

OVERCOMING, CANCER
WAS Major.
SO IS THIS
protection.

Protect survivors from HPV cancers



HPV VACCINATION PREVENTS CANCER

HPV, or human papillomavirus, is a common virus linked to six types of cancer.

HPV can cause throat cancer, cervical cancer, and cancer of the anus, vulva, penis, and vagina. Four out of five people will get HPV during their lifetime. Every year, nearly 40,000 people in the U.S. are found to have cancer caused by HPV.

Survivors of childhood cancer have an increased risk of developing HPV cancers.

HPV vaccination is important to protect them against HPV infections and HPV cancers, yet childhood cancer survivors tend to have lower rates of HPV vaccination.

Due to the increased risk of HPV cancers and research showing benefits of this vaccine in childhood cancer survivors, **the Children's Oncology Group Long-Term Follow-up Guidelines recommends total three doses of HPV vaccine** for childhood cancer survivors, starting six months after completion of cancer treatment, regardless of their age at first vaccine dose.

This recommendation is to be considered along with recommendations from your child's oncologist or primary care provider.

HPV vaccination
protects against
more than
90%
of HPV
cancers

RECEIVING HPV VACCINATION IS:



SAFE

HPV vaccination has a strong safety record. It has been monitored for and in use in the United States since 2006.



EFFECTIVE

HPV vaccination has greatly reduced HPV infections and prevented HPV cancers.



LONG-LASTING






HPV vaccination protection has not decreased over time.

HPV VACCINATION IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recommends HPV vaccination (known as Gardasil®9) routinely to children ages 11-12 and starting at age 9 through age 26. HPV vaccination may be recommended for some people ages 27-45 after discussing with a health care provider.

For childhood cancer survivors, the Children's Oncology Group currently recommends three total doses of the HPV vaccine, starting six months after completion of cancer treatment, regardless of age at first dose. This recommendation is based on possible side effects of original cancer-directed therapy that may weaken the immune system.

HPV VACCINATION RECOMMENDATIONS

CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORS	GENERAL POPULATION			
 <p>AGE: 9-45 years</p> <p>3 TOTAL DOSES</p> <p>First: 6 months after completing cancer treatment.</p> <p>Second: 1-2 months after first dose.</p> <p>Third: 6 months after first dose.</p>	<p>ON TIME</p>  <p>AGE: 9-12 years</p> <p>2 DOSES</p> <p>Second: 6-12 months after first dose.</p>	<p>LATE</p>  <p>AGE: 13-14 years</p> <p>2 DOSES</p> <p>Second: 6-12 months after first dose.</p>	<p>LATE: EXTRA DOSE</p>  <p>AGE: 15-26 years</p> <p>3 DOSES</p> <p>Second: 1-2 months after first dose.</p> <p>Third: 6 months after first dose.</p>	<p>CONSULT</p>  <p>AGE: 27-45 years</p> <p>3 DOSES</p> <p>Talk with healthcare provider about HPV vaccination.</p>

You may delay doses while in treatment.

Patients delaying vaccinations should resume them on a catch-up vaccination schedule as soon as the child's oncologist or primary care provider says it is okay.

HPV vaccination is easy to access.

Almost every child in the U.S. can get the HPV vaccine for free or at a greatly reduced cost through health insurance or the Vaccines for Children program.

Get all the recommended doses.

This ensures the best protection against a second cancer caused by HPV. Talk to your child's oncologist or primary care provider about HPV vaccination today.

