National HPV Prevention Week
January 27-31, 2025

NH Immunization Program

January 2025

Department of
HEALTH &
HUMAN SERVICES

Division of
Public Health

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This HPV toolkit includes educational resources for staff and patients, and infographics you can print for your waiting room or exam rooms. Help raise awareness about cancer prevention through HPV vaccination during National HPV Prevention Week and beyond!

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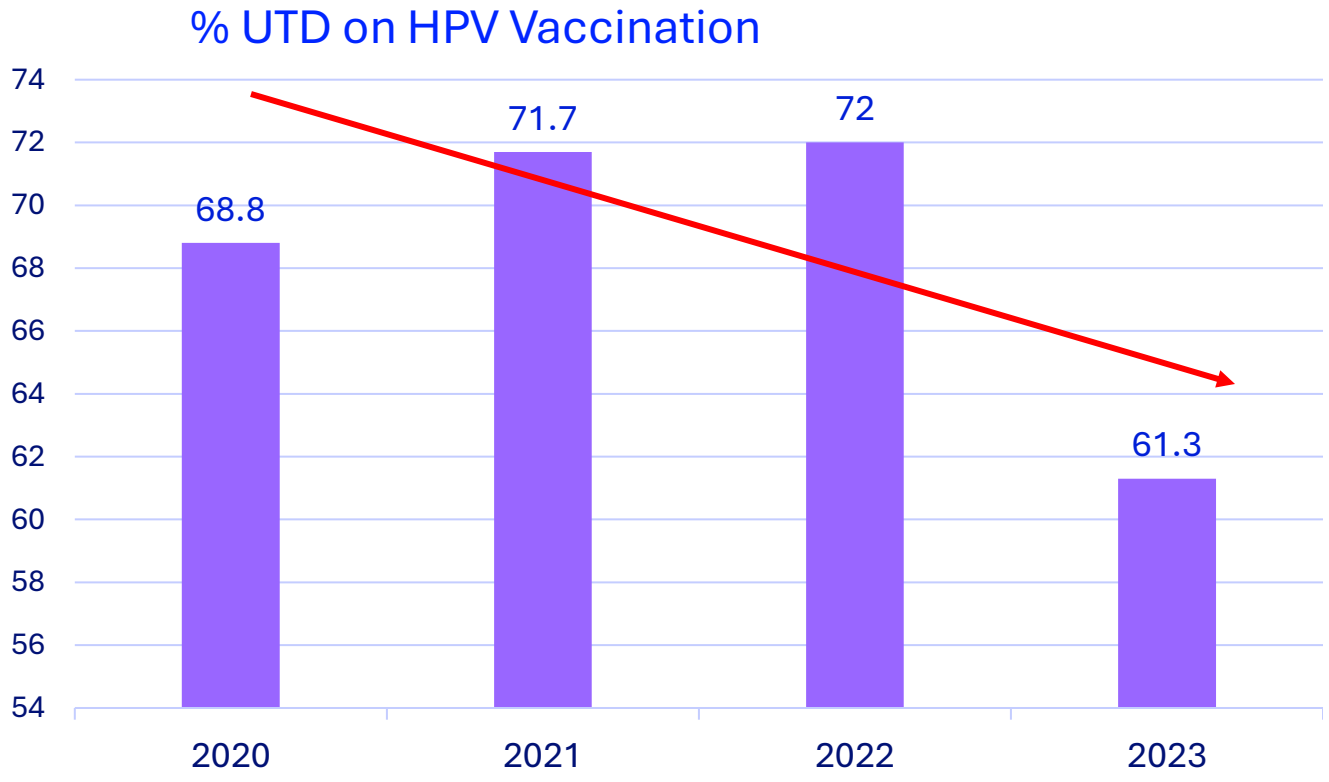
Situational Overview

Steep Decline in HPV Vaccination Rates in New Hampshire

In 2023, the % of NH teens ages 13-17 who were up to date dropped 10.7% compared to 2022 and fell 7.5% below pandemic coverage levels.



Source: Vaccination Coverage among Adolescents (13 – 17 Years) | TeenVaxView | CDC

HPV Provider Resources

New Hampshire Immunization Program

January 2025

Provider Education

HPV Resources from Immunize.org. Click the image to view/download/print.

HPV Q & A

About the Disease and Vaccine

Human Papillomavirus (HPV): Q&A
Questions and Answers

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISEASE AND VACCINES

How common is HPV in the United States?

HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States. About 79 million Americans are currently infected with HPV. About 14 million people become newly infected each year. HPV is so common that most sexually active men and women will get at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives.

An estimated 37,000 cancers attributed to HPV occur annually in the U.S., including an estimated 15,500 HPV-attributed cancers in males. Of the HPV-attributed cancer, approximately 64% are caused by high-risk HPV types 16 and 18, which are included in all three HPV vaccines that have been available in the United States and about 12% are caused by the additional 5 HPV types included in Gardasil 9.

How does HPV spread?

HPV is spread through contact with infected skin, usually through sexual contact. Most infected people have no symptoms and are unaware they are infected and can transmit the virus to a sex partner. Rarely, a pregnant woman passes HPV to her baby during vaginal delivery.

What are the symptoms of HPV?

Most people who become infected with HPV have no symptoms. Some HPV-infected people develop visible genital warts, or have pre-cancerous changes in the cervix, vulva, anus, or penis.

Genital warts usually appear as soft, moist, pink, or flesh-colored swellings, usually in the genital area. They can be raised or flat, single or multiple, small or large, and sometimes cauliflower shaped. They can appear on the vulva, in or around the vagina or anus, on the cervix, and on the penis, scrotum, groin, or thigh. After sexual contact with an infected person, warts may appear within weeks or months, or not at all.

How serious is HPV?

Most HPV infections don't cause any symptoms and eventually go away, as the body's own defense system clears the virus. Women with short-term HPV infections may develop mild Pap test abnormalities that go away with time.

A small percentage of people infected with HPV develop persistent (chronic) HPV infection. Women with persistent high-risk HPV infections are at greatest risk for developing cervical cancer precursor lesions (abnormal cells on the lining of the cervix) and cervical cancer.

What are possible complications from HPV?

Cancer is the most serious possible complication from HPV infection. Persistent infection with high-risk types of HPV is associated with almost all cervical cancers.

Persistent infection with high-risk types of HPV is also associated with cancers of the vulva, vagina, penis, anus and back of the throat. Occasionally, low-risk HPV infections can be transmitted during birth, resulting in respiratory tract warts in infants and children.

How is HPV infection diagnosed?

Genital warts in men and women are diagnosed by visual inspection.

Cervical pre-cancer and cancer screening for women is done on the basis of an abnormal Pap test and/or a specific DNA test to detect the presence of HPV. Cervical cancer screening recommendations vary by age and medical history and should be discussed with a healthcare professional.

No HPV tests are available for men.

Can genital HPV infection be cured?

There is no cure for HPV infection, although the immune system usually eliminates the virus from the body. Approximately 90% of women with HPV infection become HPV-negative within two years. However, a small percentage of infected people remain infected for many years, which may result in genital warts or cancer.

There are treatments for the health problems that HPV can cause, such as genital warts, cervical cell changes, and cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, and throat. If you have one of these conditions, your healthcare provider can discuss treatment options with you.

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE ▶

Immunize.org
FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org
www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4207.pdf
Item #P4207 (12/8/2023)
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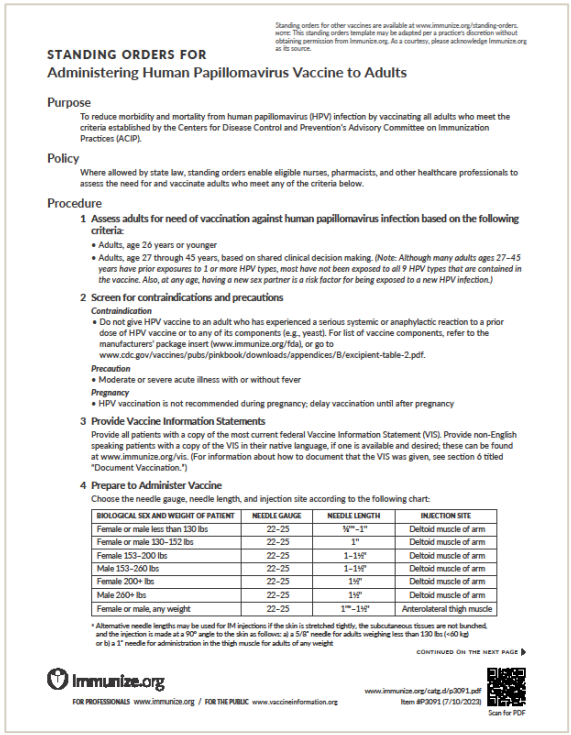
Standing Orders:

Administering to Adults



Standing orders for other vaccines are available at www.immunize.org/standing-orders. NOTE: This standing orders template may be adapted per a practice's discretion without obtaining permission from Immunize.org. As a courtesy, please acknowledge Immunize.org as its source.

STANDING ORDERS FOR
Administering Human Papillomavirus Vaccine to Adults

Purpose

To reduce morbidity and mortality from human papillomavirus (HPV) infection by vaccinating all adults who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

Policy

Where allowed by state law, standing orders enable eligible nurses, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals to assess the need for and vaccinate adults who meet any of the criteria below.

Procedure

1 **Assess adults for need of vaccination against human papillomavirus infection based on the following criteria:**
- Adults, age 26 years or younger
- Adults, age 27 through 45 years, based on shared clinical decision making. *(Note: Although many adults ages 27–45 years have prior exposures to 1 or more HPV types, most have not been exposed to all 9 HPV types that are contained in the vaccine. Also, at any age, having a new sex partner is a risk factor for being exposed to a new HPV infection.)*

2 **Screen for contraindications and precautions**

Contraindication
- Do not give HPV vaccine to an adult who has experienced a serious systemic or anaphylactic reaction to a prior dose of HPV vaccine or to any of its components (e.g., yeast). For list of vaccine components, refer to the manufacturers' package insert (www.immunize.org/fda), or go to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf.

Precaution
- Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

Pregnancy
- HPV vaccination is not recommended during pregnancy; delay vaccination until after pregnancy

3 **Provide Vaccine Information Statements**

Provide all patients with a copy of the most current federal Vaccine Information Statement (VIS). Provide non-English speaking patients with a copy of the VIS in their native language, if one is available and desired; these can be found at www.immunize.org/vis. (For information about how to document that the VIS was given, see section 6 titled "Document Vaccination.")

4 **Prepare to Administer Vaccine**

Choose the needle gauge, needle length, and injection site according to the following chart:

BIOLOGICAL SEX AND WEIGHT OF PATIENT	NEEDLE GAUGE	NEEDLE LENGTH	INJECTION SITE
Female or male less than 130 lbs	22–25	⅝"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male 130–152 lbs	22–25	1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female 153–200 lbs	22–25	1–1½"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Male 153–260 lbs	22–25	1–1½"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female 200+ lbs	22–25	1½"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Male 260+ lbs	22–25	1½"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male, any weight	22–25	1"–1½"	Anterolateral thigh muscle

* Alternative needle lengths may be used for IM injections if the skin is stretched tightly, the subcutaneous tissues are not bunched, and the injection is made at a 90° angle to the skin as follows: a) a 5/8" needle for adults weighing less than 130 lbs (<60 kg) or b) a 1" needle for administration in the thigh muscle for adults of any weight

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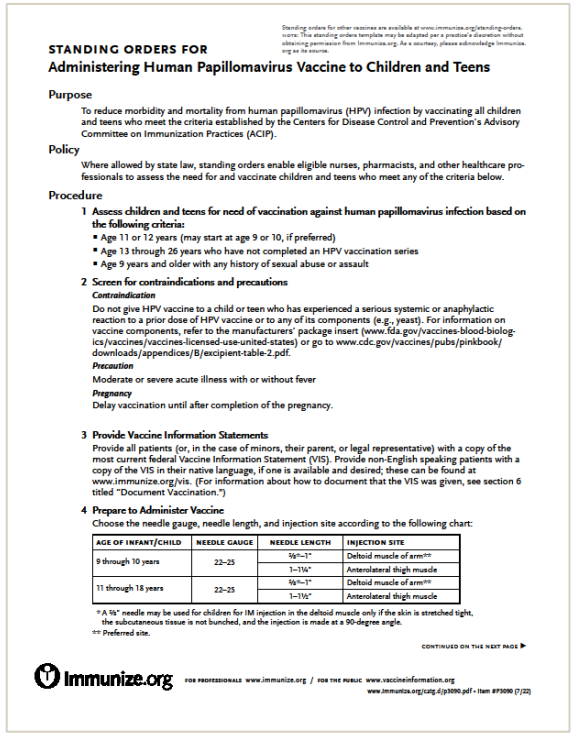
Immunize.org
FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org
www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3091.pdf
Item #P3091 (7/10/2023)
Scan for PDF

Administering to Pre-Teens



Standing orders for other vaccines are available at www.immunize.org/standing-orders. NOTE: This standing orders template may be adapted per a practice's discretion without obtaining permission from Immunize.org. As a courtesy, please acknowledge Immunize.org as its source.

STANDING ORDERS FOR
Administering Human Papillomavirus Vaccine to Children and Teens

Purpose

To reduce morbidity and mortality from human papillomavirus (HPV) infection by vaccinating all children and teens who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

Policy

Where allowed by state law, standing orders enable eligible nurses, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals to assess the need for and vaccinate children and teens who meet any of the criteria below.

Procedure

1 **Assess children and teens for need of vaccination against human papillomavirus infection based on the following criteria:**
- Age 11 or 12 years (may start at age 9 or 10, if preferred)
- Age 13 through 26 years who have not completed an HPV vaccination series
- Age 9 years and older with any history of sexual abuse or assault

2 **Screen for contraindications and precautions**

Contraindication

Do not give HPV vaccine to a child or teen who has experienced a serious systemic or anaphylactic reaction to a prior dose of HPV vaccine or to any of its components (e.g., yeast). For information on vaccine components, refer to the manufacturers' package insert (www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states) or go to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf.

Precaution

Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

Pregnancy

Delay vaccination until after completion of the pregnancy.

3 **Provide Vaccine Information Statements**

Provide all patients (or, in the case of minors, their parent, or legal representative) with a copy of the most current federal Vaccine Information Statement (VIS). Provide non-English speaking patients with a copy of the VIS in their native language, if one is available and desired; these can be found at www.immunize.org/vis. (For information about how to document that the VIS was given, see section 6 titled "Document Vaccination.")

4 **Prepare to Administer Vaccine**

Choose the needle gauge, needle length, and injection site according to the following chart:

AGE OF INFANT/CHILD	NEEDLE GAUGE	NEEDLE LENGTH	INJECTION SITE
9 through 10 years	22–25	⅝"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm**
		1–1¼"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
11 through 18 years	22–25	⅝"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm**
		1–1½"	Anterolateral thigh muscle

* A ⅝" needle may be used for children for IM injection in the deltoid muscle only if the skin is stretched tight, the subcutaneous tissue is not bunched, and the injection is made at a 90-degree angle.
** Preferred site.

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Immunize.org FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org
www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3090.pdf • Item #P3090 (7/22)

Provider Education

Talking to Parents About HPV Vaccine

CDC's answers to common questions from families

Talking to Parents about HPV Vaccine

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

Recommend HPV vaccination in the same way and on the same day as all adolescent vaccines. You can say, "Now that your son is 11, he is due for vaccinations today to help protect him from meningitis, HPV cancers, and whooping cough. Do you have any questions?" Taking the time to listen and understand parents' concerns can help you respond to their concerns more effectively.

Why does my child need HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccine is important because it prevents infections that can cause cancer. That's why we need to start the shot series today.

How do you know the vaccine works?

Studies continue to prove HPV vaccination works extremely well, decreasing the number of infections and HPV precancers in young people since it has been available.

Why do they need HPV vaccine at such a young age?

Vaccines protect your child before they are exposed to a disease. That's why we give the HPV vaccine earlier rather than later, to protect them long before they are ever exposed.

Also, if your child gets the shot now, they will only need two doses. If you wait until your child is older, they may end up needing three shots.

Why do boys need the HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccination can help prevent future infections that can lead to cancers of the penis, anus, and back of the throat in men.

Are all of these vaccines actually required?

I strongly recommend each of these vaccines and so do experts at the CDC and major medical organizations. School entry requirements are developed for public health and safety, but don't always reflect the most current medical recommendations for your child's health.

What diseases are caused by HPV?

Some HPV infections can cause cancer—like cancer of the cervix or in the back of the throat—but we can protect your child from these cancers in the future by getting the first HPV shot today.

Is my child really at risk for HPV?

HPV is a very common infection in women and men that can cause cancer. Starting the vaccine series today will help protect your child from the cancers and diseases caused by HPV.

I'm worried my child will think that getting this vaccine makes it OK to have sex.

Studies tell us that getting HPV vaccine doesn't make kids more likely to start having sex. I made sure my child (or grandchild, etc.) got HPV vaccine, and I recommend we give your child her first HPV shot today.

I'm worried about the safety of HPV vaccine. Do you think it's safe?

Yes, HPV vaccination is very safe. Like any medication, vaccines can cause side effects, including pain, swelling, or redness where the shot was given. That's normal for HPV vaccine too and should go away in a day or two. Sometimes kids faint after they get shots and they could be injured if they fall from fainting. We'll have your child stay seated after the shot to help protect him/her.

Can HPV vaccine cause infertility in my child?

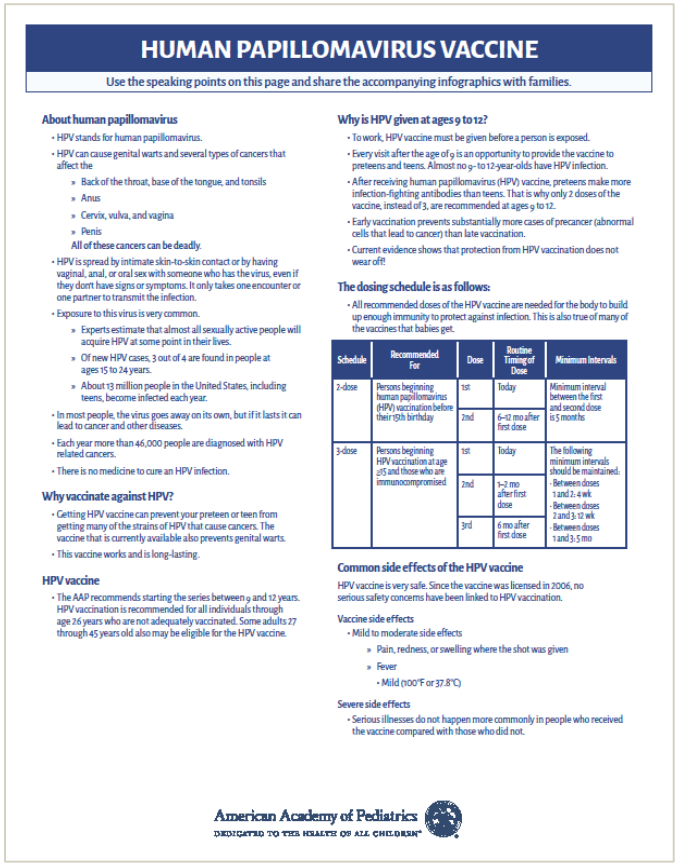
There is no evidence available to suggest that getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility. However, women who develop an HPV precancer or cancer could require treatment that would limit their ability to have children.

For more information, visit
cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations

PN300186
OS2694888
Last updated JULY 2019

HPV Talking Points for Providers

AAP's talking points for discussing HPV vaccination



HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE

Use the speaking points on this page and share the accompanying infographics with families.

About human papillomavirus

- HPV stands for human papillomavirus.
- HPV can cause genital warts and several types of cancers that affect the
  - Back of the throat, base of the tongue, and tonsils
  - Anus
  - Cervix, vulva, and vagina
  - Penis

  All of these cancers can be deadly.
- HPV is spread by intimate skin-to-skin contact or by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the virus, even if they don't have signs or symptoms. It only takes one encounter or one partner to transmit the infection.
- Exposure to this virus is very common.
  - Experts estimate that almost all sexually active people will acquire HPV at some point in their lives.
  - Of new HPV cases, 3 out of 4 are found in people at ages 15 to 24 years.
  - About 13 million people in the United States, including teens, become infected each year.
- In most people, the virus goes away on its own, but if it lasts it can lead to cancer and other diseases.
- Each year more than 46,000 people are diagnosed with HPV related cancers.
- There is no medicine to cure an HPV infection.

Why vaccinate against HPV?

- Getting HPV vaccine can prevent your preteen or teen from getting many of the strains of HPV that cause cancers. The vaccine that is currently available also prevents genital warts.
- This vaccine works and is long-lasting.

HPV vaccine

- The AAP recommends starting the series between 9 and 12 years. HPV vaccination is recommended for all individuals through age 26 years who are not adequately vaccinated. Some adults 27 through 45 years old also may be eligible for the HPV vaccine.

Why is HPV given at ages 9 to 12?

- To work, HPV vaccine must be given before a person is exposed.
- Every visit after the age of 9 is an opportunity to provide the vaccine to preteens and teens. Almost no 9- to 12-year-olds have HPV infection.
- After receiving human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, preteens make more infection-fighting antibodies than teens. That is why only 2 doses of the vaccine, instead of 3, are recommended at ages 9 to 12.
- Early vaccination prevents substantially more cases of precancer (abnormal cells that lead to cancer) than late vaccination.
- Current evidence shows that protection from HPV vaccination does not wear off!

The dosing schedule is as follows:

- All recommended doses of the HPV vaccine are needed for the body to build up enough immunity to protect against infection. This is also true of many of the vaccines that babies get.

Schedule	Recommended For	Dose	Routine Timing of Dose	Minimum Intervals
2-dose	Persons beginning human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination before their 15th birthday	1st	Today	Minimum interval between the first and second dose is 5 months
		2nd	6–12 mo after first dose	
3-dose	Persons beginning HPV vaccination at age ≥15 and those who are immunocompromised	1st	Today	The following minimum intervals should be maintained. • Between doses 1 and 2: 4 wk • Between doses 2 and 3: 12 wk • Between doses 1 and 3: 5 mo
		2nd	1–2 mo after first dose	
		3rd	6 mo after first dose	

Common side effects of the HPV vaccine

HPV vaccine is very safe. Since the vaccine was licensed in 2006, no serious safety concerns have been linked to HPV vaccination.

Vaccine side effects

- Mild to moderate side effects
  - Pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
  - Fever
    - Mild (100°F or 37.8°C)

Severe side effects

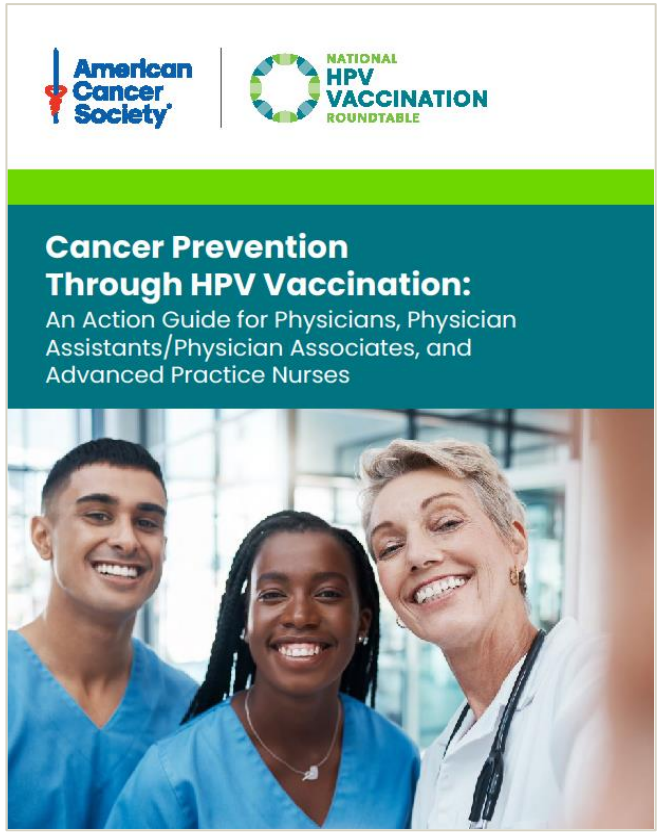
- Serious illnesses do not happen more commonly in people who received the vaccine compared with those who did not.

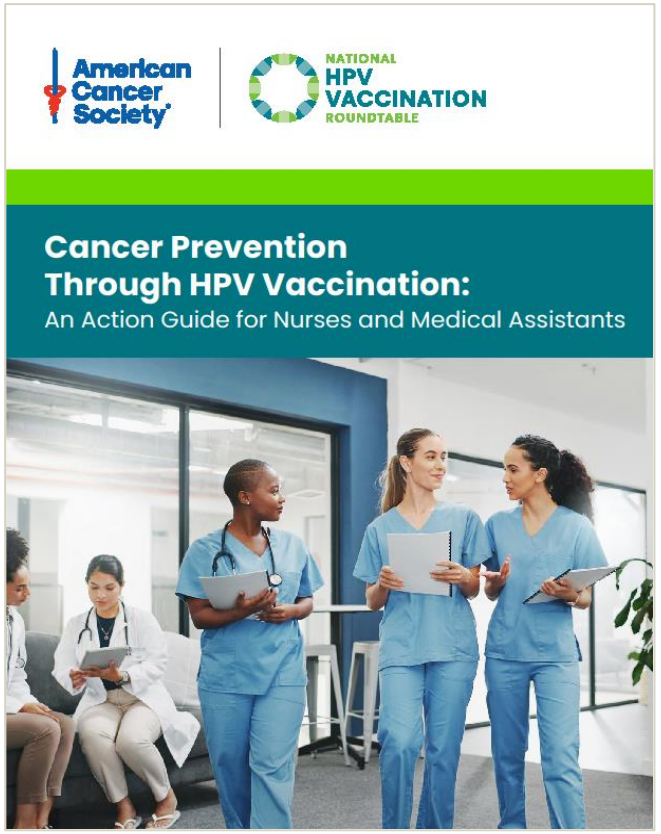
American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

Provider Education

Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination Action Guides

Strategies to increase HPV vaccination rates from the American Cancer Society and the National HPV Vaccination Roundtable for MDs, PAs, APRNs, RNs, and MAs





Provider Education

Additional Resources:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vaccination-considerations/index.html

You Call the Shots HPV Training Module: https://www2a.cdc.gov/nip/isd/ycts/mod1/courses/hpv/ce.asp

National HPV Vaccination Roundtable: https://hpvroundtable.org/

The American Cancer Society: https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/hpv/hpv-vaccine.html

American Academy of Pediatrics: https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/How-to-Talk-to-Your-Preteen-About-HPV-Vaccine.aspx

Office of Women's Health: https://www.womenshealth.gov/hpvclinicpackage

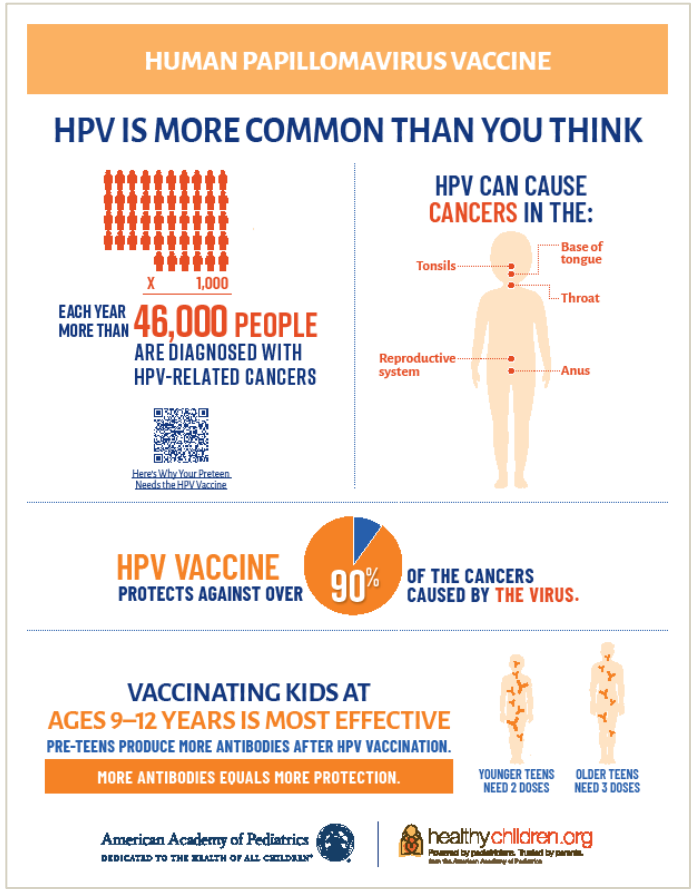
HPV Patient Resources

New Hampshire Immunization Program

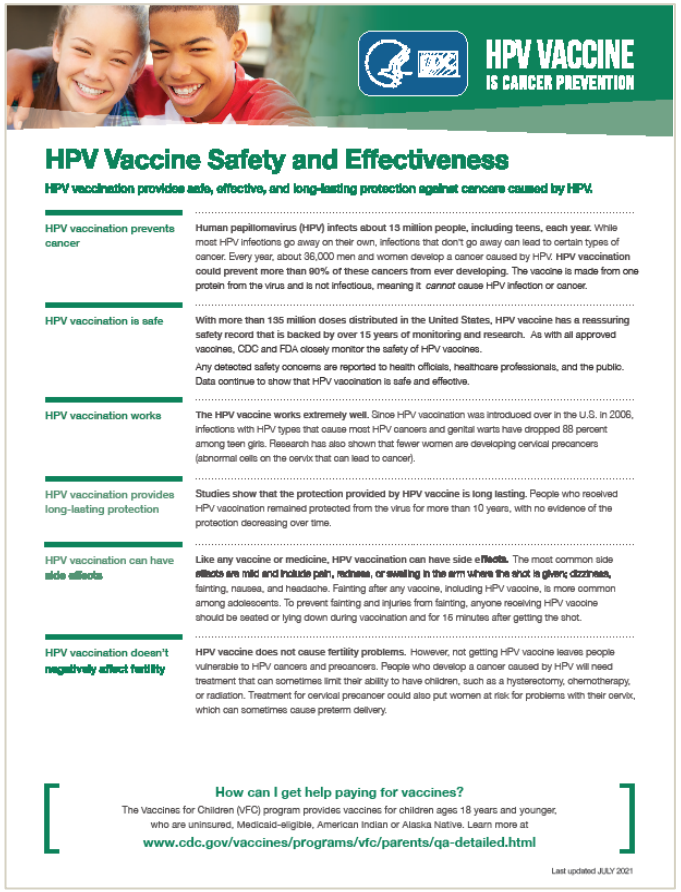
January 2025

Patient and Family Education

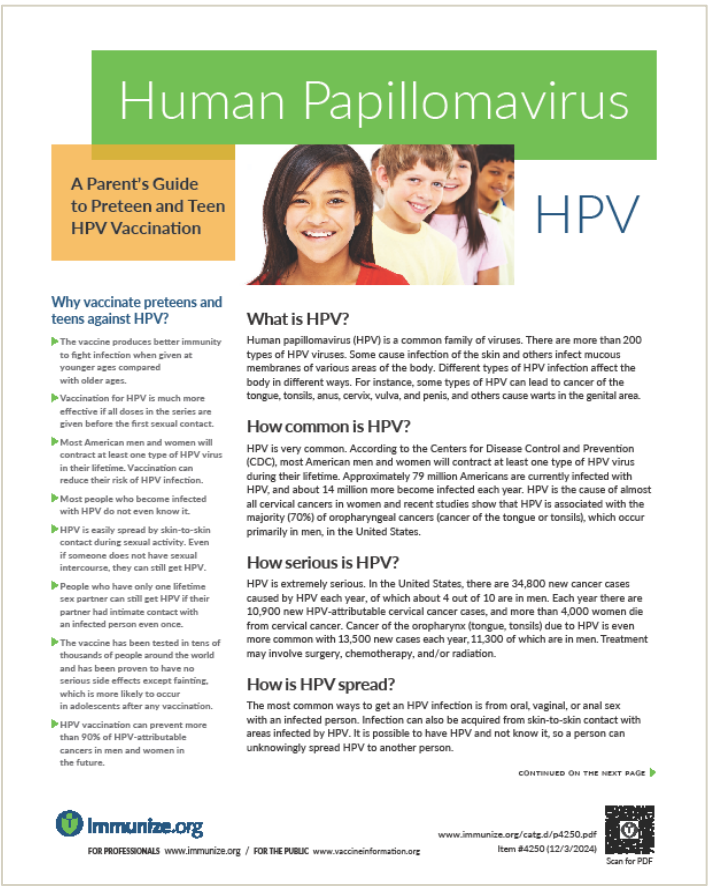
AAP's HPV Infographic



CDC's HPV Vaccine Facts

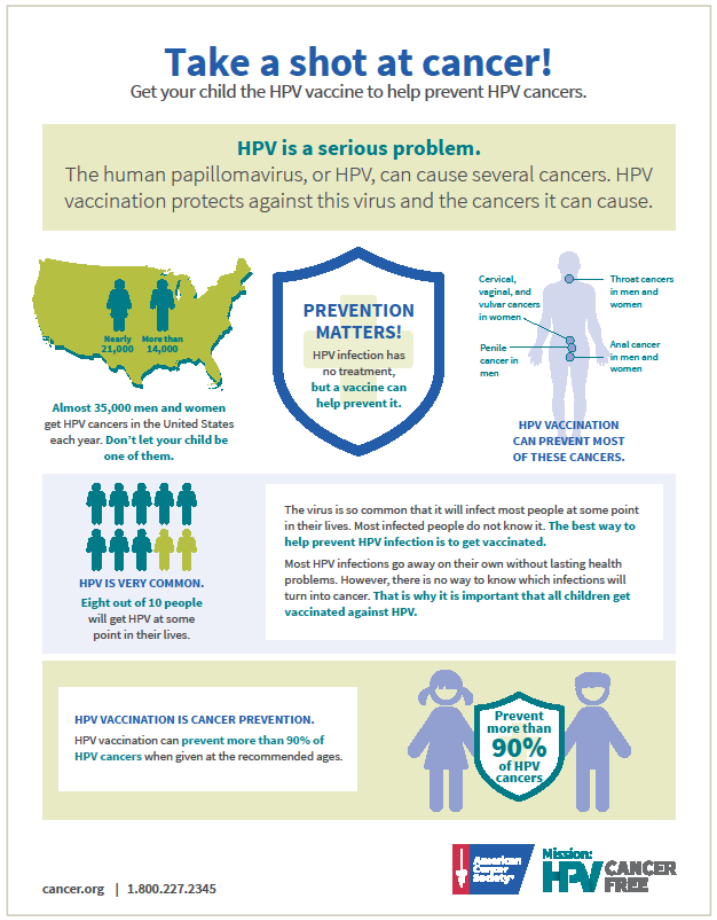


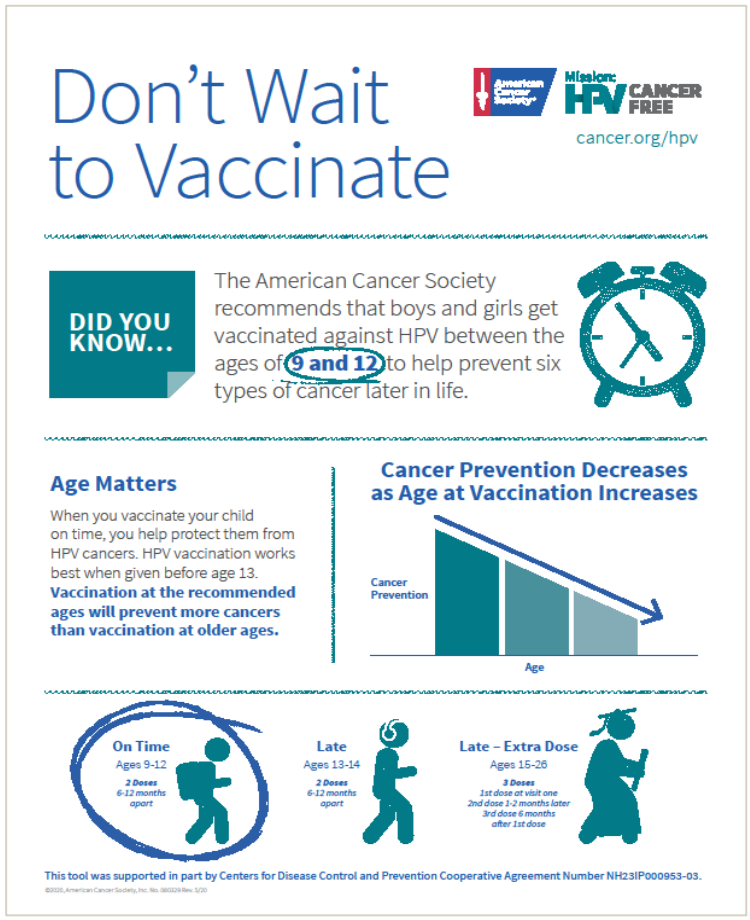
Immunize.org's Parent Guide

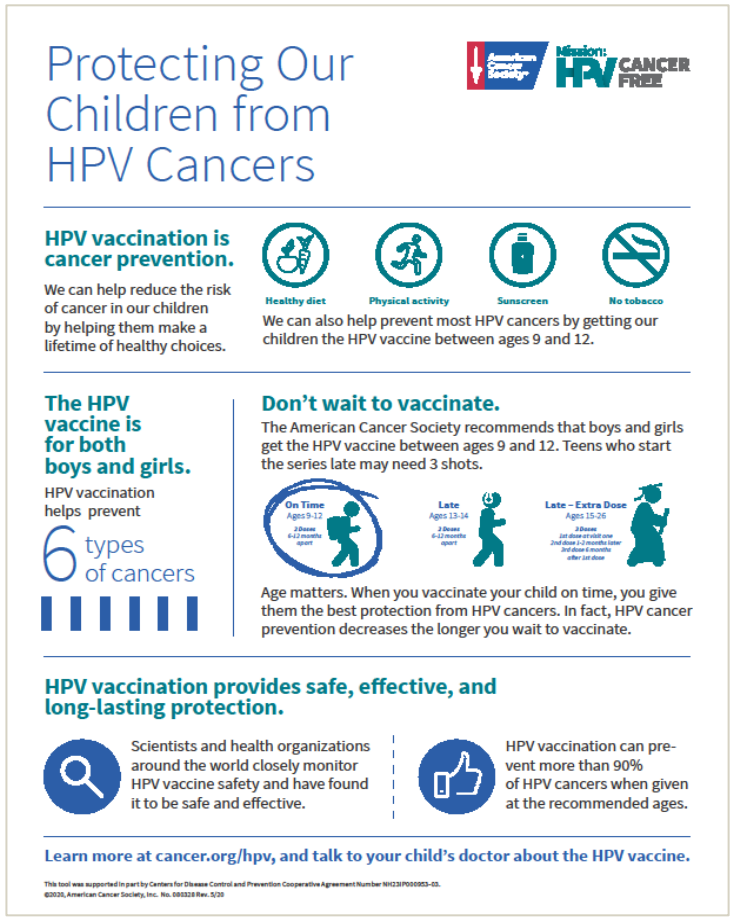


Patient and Family Education

HPV Infographics from the American Cancer Society

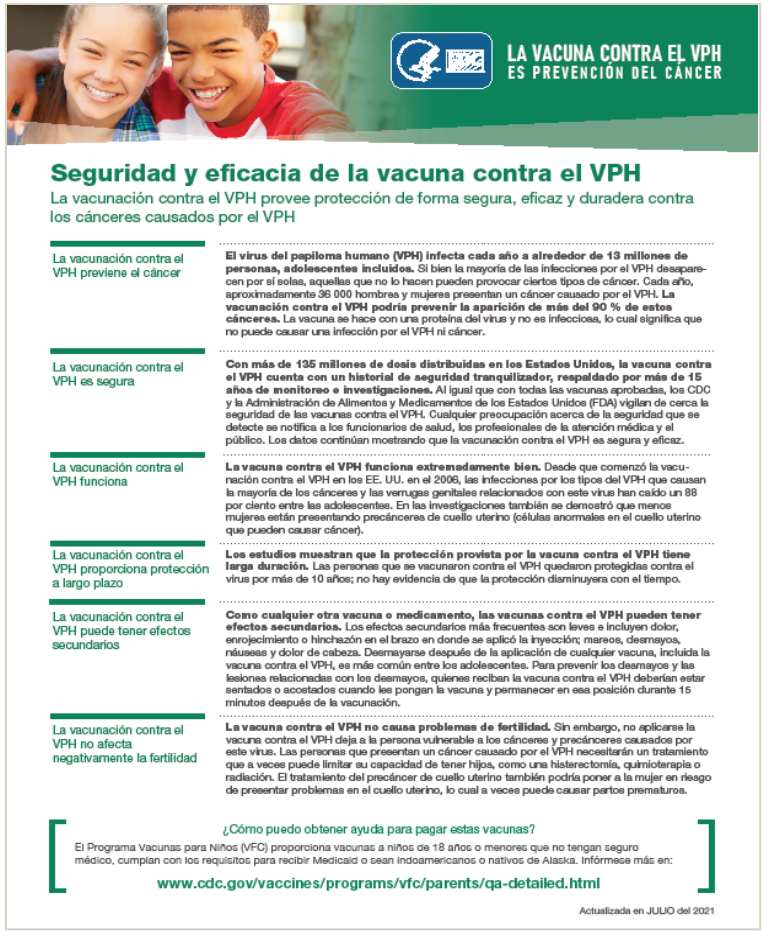






Patient and Family Education

CDC's HPV Vaccine Facts in Spanish



LA VACUNA CONTRA EL VPH ES PREVENCIÓN DEL CÁNCER

Seguridad y eficacia de la vacuna contra el VPH

La vacunación contra el VPH provee protección de forma segura, eficaz y duradera contra los cánceres causados por el VPH

La vacunación contra el VPH previene el cáncer

El virus del papiloma humano (VPH) infecta cada año a alrededor de 13 millones de personas, adolescentes incluidos. Si bien la mayoría de las infecciones por el VPH desaparecen por sí solas, aquellas que no lo hacen pueden provocar ciertos tipos de cáncer. Cada año, aproximadamente 36 000 hombres y mujeres presentan un cáncer causado por el VPH. **La vacunación contra el VPH podría prevenir la aparición de más del 90 % de estos cánceres.** La vacuna se hace con una proteína del virus y no es infecciosa, lo cual significa que no puede causar una infección por el VPH ni cáncer.

La vacunación contra el VPH es segura

Con más de 135 millones de dosis distribuidas en los Estados Unidos, la vacuna contra el VPH cuenta con un historial de seguridad tranquilizador, respaldado por más de 15 años de monitoreo e investigaciones. Al igual que con todas las vacunas aprobadas, los CDC y la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los Estados Unidos (FDA) vigilan de cerca la seguridad de las vacunas contra el VPH. Cualquier preocupación acerca de la seguridad que se detecte se notifica a los funcionarios de salud, los profesionales de la atención médica y el público. Los datos continúan mostrando que la vacunación contra el VPH es segura y eficaz.

La vacunación contra el VPH funciona

La vacuna contra el VPH funciona extremadamente bien. Desde que comenzó la vacunación contra el VPH en los EE. UU. en el 2006, las infecciones por los tipos del VPH que causan la mayoría de los cánceres y las verrugas genitales relacionados con este virus han caído un 88 por ciento entre las adolescentes. En las investigaciones también se demostró que menos mujeres están presentando precánceres de cuello uterino (células anormales en el cuello uterino que pueden causar cáncer).

La vacunación contra el VPH proporciona protección a largo plazo

Los estudios muestran que la protección provista por la vacuna contra el VPH tiene larga duración. Las personas que se vacunaron contra el VPH quedaron protegidas contra el virus por más de 10 años; no hay evidencia de que la protección disminuyera con el tiempo.

La vacunación contra el VPH puede tener efectos secundarios

Como cualquier otra vacuna o medicamento, las vacunas contra el VPH pueden tener efectos secundarios. Los efectos secundarios más frecuentes son leves e incluyen dolor, enrojecimiento o hinchazón en el brazo en donde se aplicó la inyección; mareos, desmayos, náuseas y dolor de cabeza. Desmayarse después de la aplicación de cualquier vacuna, incluida la vacuna contra el VPH, es más común entre los adolescentes. Para prevenir los desmayos y las lesiones relacionadas con los desmayos, quienes reciban la vacuna contra el VPH deberían estar sentados o acostados cuando les pongan la vacuna y permanecer en esa posición durante 15 minutos después de la vacunación.

La vacunación contra el VPH no afecta negativamente la fertilidad

La vacuna contra el VPH no causa problemas de fertilidad. Sin embargo, no aplicarse la vacuna contra el VPH deja a la persona vulnerable a los cánceres y precánceres causados por este virus. Las personas que presentan un cáncer causado por el VPH necesitarán un tratamiento que a veces puede limitar su capacidad de tener hijos, como una histerectomía, quimioterapia o radiación. El tratamiento del precáncer de cuello uterino también podría poner a la mujer en riesgo de presentar problemas en el cuello uterino, lo cual a veces puede causar partos prematuros.

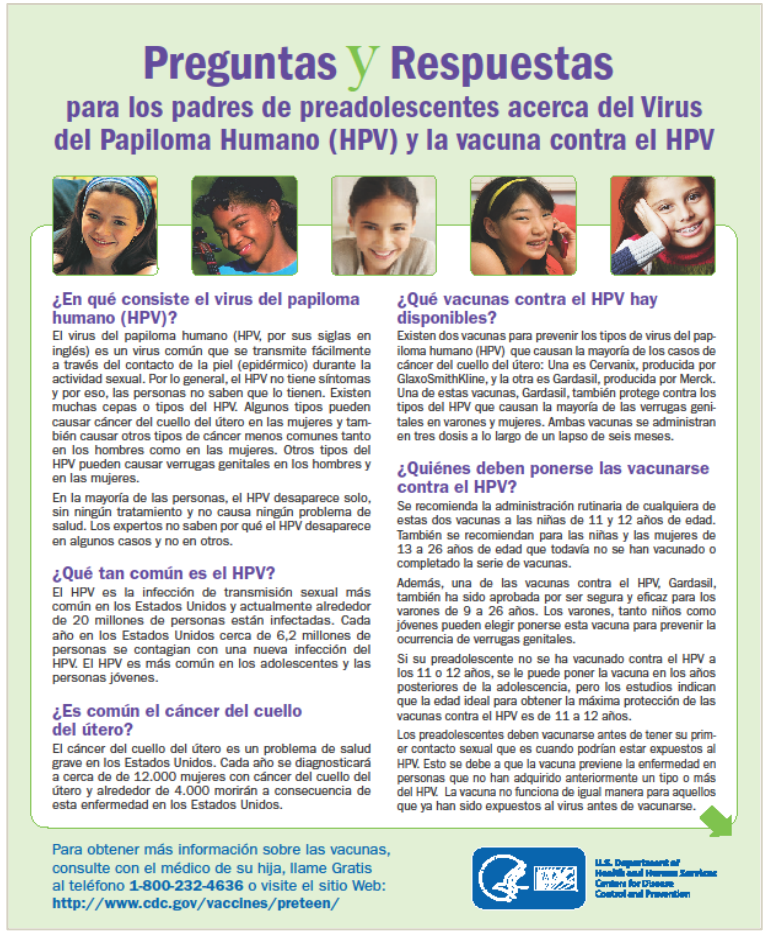
¿Cómo puedo obtener ayuda para pagar estas vacunas?

El Programa Vacunas para Niños (VFC) proporciona vacunas a niños de 18 años o menores que no tengan seguro médico, cumplan con los requisitos para recibir Medicaid o sean indoamericanos o nativos de Alaska. Infórmese más en:

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/qa-detailed.html

Actualizada en JULIO del 2021

CDC's HPV Q & A in Spanish



Preguntas y Respuestas

para los padres de preadolescentes acerca del Virus del Papiloma Humano (HPV) y la vacuna contra el HPV

¿En qué consiste el virus del papiloma humano (HPV)?

El virus del papiloma humano (HPV, por sus siglas en inglés) es un virus común que se transmite fácilmente a través del contacto de la piel (epidérmico) durante la actividad sexual. Por lo general, el HPV no tiene síntomas y por eso, las personas no saben que lo tienen. Existen muchas cepas o tipos del HPV. Algunos tipos pueden causar cáncer del cuello del útero en las mujeres y también causar otros tipos de cáncer menos comunes tanto en los hombres como en las mujeres. Otros tipos del HPV pueden causar verrugas genitales en los hombres y en las mujeres.

En la mayoría de las personas, el HPV desaparece solo, sin ningún tratamiento y no causa ningún problema de salud. Los expertos no saben por qué el HPV desaparece en algunos casos y no en otros.

¿Qué tan común es el HPV?

El HPV es la infección de transmisión sexual más común en los Estados Unidos y actualmente alrededor de 20 millones de personas están infectadas. Cada año en los Estados Unidos cerca de 6,2 millones de personas se contagian con una nueva infección del HPV. El HPV es más común en los adolescentes y las personas jóvenes.

¿Es común el cáncer del cuello del útero?

El cáncer del cuello del útero es un problema de salud grave en los Estados Unidos. Cada año se diagnosticará a cerca de de 12.000 mujeres con cáncer del cuello del útero y alrededor de 4.000 morirán a consecuencia de esta enfermedad en los Estados Unidos.

¿Qué vacunas contra el HPV hay disponibles?

Existen dos vacunas para prevenir los tipos de virus del papiloma humano (HPV) que causan la mayoría de los casos de cáncer del cuello del útero: Una es Cervarix, producida por GlaxoSmithKline, y la otra es Gardasil, producida por Merck. Una de estas vacunas, Gardasil, también protege contra los tipos del HPV que causan la mayoría de las verrugas genitales en varones y mujeres. Ambas vacunas se administran en tres dosis a lo largo de un lapso de seis meses.

¿Quiénes deben ponerse las vacunarse contra el HPV?

Se recomienda la administración rutinaria de cualquiera de estas dos vacunas a las niñas de 11 y 12 años de edad. También se recomiendan para las niñas y las mujeres de 13 a 26 años de edad que todavía no se han vacunado o completado la serie de vacunas.

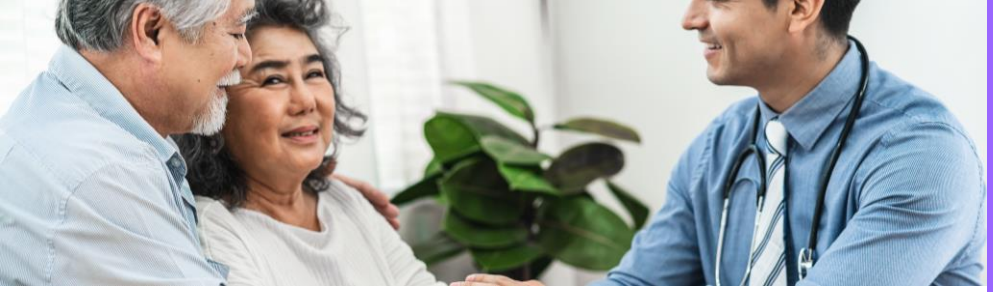
Además, una de las vacunas contra el HPV, Gardasil, también ha sido aprobada por ser segura y eficaz para los varones de 9 a 26 años. Los varones, tanto niños como jóvenes pueden elegir ponerse esta vacuna para prevenir la ocurrencia de verrugas genitales.

Si su preadolescente no se ha vacunado contra el HPV a los 11 o 12 años, se le puede poner la vacuna en los años posteriores de la adolescencia, pero los estudios indican que la edad ideal para obtener la máxima protección de las vacunas contra el HPV es de 11 a 12 años.

Los preadolescentes deben vacunarse antes de tener su primer contacto sexual que es cuando podrían estar expuestos al HPV. Esto se debe a que la vacuna previene la enfermedad en personas que no han adquirido anteriormente un tipo o más del HPV. La vacuna no funciona de igual manera para aquellos que ya han sido expuestos al virus antes de vacunarse.

Para obtener más información sobre las vacunas, consulte con el médico de su hija, llame Gratis al teléfono **1-800-232-4636** o visite el sitio Web: **http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/preteen/**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Thank you.

To request prints larger than 8 X 11 of any materials in the toolkit courtesy of the NHIP, please contact:

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