

## A PATH TO PREVENTION:

# HPV Vaccination Prevents Cancer

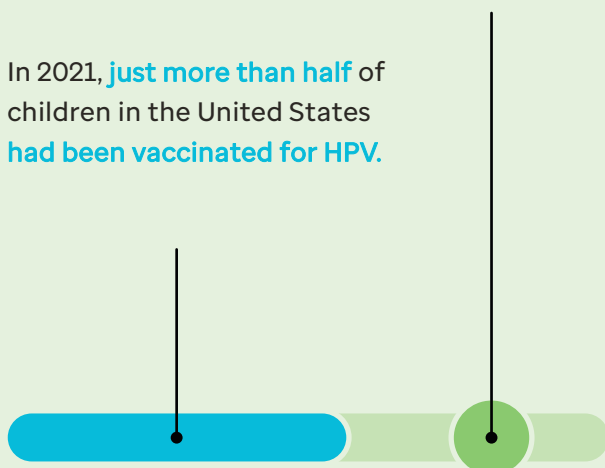
HPV, or human papillomavirus, is a common virus linked to six types of cancer.

These cancers can affect anyone. Four of five people will get HPV during their lifetime. Every year, more than 37,000 people in the U.S. are found to have cancer caused by HPV.

Getting the HPV vaccine is easy. But not enough young people are receiving this life-saving vaccine.

The Healthy People 2030 target goal is to vaccinate at least 80% of children.

In 2021, just more than half of children in the United States had been vaccinated for HPV.



Some children have not received the vaccine because of where they live or their family status. For example, fewer children in rural areas have received the HPV vaccine compared to those in urban areas.



90%+

HPV vaccination protects against more than 90% of HPV cancers.

Receiving the HPV vaccine is:

### SAFE

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

### EFFECTIVE

The vaccine has greatly reduced HPV infections and prevented HPV cancers.

### LONG-LASTING

The vaccine protection has not decreased over time.



## Experts began recommending HPV vaccination in 2006.

### THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) CURRENTLY RECOMMENDS:

- Giving the HPV vaccine (known as Gardasil®9) routinely to children ages 11-12 and as early as age 9 and through age 26.
- Having adults ages 27-45 talk to their doctors about how the HPV vaccine might help them.

#### ON TIME



##### AGE:

9-12 years

##### 2 DOSES

Each dose 6-12 months apart

#### LATE



##### AGE:

13-14 years

##### 2 DOSES

Each dose 6-12 months apart

#### LATE: EXTRA DOSE



##### AGE:

15-26 years

##### 3 DOSES

Second dose 1-2 months after first;  
Third dose six months after first dose

#### CONSULT



##### AGE:

27-45 years

##### 3 DOSES

Talk with the patient to see if HPV vaccination is right for them

Three doses are recommended for people with weak immune systems (including those with HIV infections) at any age.

## Everyone plays a role in preventing HPV cancers.

- Get vaccinated against HPV if you are in the eligible age range.
- Have children vaccinated if they are eligible.
- Encourage others to get vaccinated.
- Share the facts:
  - HPV can cause deadly cancers.
  - HPV vaccination prevents six types of cancer.
  - HPV vaccination is safe, it works, and it gives long-lasting protection.

HPV vaccination is a major milestone on the path to preventing cancer.

