

HPV FAST FACTS



Prevent Cancer. Vaccinate Now.

Every 20 minutes, someone in the United States is diagnosed with a cancer caused by the Human papillomavirus (HPV).

Vaccinate both boys and girls at age 11-12. The vaccine can be started as early as age 9. There is a better immune response at this age. There is evidence that HPV vaccination induces robust immune memory, making it long-lasting.

Two doses of HPV vaccine are recommended if the series is initiated before the 15th birthday. Ideally, preteens should finish the series by their 13th birthday. Girls and boys age 13-26 years old who haven't started or finished the HPV vaccine series should also be vaccinated. HPV vaccination is recommended for some adults aged 27-45 years who are not adequately vaccinated, based on shared clinical decision-making. HPV vaccine is not licensed for use in adults > 45 years.

Address barriers to vaccination.

- Lack of knowledge of both HPV infection and the vaccine and negative attitudes about HPV: Educate parents and talk about HPV vaccine in terms of cancer prevention.
- Lack of provider recommendation: **Clinician recommendation is the #1 reason parents choose to vaccinate their children.**
- Missed opportunities: Recommend HPV vaccine in the same way and on the same day as other adolescent vaccines.

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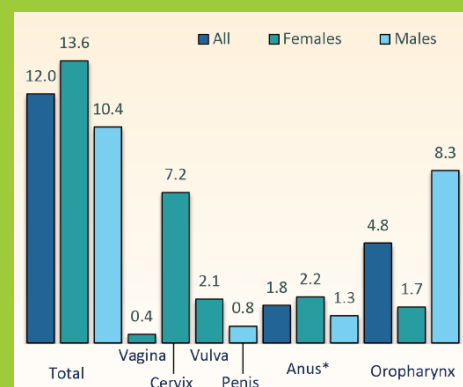
42,700

new cases of HPV-associated cancers occur in the United States each year. The most well-known cancer caused by HPV is cervical. HPV also causes cases of vulvar, vaginal, penile, oropharyngeal, anal and rectal cancers.



RATE

(number of cases per 100,000 persons) of HPV-associated cancers.



Graphic: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/pdf/USCS-DataBrief-No4-August2018-508.pdf>