

HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention

HPV vaccination is the best protection against 6 types of cancer

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common sexually transmitted infection that can lead to cancer and other health issues. HPV vaccines can help prevent these problems. This handout explains what HPV vaccines are, how they work, who should get them, and what to expect when getting vaccinated.

WHAT ARE HPV VACCINES?

HPV vaccines protect against types of HPV that can cause cancer and other health problems. They contain harmless HPV proteins that help your body build immunity to these types of HPV.

Remember, getting vaccinated is important for your health and for others around you.

HOW DO HPV VACCINES WORK?

HPV vaccines help your body create special defenders called antibodies that can recognize and fight off HPV. This can lower the chances of getting HPV-related cancers and other health issues.

WHO SHOULD GET HPV VACCINES?

The HPV vaccine is recommended for anyone aged 9 to 26. It's best to get the vaccine before becoming sexually active for the best protection. Adults up to age 45 may still benefit, depending on their risks.

WHAT TYPES OF HPV DOES THE VACCINE PROTECT AGAINST?

The HPV vaccine protects against certain types of HPV that can cause cancer and other health issues. The types of HPV protected against vary by vaccine. Gardasil-9 (9vHPV) protects against nine HPV types (6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58).

HPV types 16 and 18 cause the majority of cervical cancer cases.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS OF HPV VACCINES?

HPV vaccines may cause mild side effects like pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given, headache, or fever. Serious side effects are rare. If you're worried about possible side effects, talk to your doctor.

GARDASIL®9 (HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS 9-VALENT VACCINE, RECOMBINANT)

It's a vaccine shot that is usually given in the arm muscle.

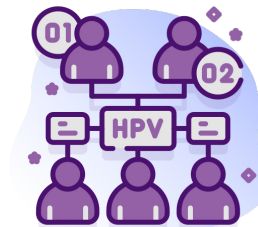
The appropriate dosing schedule will be determined by your child's or your health care professional.

Ages 9 - 14: 2-dose schedule

- Second shot given 6-12 months after the first shot

Ages 15+: 3-dose schedule

- Second shot: 2 months after the first shot
- Third shot: 6 months after the first shot



EVERY YEAR IN THE U.S. ABOUT 36,500 PEOPLE ARE DIAGNOSED WITH A CANCER CAUSED BY HPV INFECTION. HERE'S THE BREAKDOWN:

Cervical cancer is just the tip of the iceberg. Even with screening, HPV causes 11,000 cases of cervical cancer.

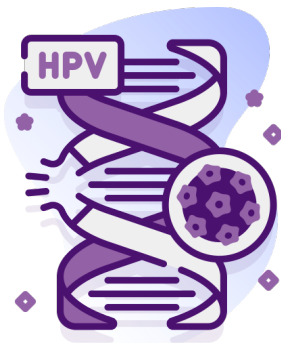
Cervical precancers 196,000 cervical precancer. Treatment for cervical cancers and precancers may sometimes limit a person's ability to have children.

Other cancers caused by HPV:

- Oropharyngeal cancer affects 14,000 people
- Anal cancer affects 6,500 people
- Vulvar & vaginal cancer affects 3,500 people
- Penile cancer affects 900 people

HPV is a virus and may be more common in adults than you think

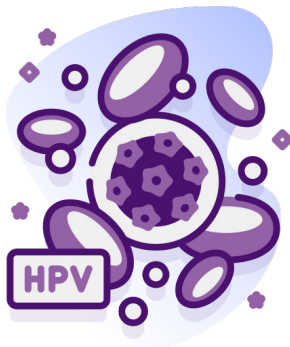
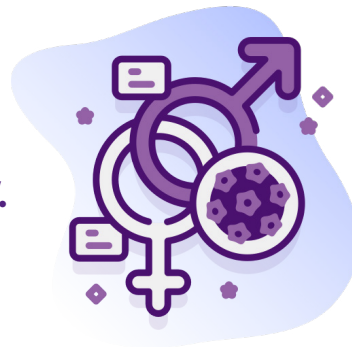
For most people, HPV clears on its own. But for those who don't clear the virus, HPV can lead to certain cancers. There's no way to know which people who have HPV will develop certain cancers.



Tens of thousands of people in the United States were diagnosed with certain HPV-related cancers each year from 2014-2018.*

* Based on 2014-2018 CDC data of diagnosed HPV-related cancers each year.

Anyone can be affected by certain cancers caused by HPV.



HPV often has no signs or symptoms, so people may unknowingly pass the virus on through any type of sexual activity.

Ask your provider about certain HPV-related cancers today.