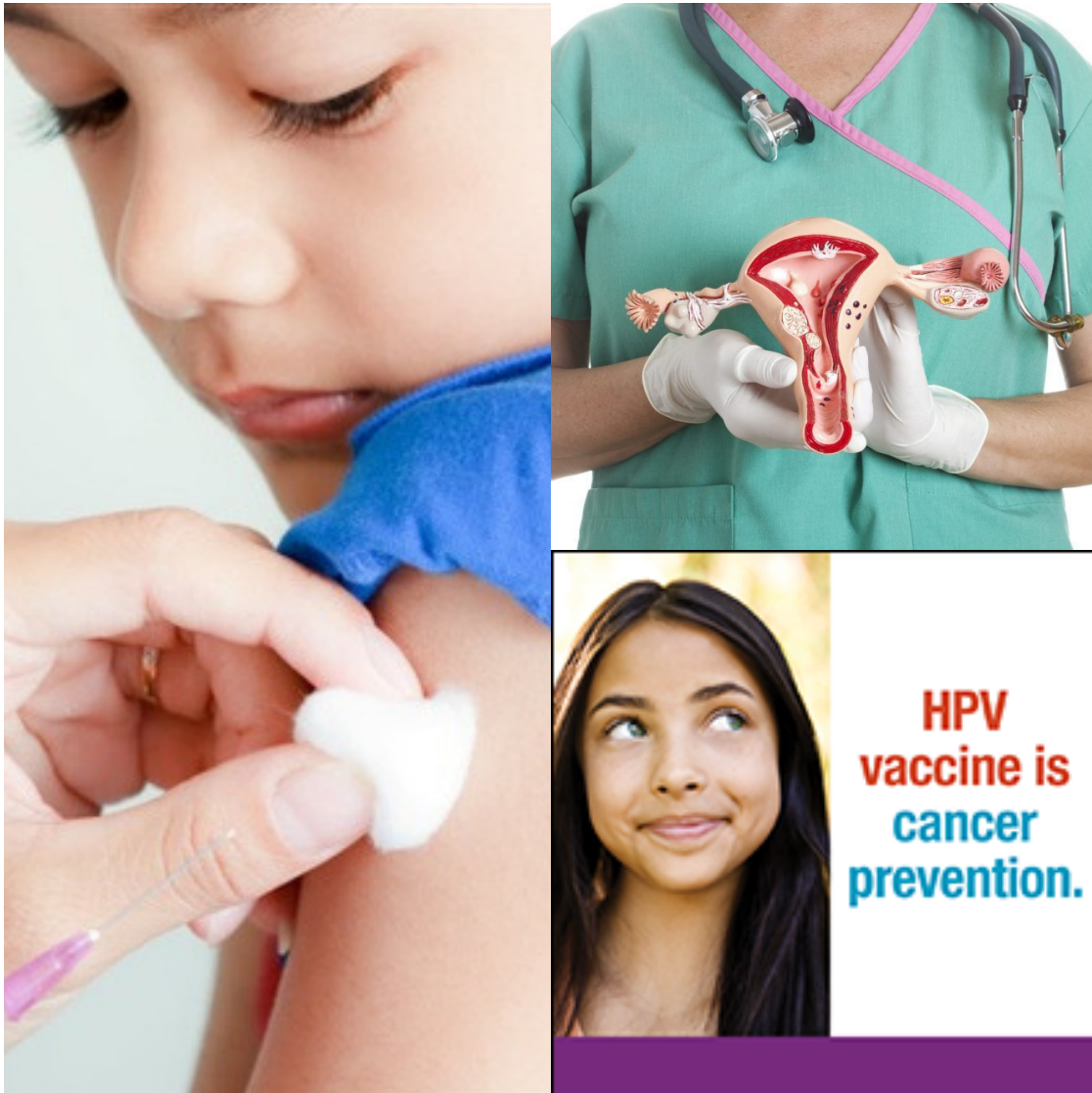




HPV Vaccines

**PARIJATHAM
WOMEN WELLNESS CLINICS**



What is HPV?

How to recognise the infections.
Symptoms

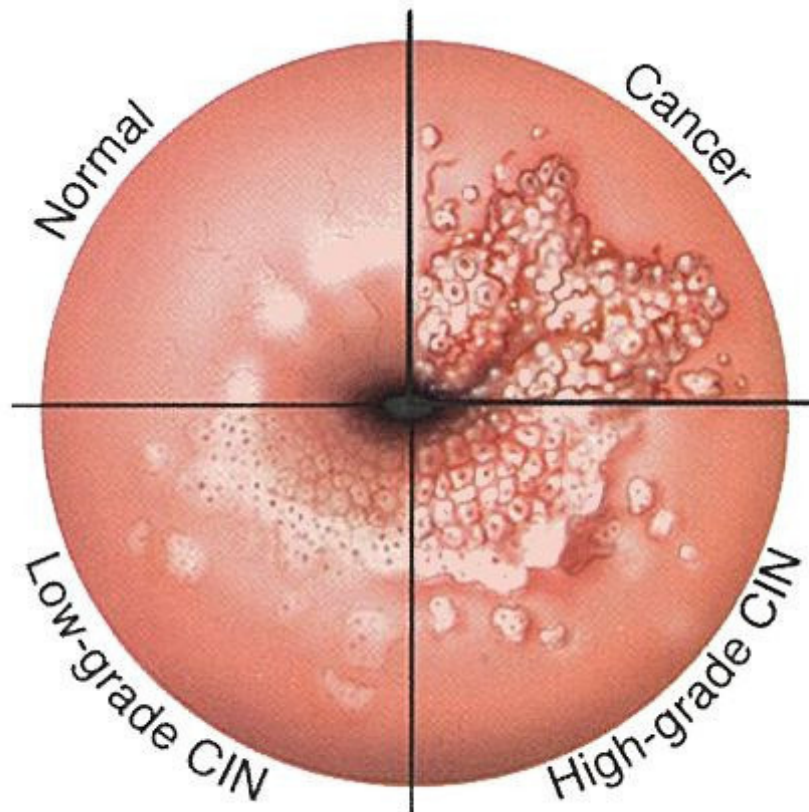
How do you get HPV

Understand the methods of
acquiring infection and
prevention

HPV & Cancer

99.9 Percent of cervical and
many vaginal & vulval cancers

Cervix examination:



What happens when HPV infects ?

HPV INFECTION ENTERS THE CELLS OF CERVICAL COVER. INSIDE THE CELL, INFECTION BRINGS OUT CHANGES IN THE GENETIC MATERIAL. THESE CHANGES MAKE THE CELLS DIVIDE UNCONTROLLABLY AND EXCESS PRODUCTION OF THESE CELLS RESULTS IN FORMATION OF A LUMP CALLED CANCER.

THE CHANGES THAT HAPPEN IN THESE CELLS HAPPEN IN A STEP WISE MANNER. INITIAL CHANGES CALLED CIN 1, CIN 2 ARE REVERSIBLE CHANGES AND CAN BE STOPPED FROM BECOMING CANCER. THE LAST STAGE OF THESE CHANGES IS CANCER AND IS IRREVERSIBLE.

HPV VACCINE WHEN GIVEN TO YOUNG GIRLS BEFORE THEY ARE SEXUALLY EXPOSED TO HPV DEVELOP IMMUNITY AGAINST HPV INFECTION. SO WHEN GIVEN CORRECTLY, HPV INFECTION IS COMPLETELY PREVENTED AND THUS CANCER IS PREVENTED.

KNOWING HPV

BABITHA MATURI

What is HPV?

HPV stands for human papillomavirus.

Genital HPV is a very common sexually transmitted infection which usually causes no symptoms and goes away by itself, but can sometimes cause serious illness. HPV is responsible for:

- almost all cases of genital warts and cervical cancer
- 90% of anal cancers
- 65% of vaginal cancers
- 50% of vulva cancers
- 35% of penile cancers
- 60% of oropharyngeal cancers (cancers of the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils).

Four out of five people have at least one type of HPV at some time in their lives. HPV infects both men and women.

Condoms offer some but not total protection from HPV, as they don't cover all of the genital skin. They do offer protection from many other sexually transmitted infections though, and help prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Treating HPV

There is currently no treatment for HPV. In most cases the immune system clears HPV from the body naturally over time and has no long-lasting effects.

Most people with HPV have no symptoms and will never know they have it. For women, having regular Pap tests once they become sexually active is the only way to detect abnormal cells on the cervix caused by HPV.

T

**YOU CAN
PREVENT
CANCER**

**HPV
VACCINE
IS THE
KEY**



When should my child be vaccinated?

The HPV vaccine is recommended for preteen girls at age 9 to 12 so they are protected before ever being exposed to the virus (before sexual activity). HPV vaccine also produces a higher immune response in preteens than in older adolescents.

People who should not have the HPV vaccine are:

- People with a yeast allergy
- Pregnant women
- People with a bleeding disorder
- People with previous anaphylaxis (serious allergy) to a previous dose of the vaccine or any of the vaccine ingredients.

HPV vaccination can reduce the risk of infection by the HPV types targeted by the vaccine. These vaccines provide strong protection against new HPV infections, but they are not effective at treating established HPV infections or disease caused by HPV. Vaccines were found to provide nearly 100% protection against persistent cervical infections with high risk HPV types 16 and 18.



Ask us ?

Do women who have been vaccinated still need to be screened for cervical cancer? Yes. Vaccines protect against only few high risk strains of HPV!

Q. Is the HPV vaccine safe?

A. YES

HPV Vaccination is accepted and encouraged as part of National Immunisation programme in USA, UK and Australia.

World Health Organisation (WHO) also recommends use of HPV Vaccination for girls as part of protection against cervical cancer.

(<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs380/en/>)