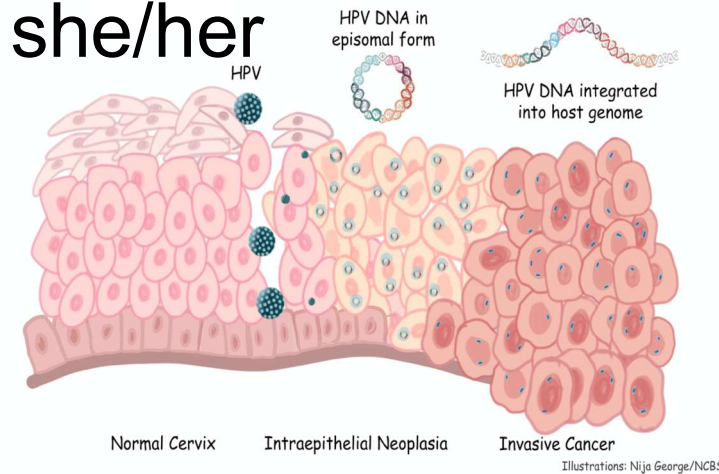


Micro to Macro Perspectives on Vaccine Preventable Cancers

Kaitlin Sundling, MD, PhD she/her
Pathologist



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Image credits on upcoming slides

I have no financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

The discussion of cancer vaccines includes vaccines that are not yet FDA-approved—citations are provided on each slide.

Generative AI was not used in the development of this presentation. Image and information sources are cited on the slide where they appear. Uncited images are from the personal collection of Dr. Kaitlin Sundling.

Objectives

- Low magnification:
 - Recognize vaccination as an essential part of a multilayered approach to cancer prevention and public health
- Intermediate magnification:
 - Evaluate the impact of vaccination on cancer risk
- High magnification:
 - Appreciate the role of pathology in cancer diagnosis and public health



About me

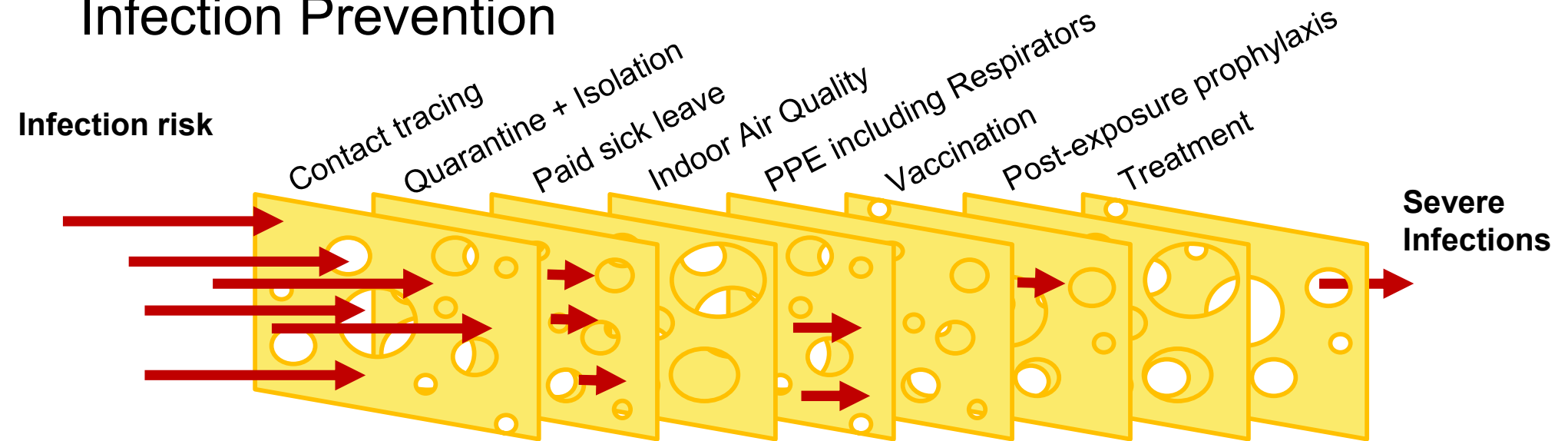
- MD-PhD Physician-Scientist
- Pathologist – specialist in laboratory testing of all kinds
- Subspecialty in cytopathology – small samples with a focus on cancer and precancer (dysplasia) diagnosis
- Public health advocate
- Steering committee member, Wisconsin Families for Vaccines



Image: <https://www.fox13news.com/news/magic-school-bus-show-from-the-90s-will-be-transformed-into-a-live-action-movie>,
Fair use, <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=82546324>

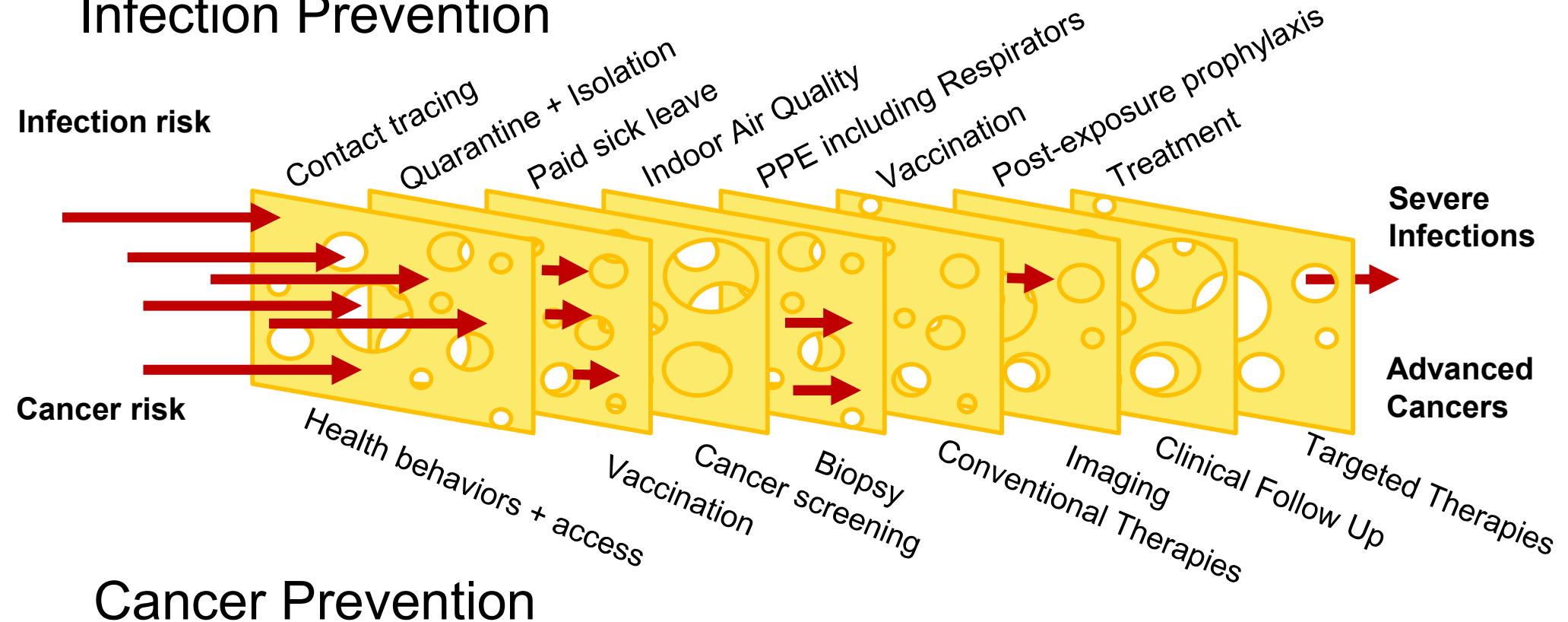
Swiss Cheese (multilayered) approach

Infection Prevention



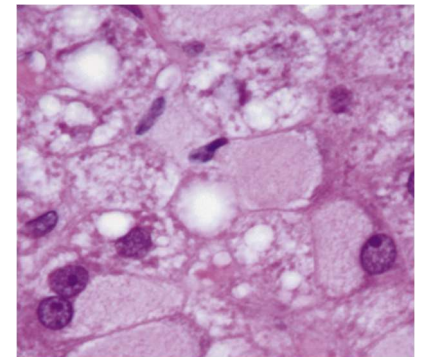
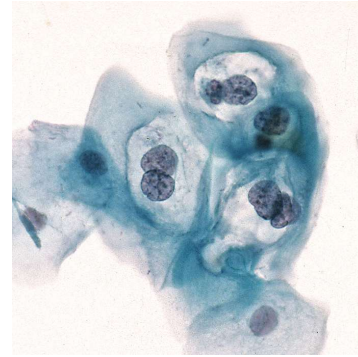
Swiss Cheese (multilayered) approach

Infection Prevention



Cancer-associated viruses

- Human papillomavirus - HPV
- Hepatitis B virus - HBV
- Epstein-Barr Virus EBV
- Human Herpesvirus 8 or Kaposi's Sarcoma Virus - HHV-8
- Human T-Lymphotropic Virus 1 - HTLV-1
- Merkel cell polyomavirus
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus - HIV
- Vaccines available



- 10-15% of cancers worldwide are caused by viruses

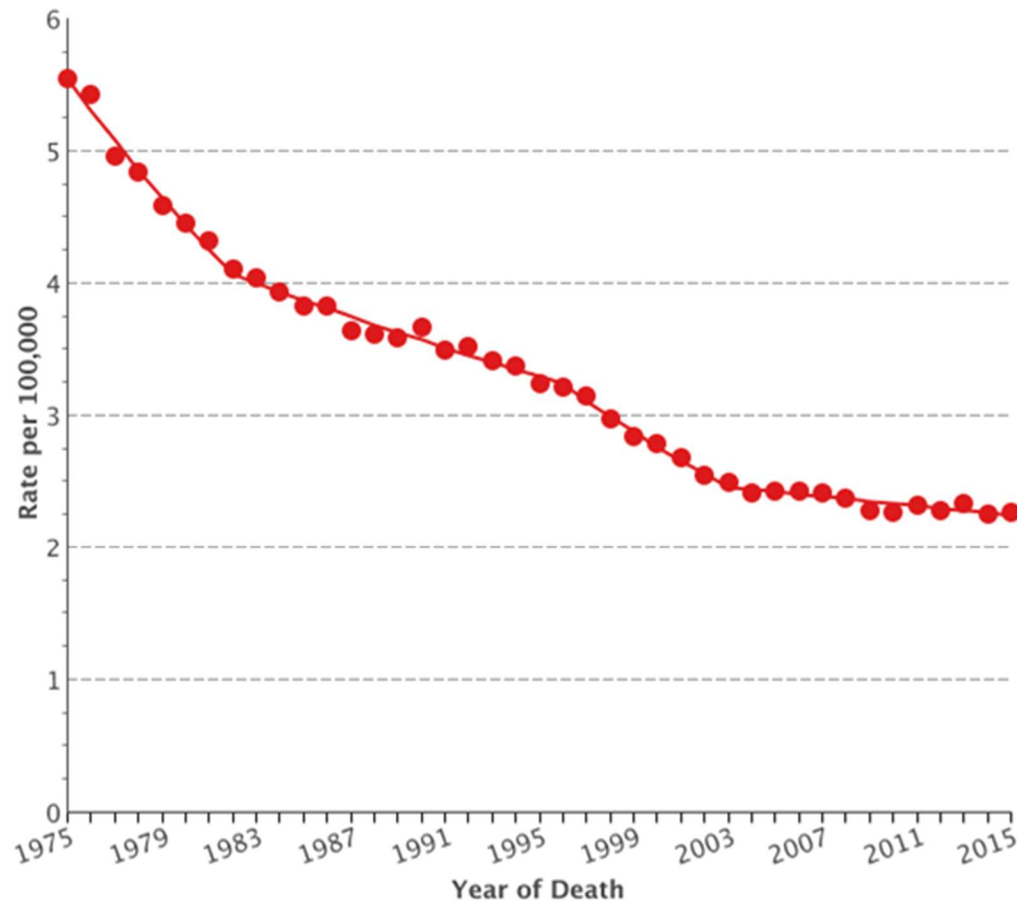
White MK, Pagano JS, Khalili K. Viruses and Human Cancers: a Long Road of Discovery of Molecular Paradigms.

Clin Microbiol Rev. 2014. doi:[10.1128/CMR.00124-13](https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00124-13)

Moore PS, Chang Y. Why do viruses cause cancer? Highlights of the first century of human tumour virology. *Nat Rev Cancer.* 2010. doi:[10.1038/nrc2961](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrc2961)

Images: <https://bethesda.soc.wisc.edu/ViewItem.aspx?id=136>; *Practical Hepatic Pathology*, 2nd edition

Cervix Uteri Cancer
Long-Term Trends in U.S. Mortality Rates, 1975–2015
By Race/Ethnicity
All Ages



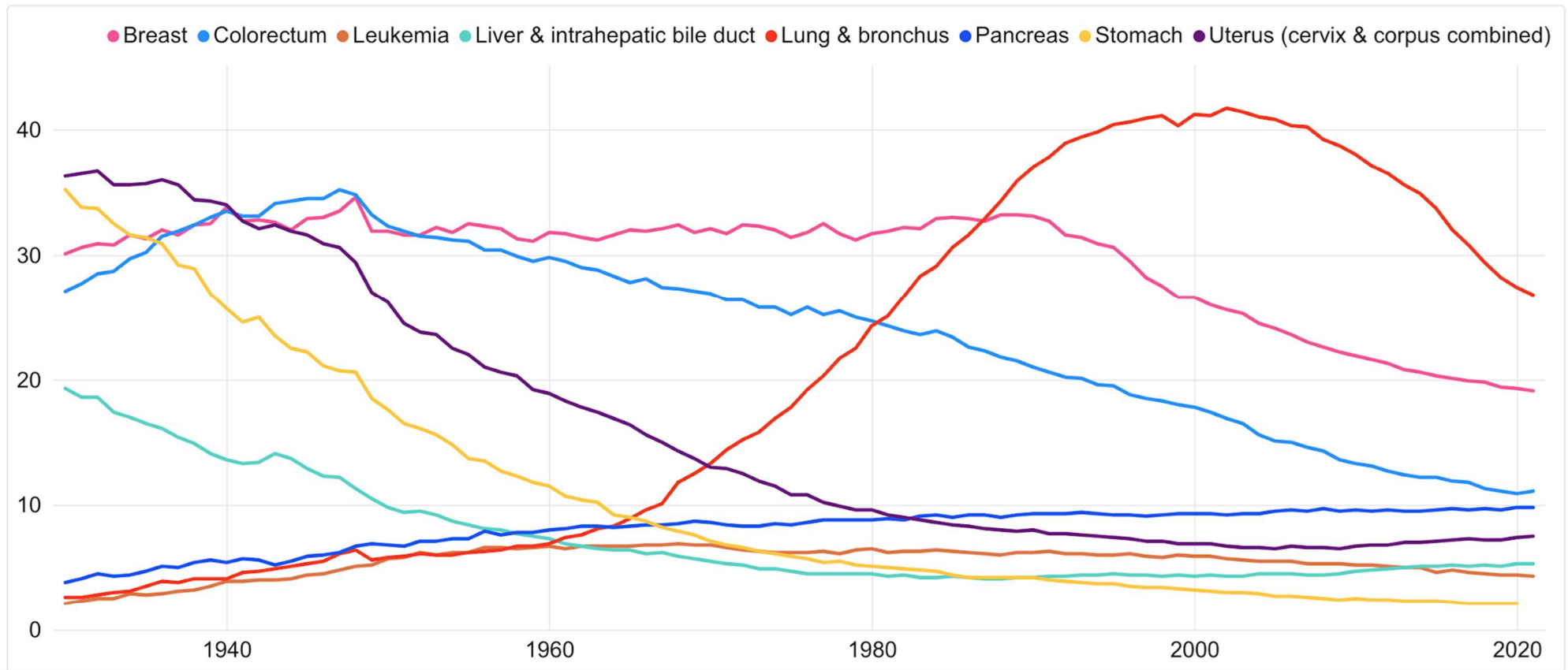
HPV and the Pap Test: A Public Health Success Story

Documentary: The Cancer
Detectives on PBS's American
Experience

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/cancer-detectives/>

<https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.php>

Prior to the Pap test, cervical cancer was a leading cause of cancer death in women (and people with a cervix)

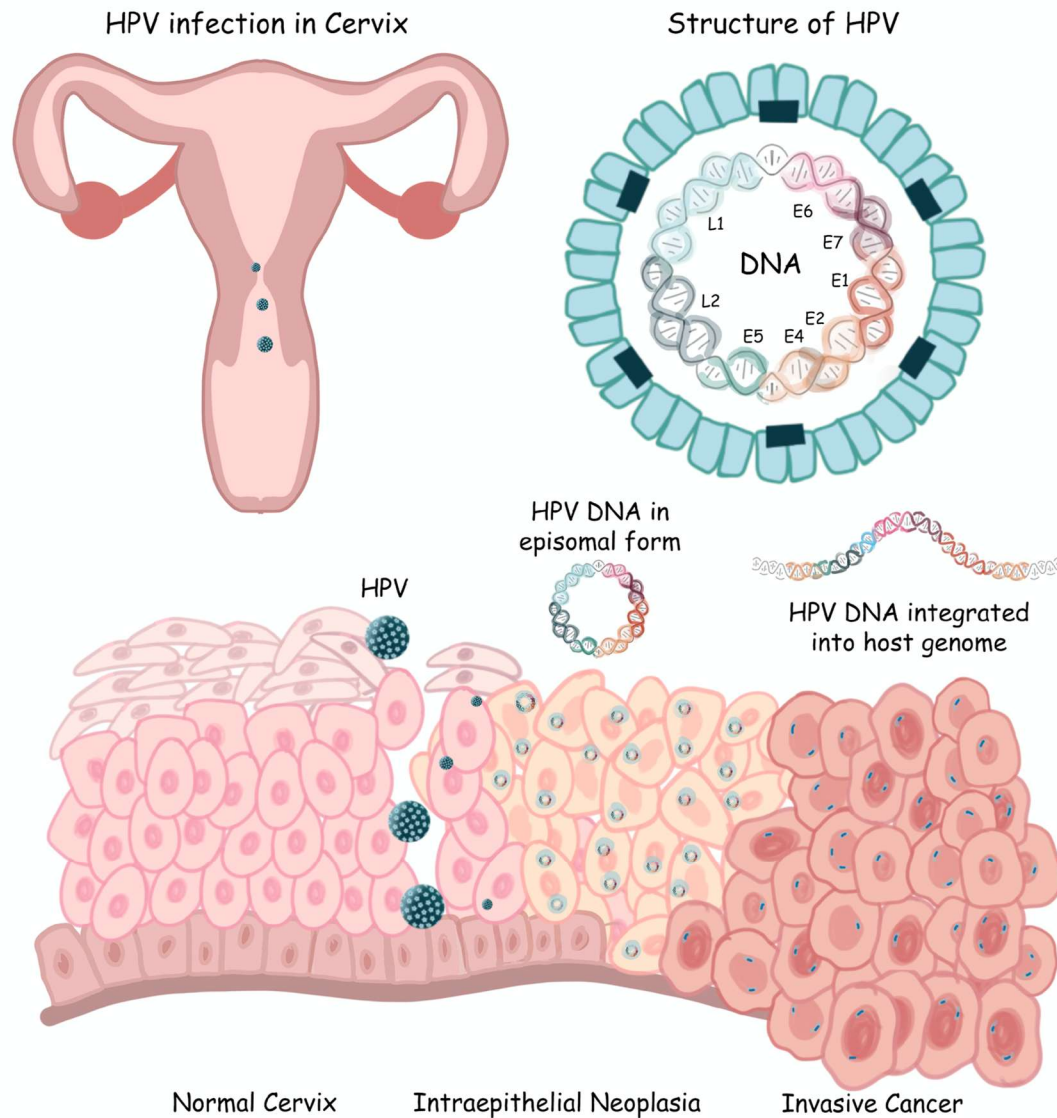


©American Cancer Society, 2024

Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

https://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/?_ga=2.204471254.757885087.1550850240-643476592.1532541510



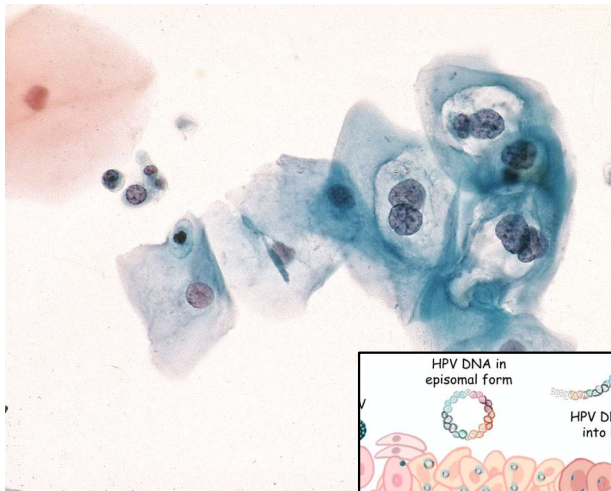
Illustrations: Nija George/NCBS

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine prevents about 97% of HPV infections

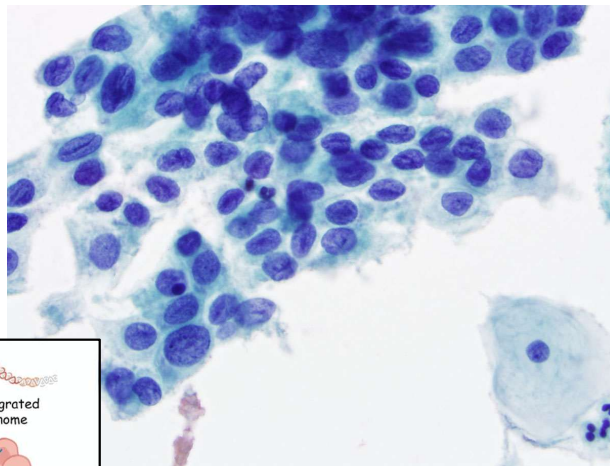
Kreimer AR, Porras C, Liu D, et al. Noninferiority of One HPV Vaccine Dose to Two Doses. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2025;393(24):2421-2433. doi:[10.1056/NEJMoa2506765](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2506765)

Diagram: [Nija George](#), National Centre for Biological Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

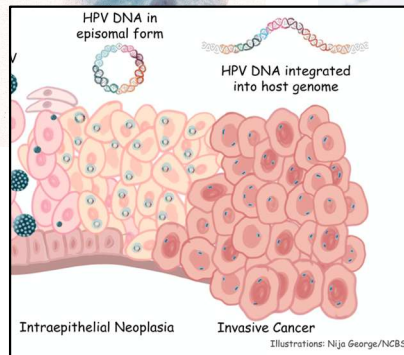
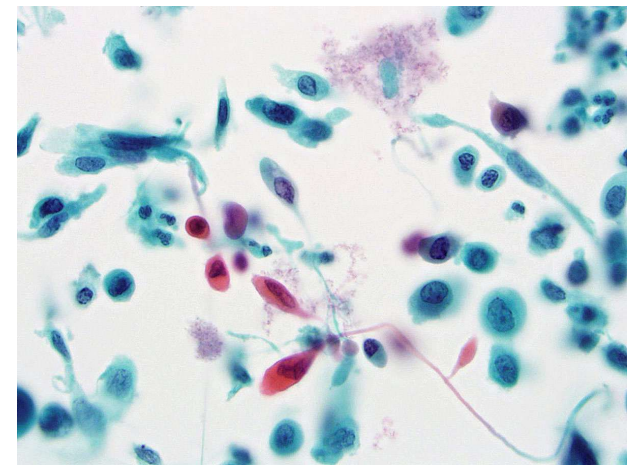
Low Grade Squamous
Intraepithelial Lesion
Productive HPV infection



High Grade Squamous
Intraepithelial Lesion
Oncogenic viral integration

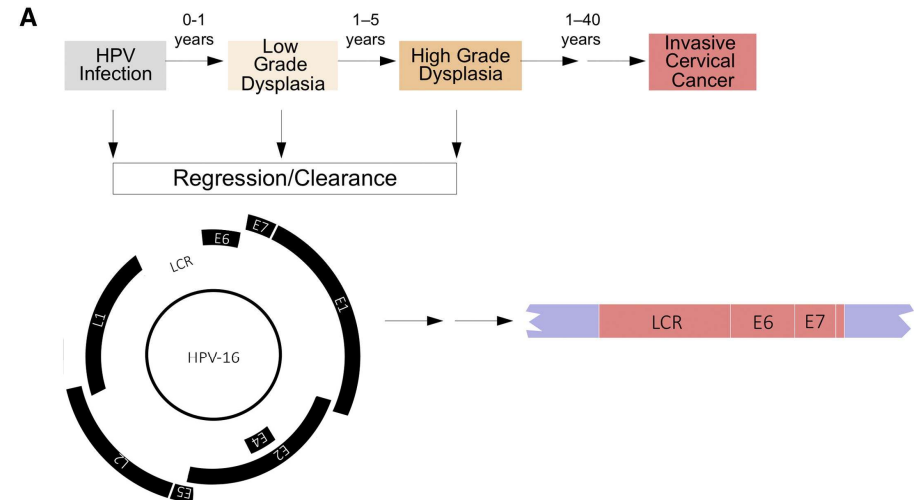
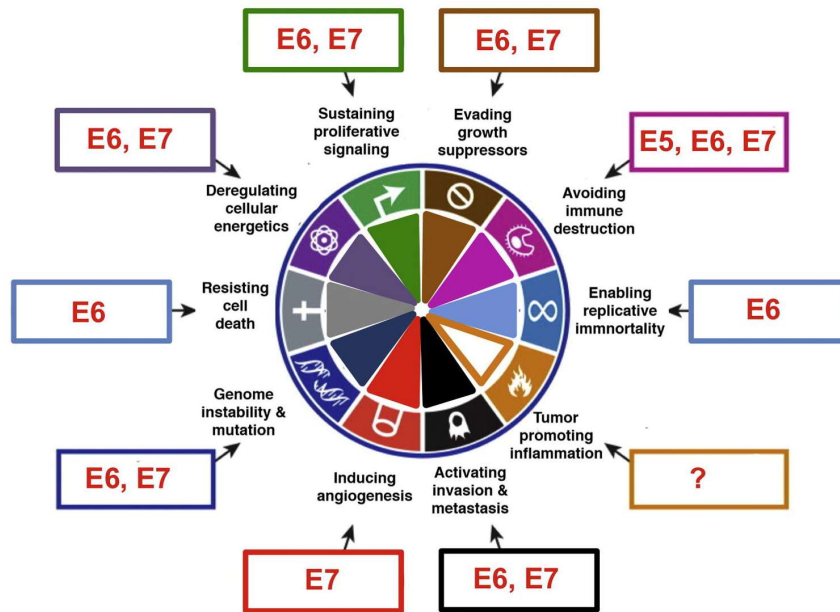


Squamous Cell
Carcinoma
Cellular transformation



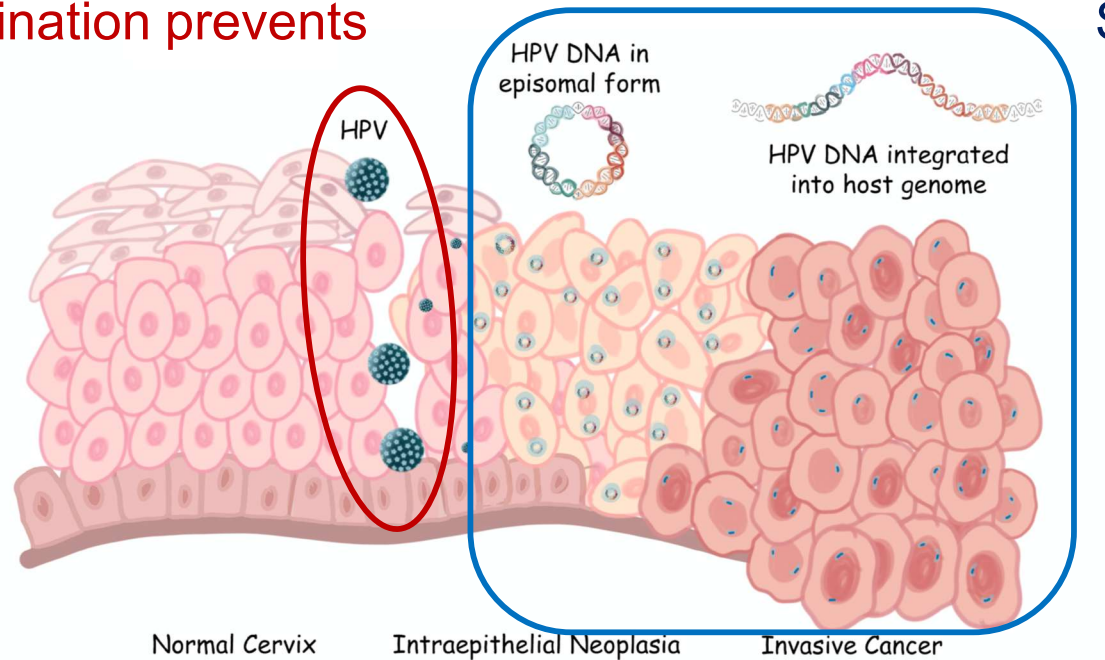
<https://bethesda.soc.wisc.edu/ViewItem.aspx?id=136>;
<https://bethesda.soc.wisc.edu/ViewItem.aspx?id=156>;
<https://bethesda.soc.wisc.edu/ViewItem.aspx?id=188>

Viral oncoproteins target multiple cancer mechanisms (hallmarks)



Mesri EA, Feitelson MA, Munger K. Human Viral Oncogenesis: A Cancer Hallmarks Analysis. *Cell Host & Microbe*. 2014. doi:[10.1016/j.chom.2014.02.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2014.02.011)

Vaccination prevents



Illustrations: Nija George/NCBS

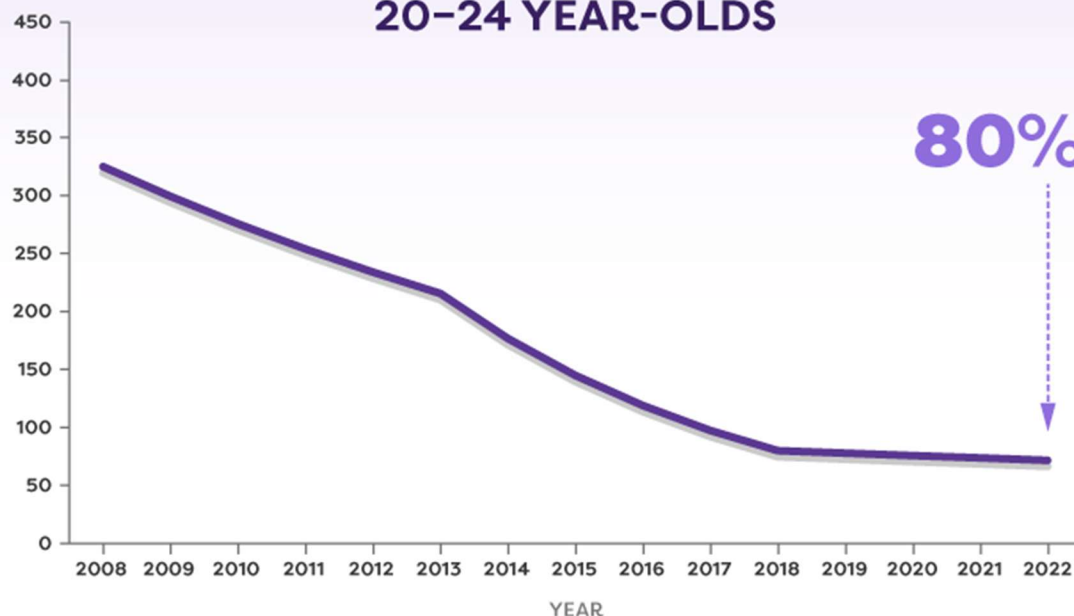
Screening/diagnosis detects

Diagram: Nija George, National Centre for Biological Sciences,
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

Cervical precancers decreased after HPV vaccine was introduced in the United States in 2006

CIN3+ PER 100,000 SCREENED

**CIN3+* HAS DECREASED IN
20-24 YEAR-OLDS**



**Health care providers
should recommend HPV
vaccination for girls and
boys ages 11-12.
Vaccination can be started
at age 9, and catch-up is
recommended through
age 26.**

CDC.GOV

tinyurl.com/mm7406a4

FEBRUARY 27, 2025

*CIN3+ cervical precancers are most likely
to progress to invasive cancer

MMWR

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/74/wr/mm7406a4.htm>

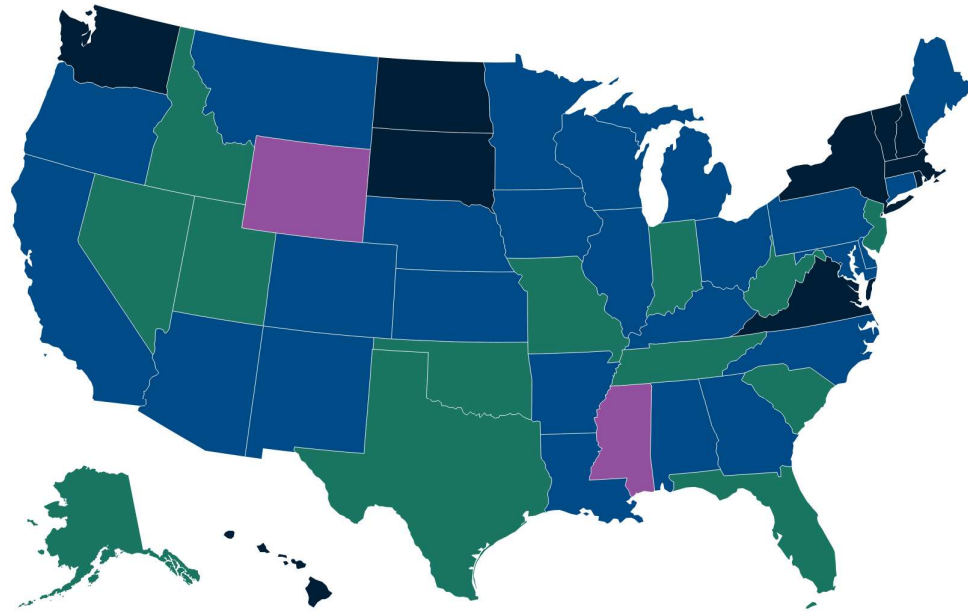
Figure 3

HPV Vaccination Rates of Adolescents by State, 2024

Share of adolescents ages 13-17 with up-to-date (UTD) HPV vaccine series

U.S. Overall = 62.9%

- 39%-49.3% (2 states)
- 49.3%-59.5% (13 states)
- 59.5%-69.6% (25 states)
- 69.6%-80% (10 states and D.C.)



Note: HPV UTD vaccination status includes those with ≥ 3 doses, and those with 2 doses when HPV vaccine series was initiated before age 15 years and there was at least 5 months minus 4 days between the first and second dose.

Source: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years — National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2024. *MMRW* 74(30).

KFF

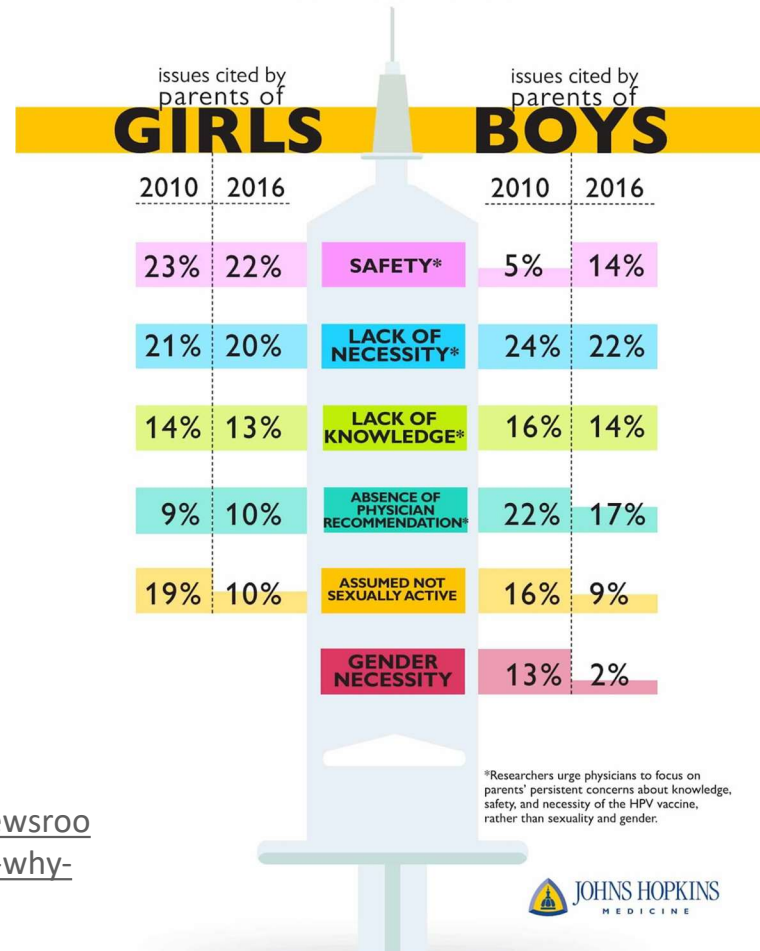
HPV vaccination rates by state

<https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/the-hpv-vaccine-access-and-use-in-the-u-s/>

THE HPV VACCINE:

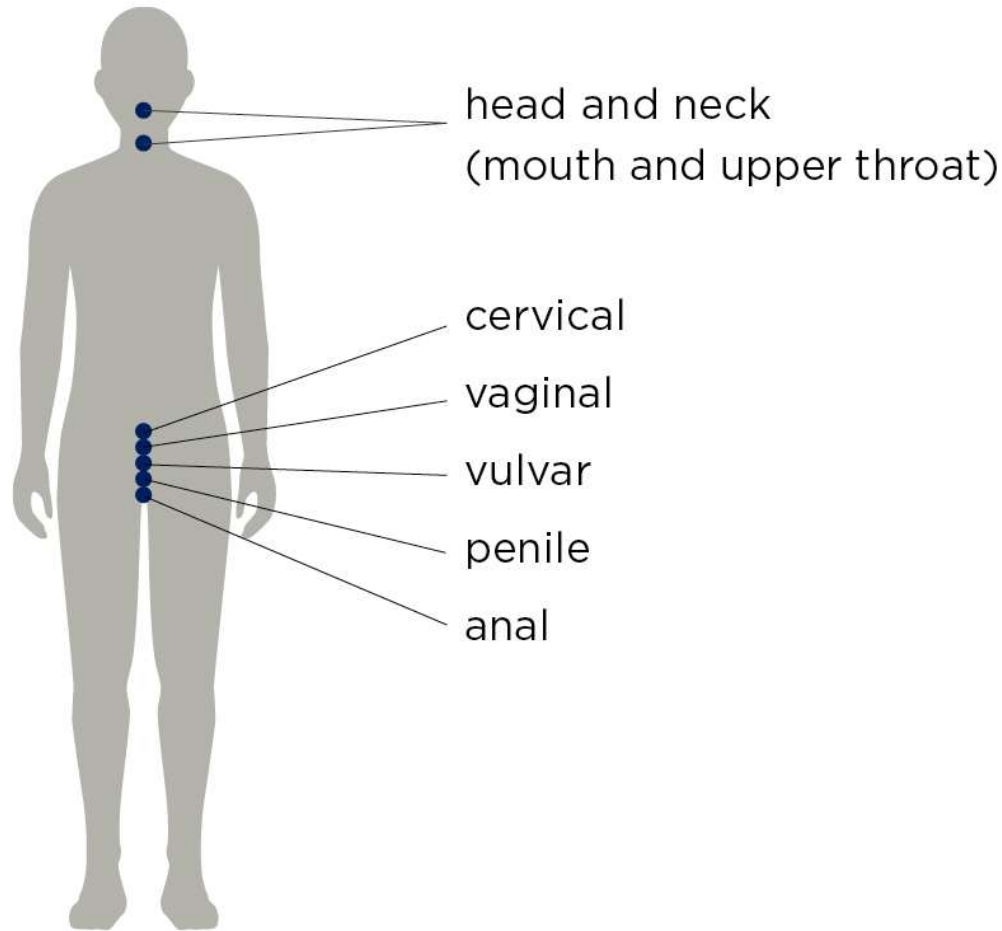
Why parents *really* choose to refuse

Study results suggest safety concerns top the list, and that physicians need to step up their patient education and vaccine recommendations.



<https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/news/newsroom/news-releases/2018/10/the-hpv-vaccine-why-parents-really-choose-to-refuse>

HPV cancers throughout the body



- Screening methods are available for cervical and anal lesions
- Diagnosis of head and neck cancers is more challenging and may occur once the cancer has spread to a lymph node
- HPV vaccination prevents HPV-driven cancers at all body sites

<https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/patient-education/preventing-hpv-related-cancers>

HOW SOMEONE CAN GET HEPATITIS B:

Hepatitis B transmission

BLOOD

DIRECT BLOOD TO BLOOD CONTACT



*Mother to child
during birth*



*Tattoos, piercings, barbers,
scarification, circumcision
practices*



Sharing needles



*Household contact
Sharing hygiene
equipment
(razors, toothbrushes,
earrings etc.)*



*Unsterile healthcare
practices*

SEX

DIRECT CONTACT WITH SEXUAL FLUIDS



Sexual transmission

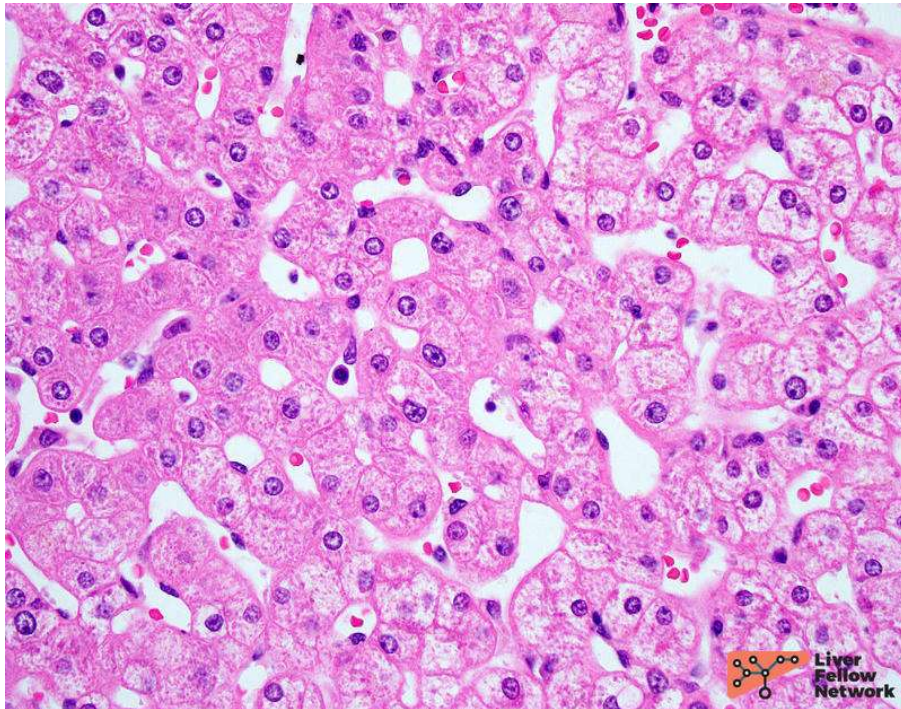
*There is a risk during any
type of sexual contact*



**GET TESTED TO KNOW IF
YOU HAVE HEPATITIS B!**

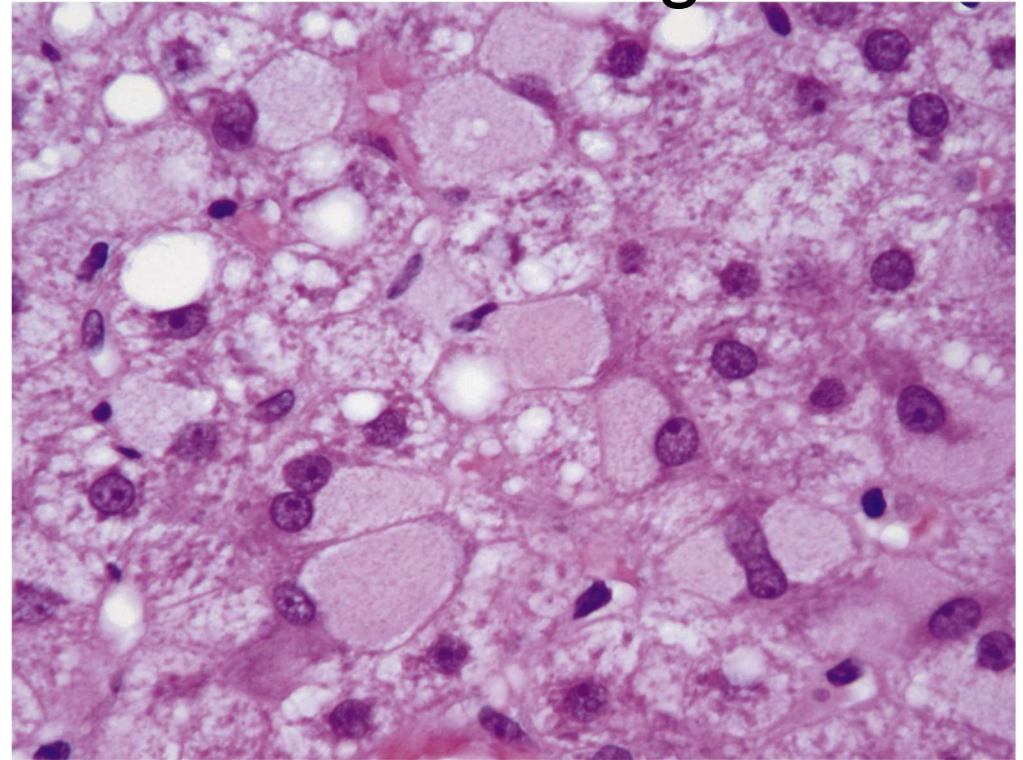
<https://www.hepb.org/blog/transmission-graphic-asian-and-african-social-media-1/>

Normal Liver



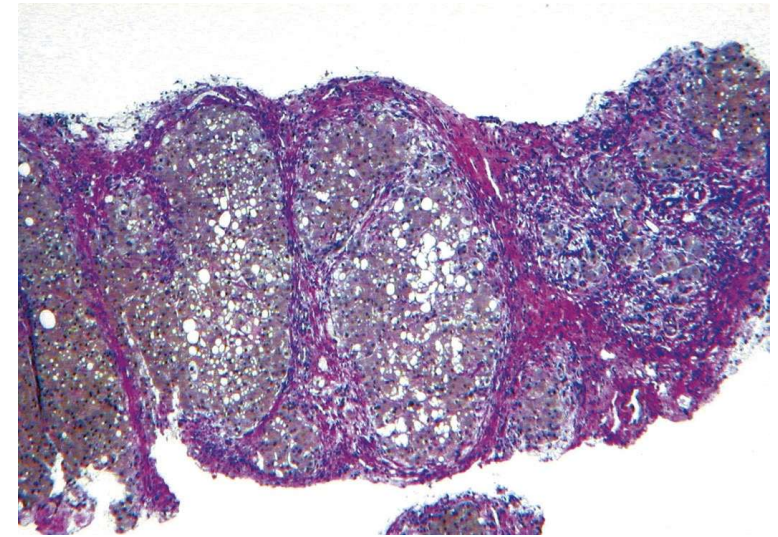
<https://www.aasld.org/liver-fellow-network/core-series/pathology-pearls/liver-biopsy-interpretation-special-stains>

Liver with Hepatitis B viral change



Practical Hepatic Pathology, 2nd edition

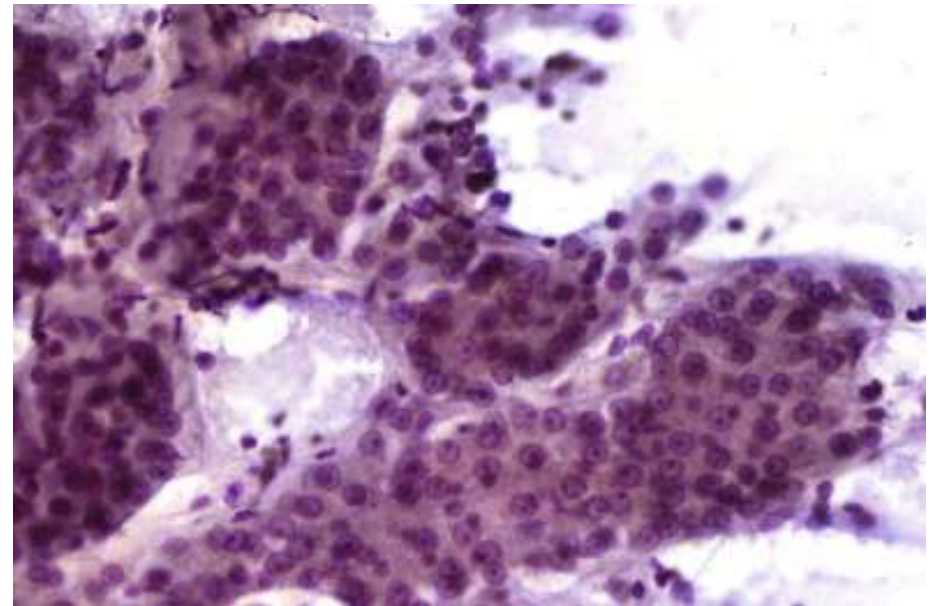
Cirrhosis – not always seen with Hepatitis B infection



Practical Hepatic Pathology, 2nd edition

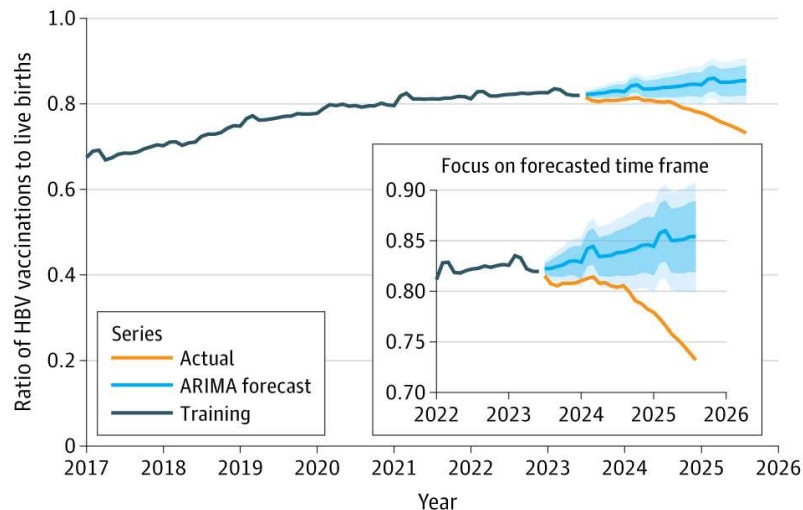
Hepatocellular carcinoma

- In patients with chronic Hepatitis B, may occur with or without a background of cirrhosis
- Potential treatment options:
 - Surgery
 - Liver transplant
 - Ablation therapy
 - Embolization therapy
 - Targeted therapy
 - Radiation therapy



Robbins Pathologic Basis of Disease
Bibbo Comprehensive Cytopathology, Liver Chapter

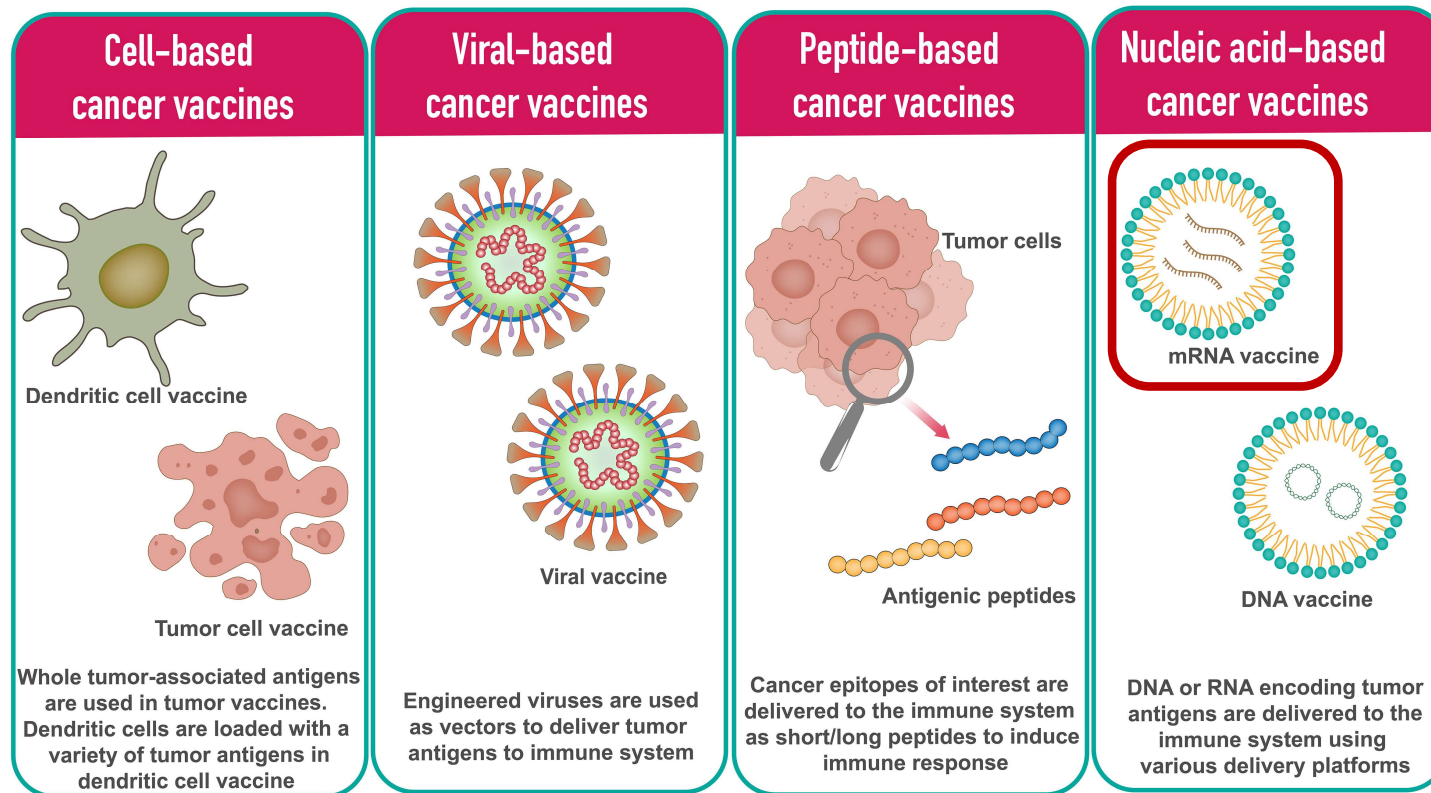
Hepatitis B vaccination prevents chronic infection



- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccine is about 98% effective after a 3-dose series
- Since implementing the universal birth dose of HBV vaccine in 1991, child and adolescent HBV infections in the US dropped by about 99%
- Recent newborn HBV vaccination rates have declined
 - 2025 CDC ACIP vote to end universal HBV vaccination at birth

Image: Rothman JM, Kwan B, Longhurst CA, Jena AB. US Newborn Hepatitis B Virus Vaccination Rates. *JAMA*. 2026;335(12):1086-1087. doi:[10.1001/jama.2026.0866](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2026.0866)
<https://publichealth.jhu.edu/2025/why-hepatitis-b-vaccination-begins-at-birth>

Cancer vaccines show additional promise



Vishweshwaraiah YL, Dokholyan NV. mRNA vaccines for cancer immunotherapy. *Front Immunol.* 2022;13.
doi:[10.3389/fimmu.2022.1029069](https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2022.1029069)

Comparison of routine vaccines vs. cancer vaccines

Similarities

- mRNA platform allows more rapid and cost-effective changes to the vaccine target than other platforms
 - Frequent updates
 - Personalized vaccines
- Training immune system to identify and break down the target
- Rigorously tested

Differences

- Often personalized to an individual and requiring a sample of their tumor
- Most routine vaccines prevent infection – cancer vaccines are typically used after the cancer has developed
- Cancer vaccines may not yet be FDA approved in the US
- Routine vaccines are used in a healthy population, expect side effects of cancer vaccines to differ

What is immunotherapy?

FIVE TYPES OF CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY



Cellular therapy

The transfer of human cells to replace diseased cells with healthy, functional ones. Stem cell transplant and chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy are examples of cellular therapies.



Immunomodulators

Medications that regulate and boost parts of the immune system. Checkpoint inhibitors and cytokines are immunomodulators.



Oncolytic virus therapy

Lab-modified viruses that infect and kill cancer cells without harming normal cells. Some of the viruses are found in nature, while others are modified in a lab.



Monoclonal antibodies

Man-made proteins that attack a specific part of a cancer cell. Some monoclonal antibodies are described as targeted therapies.



Cancer treatment vaccines

Medicines that train the immune system to recognize and destroy cancer cells. Unlike cancer prevention vaccines, these are designed for people who already have cancer.

From understanding how the immune system works at the molecular level to clinical trials testing the newest and most promising immunotherapies, UChicago Medicine research scientists and physicians are helping shape the future of cancer immunotherapy.

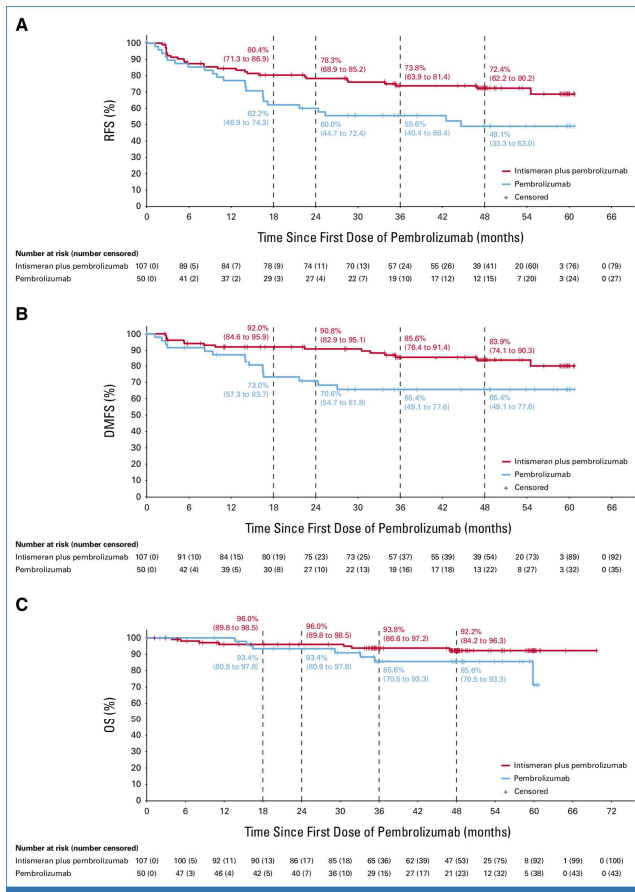


- Using the body's own immune defenses to fight cancer
- Some cancers are more amenable than others
- Microscopic appearance can be a clue

<https://www.uchicagomedicine.org/-/media/images/ucmc/adult-images/conditions-and-services/cancer/immunotherapy-infographic.jpg>

Cancer Vaccines in the News: Melanoma

- Recent melanoma Phase IIb trial results from Moderna/Merck
- Intismeran autogene mRNA vaccine contains up to 34 personalized cancer antigen targets
- Higher survival and lower rate of recurrence/distant metastasis in patients who received a personalized cancer vaccine

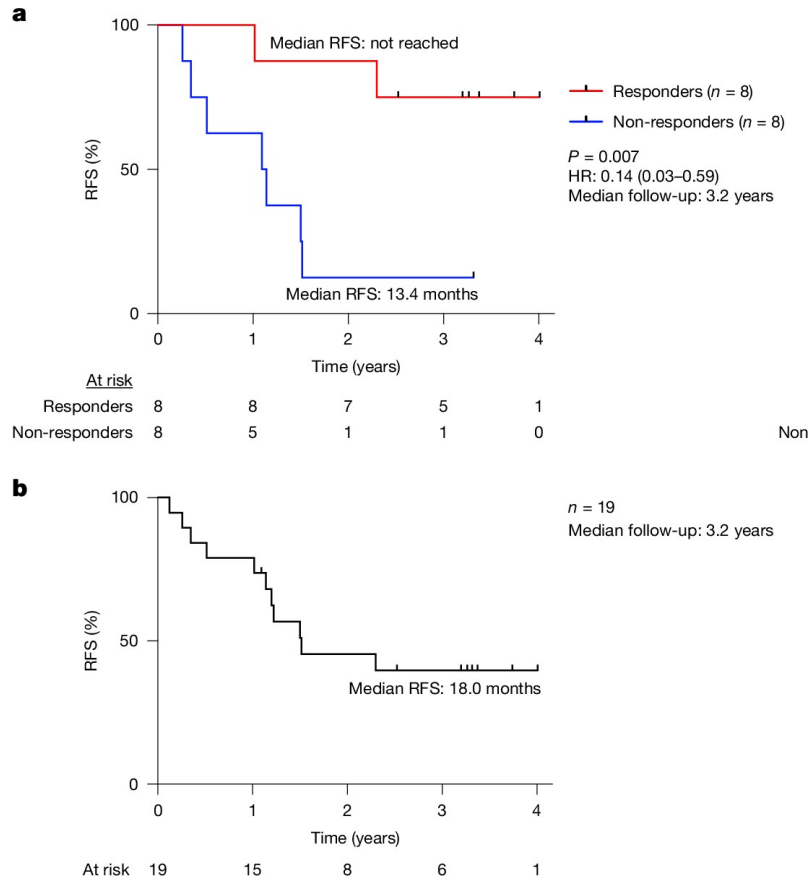


Khattak A, Carlino MS, Meniawy T, et al. Intismeran Autogene Plus Pembrolizumab Versus Pembrolizumab Alone in High-Risk Resected Melanoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;0(0):JCO-26-00835.

doi:[10.1200/JCO-26-00835](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO-26-00835)

<https://www.cnbc.com/2026/08/19/moderna-merck-cancer-vaccine-shows-initial-late-stage-melanoma-data.html>

Cancer Vaccines in the News: Pancreatic Cancer



- Pancreatic cancer clinical trial with autogene cevumeran mRNA vaccine
- Up to 20 personalized cancer antigen targets
- Also showed favorable immune responses

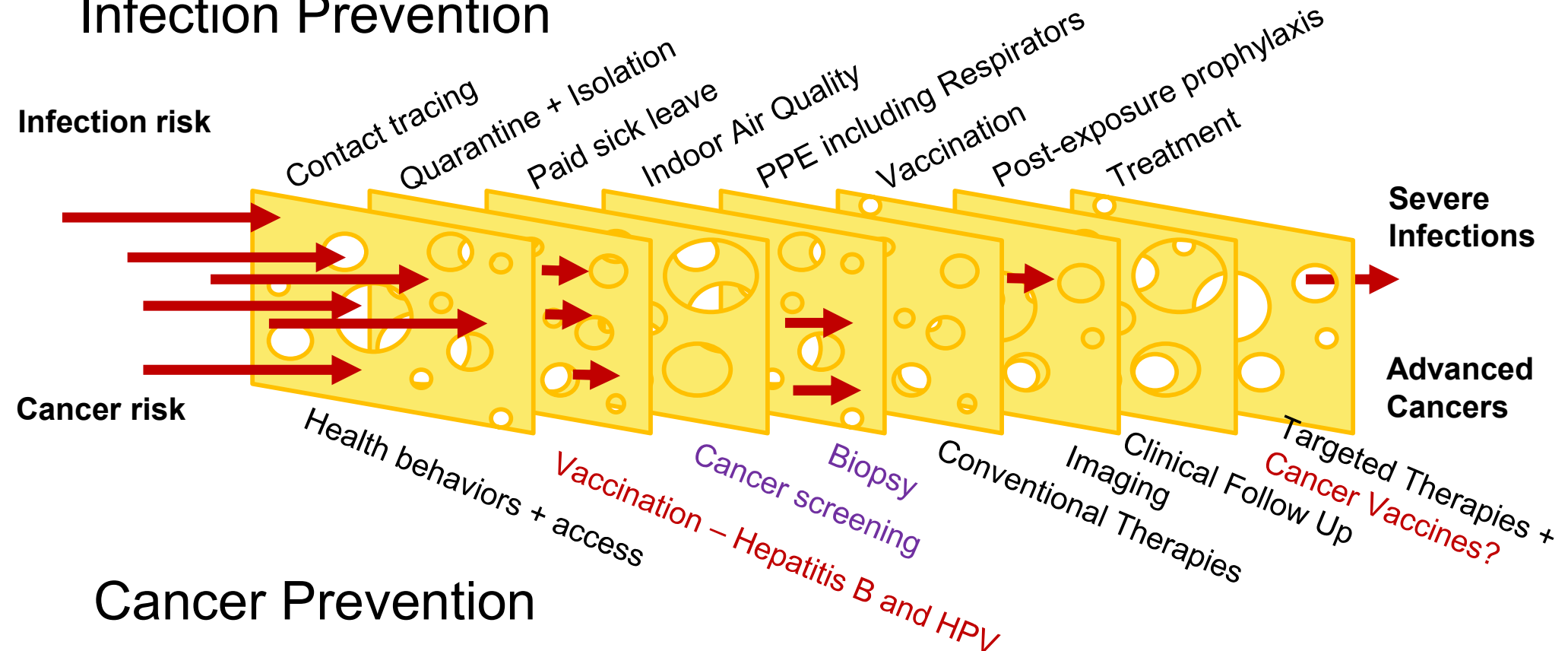
Sethna Z, Guasp P, Reiche C, et al. RNA neoantigen vaccines prime long-lived CD8+ T cells in pancreatic cancer. *Nature*. 2025;639(8056):1042-1051. doi:[10.1038/s41586-024-08508-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-08508-4)
<https://www.sciencefriday.com/segments/pancreatic-cancer-mrna-vaccine-aug-2025/>

Vaccination and infection prevention for cancer patients

- Patients going through cancer therapy and cancer survivors participate in all areas of public life and visit all parts of the healthcare system, not just designated “high-risk” locations
- Maintaining up-to-date vaccinations is important
- Some patients may not have adequate immune responses and may rely on community protection, including high vaccination rates, masking, and other precautions

Swiss Cheese (multilayered) approach

Infection Prevention



Cancer Prevention



**Dolly Parton once
gave \$1 million to
help develop the
Moderna COVID
vaccine at
Vanderbilt**

JOHN LAMPARSKI/GETTY IMAGES

<https://fortune.com/2026/08/26/dolly-parton-rags-to-riches-philanthropy-one-million-dollars-to-moderna-covid-vaccine-development/>

What's next?

- Promote vaccination and science-based, multilayered protections in your role professionally and in your communities
- Support vaccine access, vaccine campaigns, and science-based policies locally, statewide, and nationally
- Advocate for public health and health science funding



@Dollyparton, via Reuters

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/02/world/dolly-parton-moderna-vaccine-covid.html>

Recommended Resources

- Wisconsin Families for Vaccines: <https://www.wifamiliesforvaccines.org/>
- Documentary: The Cancer Detectives on PBS's American Experience
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/cancer-detectives/>
- Book: The Song of the Cell by Siddhartha Mukherjee
<https://www.simonandschuster.com/books/The-Song-of-the-Cell/Siddhartha-Mukherjee/9781982117368>
- <https://precaution.substack.com/> - for further reading on my public health advocacy
- <https://wcha.substack.com/> - Local public health advocacy group in Wisconsin

Questions?

- Feel free to reach out – kaitlinsundling@gmail.com