



HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine

What you need to know about HPV

HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine can prevent infection with some types of **human papillomavirus**.

- There are over 200 types of **human papillomavirus (HPV)** - 40 of them can cause infections of the genital area, mouth, and throat.
- HPV infections can cause certain types of cancers, including:
 - cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women
 - penile cancer in men
 - anal cancers in both men and women
 - cancers of tonsils, base of tongue, and back of throat (oropharyngeal cancer) in both men and women
- HPV infections can also cause anogenital warts.
- HPV vaccine can prevent over 90% of cancers caused by HPV.
- HPV is spread through intimate skin-to-skin or sexual contact. HPV infections are so common that nearly all people (80%) will get at least one type of HPV at some time in their lives. Most HPV infections go away on their own within 2 years. But sometimes HPV infections will last longer and can cause cancers later in life.
- About 14 million Americans, including teens, become infected with HPV each year.

HPV vaccine is routinely recommended for adolescents at 11 or 12 years of age to ensure they are protected before they are exposed to the virus. HPV vaccine may be given beginning at age 9 years and vaccination is recommended for everyone through 26 years of age.



HPV vaccine may be given to **adults 27 through 45 years of age**, based on discussions between the patient and health care provider.

Most children who get the first dose before 15 years of age need 2 doses of HPV vaccine.

People who get the first dose at or after 15 years of age and younger people with certain immunocompromising conditions need **3 doses**.



Data Sourced from CDC, PA-AAP Report on 2021 SILR Data

HPV vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines. Ask your health care provider what other vaccines your child will receive at their well visit to be prepared.



Pennsylvania Chapter

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WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER VACCINATION

It's normal to experience immune response after vaccination, this is how you know the vaccine is doing its job. These side effects are usually mild and disappear on their own in a few days. Some normal immune responses for HPV vaccine include:



Soreness, redness, or swelling at injection sight



Dizziness or Fainting



Headache



Nausea

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of HPV vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies**
- Is **pregnant**—HPV vaccine is not recommended until after pregnancy
- In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone HPV vaccination until a future visit.
- People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting HPV vaccine.
- Your health care provider can give you more information.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

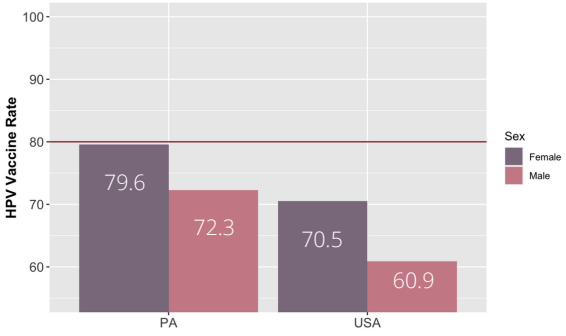
As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

HPV Vaccination Rates

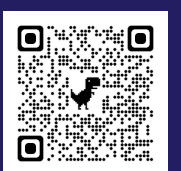
The Healthy People 2020 goal for vaccination coverage is **80%** for 2 or 3 doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

*Pennsylvania and national data are estimates measured by the National Immunization Survey-Teen completed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Percentage of Teens aged 13-17 old who had completed HPV vaccine series in 2015 in PA and USA by sex*



Scan the QR code to connect with the Pennsylvania Immunization Coalition or a local coalition near you!



For more vaccine information go to: immunizepa.org