



How Does HPV Affect Me?

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
(HYOO-mun PA-pih-LOH-muh-VY-rus)

40

The number of HPV viruses that can be easily spread through direct skin-to-skin contact during vaginal, anal, and oral sex.

Nearly all sexually active people are infected with one or more HPV types at some point in their lives.

7%

Americans between ages 14 and 69 that have an oral HPV infection.

3.6%
Female

VS.

10.1%
Male

Virtually all cervical cancers are caused by HPV infections.



Recommended Steps For Risk Reduction



Have routine cervical cancer screenings.



Use condoms correctly and consistently.



#DitchTobacco



HPV vaccination is recommended for adolescents and young adults.



Limit your number of sexual partners.

HPV

Cancer Prevention Vaccine

There's both bad news and good news about HPV (Human Papillomavirus).

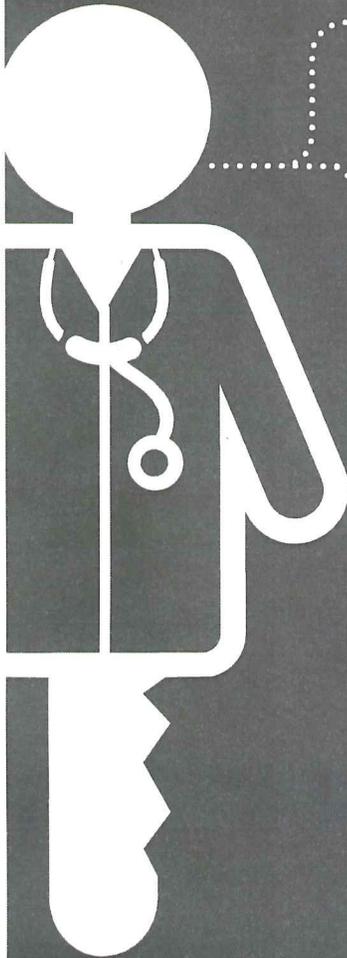
☹ *The Bad News:*

- HPV is a group of more than 150 related viruses that can cause certain types of cancer and other diseases in both males & females.
- HPV is so common that nearly ALL sexually active people get it at some point in their lives, but, because there are no symptoms, many people never even know that they're infected.
- Every year in the US, there about 14 million new HPV infections, and about 50% are from 15-24 years old. That's about 19,000 young people each day.
- Luckily, for most people, HPV clears on its own. But for those whose bodies aren't able to clear it, HPV can lead to genital warts or cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, or throat.
- There is no cure for HPV.

☺ *The Good News:*

- There is protection from HPV! There are vaccines, and they work extremely well. Clinical trials showed HPV vaccines provide close to 100% protection against cervical precancers and genital warts. Since the first HPV vaccine was recommended in 2006, there has been a 64% reduction in vaccine-type HPV infections among teen girls in the United States. Studies have shown that fewer teens are getting genital warts and that cervical precancers are decreasing.
- HPV vaccines offer long-lasting protection against HVP infections.
- Preteens have the strongest immune response to the vaccine and low levels of sexual activity. It's the perfect time to set up a lifetime of protection.
- Even if a young person has already had sex and been exposed to some types of HPV, they can still benefit from the vaccine. It's quite possible that they will gain protection from the strains of HPV to which they weren't exposed.

HPV CANCER PREVENTION



1

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that most commonly cause anal, cervical, oropharyngeal, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.

Every year in the U.S., 27,000 people get cancer caused by HPV.



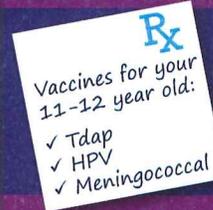
That's 1 person every 20 minutes of every day, all year long.

Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.

2

HPV VACCINE IS RECOMMENDED AT THE SAME TIME AS OTHER TEEN VACCINES

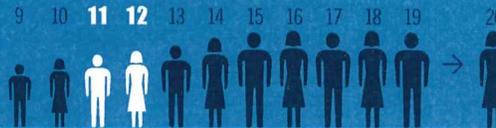
Preteens need three vaccines at 11 or 12. They protect against whooping cough, cancers caused by HPV, and meningitis.



3

HPV VACCINE IS BEST AT 11-12 YEARS

Preteens have a higher immune response to HPV vaccine than older teens.



While there is very little risk of exposure to HPV before age 13, the risk of exposure increases thereafter.

Parents and healthcare professionals are the key to protecting adolescents from HPV cancers.

VACCINATE YOUR 11-12 YEAR OLDS.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens