

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. Eight out of 10 people will get HPV during their lifetime.

Every year, about 36,000 Americans are found to have cancer caused by HPV.

Childhood cancer survivors are at an increased risk of second cancers and tend to have lower rates of HPV vaccination.

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

HPV vaccination is important to protect them against HPV infections and HPV cancers in adulthood.

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 for 15 years.



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 more than 15 years ago.

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.

ON TIME	LATE	LATE: EXTRA DOSE	CONSULT
			
AGE: 9–12 years	AGE: 13–14 years	AGE: 15–26 years	AGE: 27–45 years
2 DOSES Each dose 6–12 months apart	2 DOSES Each dose 6–12 months apart	3 DOSES Second dose 1–2 months after first; Third dose six months after first dose	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.

It is completely normal for some patients to delay recommended vaccinations while in treatment.

Patients delaying vaccinations should resume them on a catch-up vaccination schedule as soon as the health care team advises that it is OK to do so.

The HPV vaccine 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.

It is important to complete the two- or three-dose HPV vaccination series. 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.

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

