



HPV Vaccine

Kundaria Cancer Prevention Foundation
Division of Rajkot Cancer Society



What is HPV?

- Most cervical cancers are associated with human papilloma virus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection.
- Widespread immunization with the HPV vaccine could reduce the impact of cervical cancer worldwide.
- HPV vaccines are vaccines that protect against infection with Human Papilloma Viruses (HPV). HPV is a group of more than 200 related viruses, of which more than 40 are spread through direct sexual contact.



What does the HPV vaccine do?

HPV vaccine protects against:

- **HPV types 16 and 18** — the 2 types that cause 80% of cervical cancer cases.
- **HPV types 6 and 11**, which cause 90% of genital warts cases.
- **Another 5 types of HPV (types 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58)** that can lead to cancer of the cervix, anus, vulva/vagina, penis, or throat.



- **Gardasil 9** is an HPV vaccine approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and can be used for **both girls and boys**.
- This vaccine can **prevent most cases of cervical cancer** if given before a girl or woman is exposed to the virus.
- In addition, this vaccine can prevent **vaginal and vulvar cancer** in women, and can prevent **genital warts and anal cancer** in women and men.



- Vaccinating boys against the types of HPV associated with cervical cancer might also help protect girls from the virus by possibly decreasing transmission.
- Certain types of HPV have also been linked to cancers in the **mouth and throat**, so the HPV vaccine likely offers some protection against these cancers, too.



Vaccine Dose

For age group 9-14

- 2 doses of vaccine
- Second dose is given 6 months after the first dose



Vaccine Dose

For age group above 15 years

- 3 doses of vaccine
- Second dose is given 2 months after the first dose
- Third dose is given 4 months after the second dose
- It takes 6 months to complete 3 doses



FAQs

- **Who should not get the HPV vaccine?**
- **Does the HPV vaccine offer benefits if you're already sexually active?**
- **Does the HPV vaccine carry any health risks or side effects?**
- **Do women who've received the HPV vaccine still need to have Pap tests?**
- **What can you do to protect yourself from cervical cancer if you're not in the recommended vaccine age group?**



THANK YOU

Who should not get the HPV vaccine?

- Pregnant women
- People who are moderately or severely ill
- Allergy
- Consult doctor

Does the HPV vaccine offer benefits if you're already sexually active?

- Yes. Even if you already have one strain of HPV, you could still benefit from the vaccine because it can protect you from other strains that you don't yet have.
- However, none of the vaccines can treat an existing HPV infection. The vaccines protect you only from specific strains of HPV you haven't been exposed to already.

Does the HPV vaccine carry any health risks or side effects?

- Overall, the effects are usually mild. The most common side effects of HPV vaccines include **soreness, swelling or redness at the injection site.**

Do women who've received the HPV vaccine still need to have Pap tests?

- The HPV vaccine isn't intended to replace Pap tests. Routine screening for cervical cancer through regular Pap tests beginning at age 21 remains an essential part of a woman's preventive health care.

What can you do to protect yourself from cervical cancer if you're not in the recommended vaccine age group?

- Use condom
- Don't smoke
- Regular PAP test
- prompt medical attention if you notice any — vaginal bleeding after sex, between periods or after menopause, pelvic pain, or pain during sex.