

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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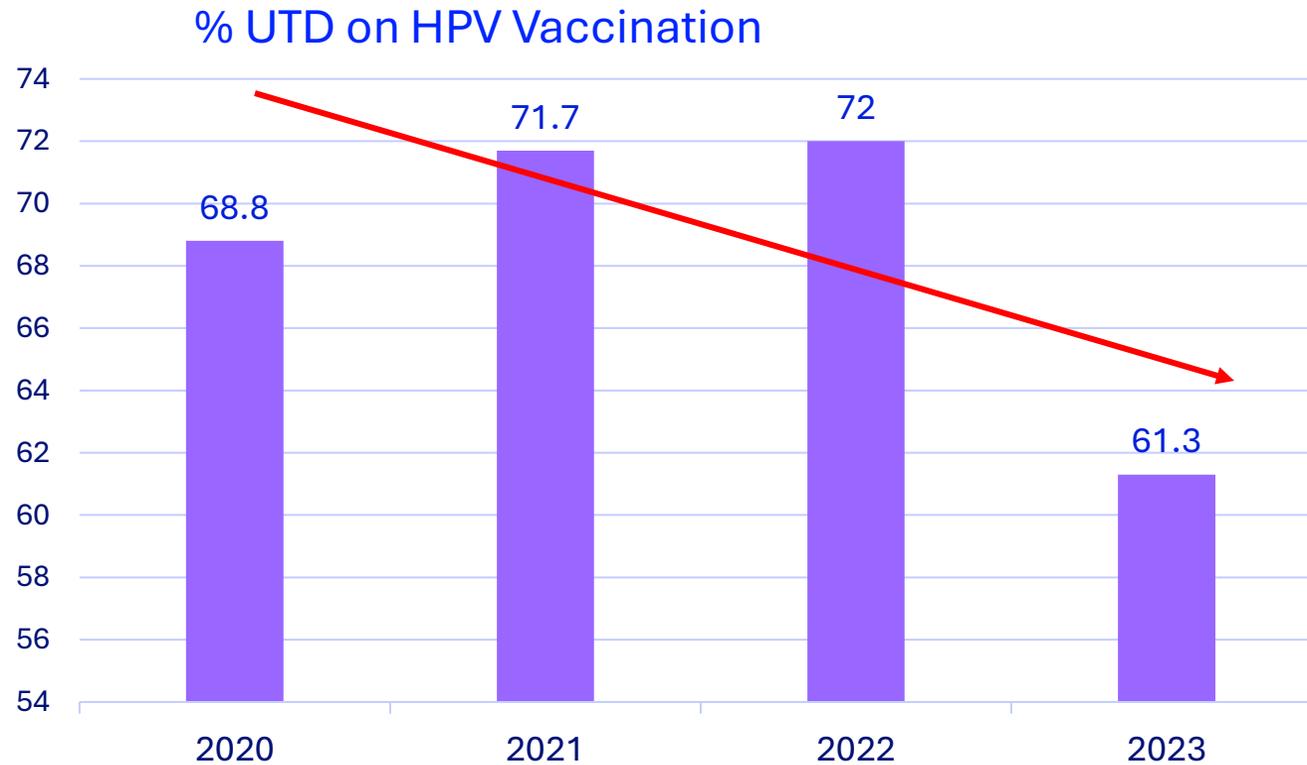
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Situational Overview

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](https://www.immunize.org). Click the image to view/download/print.

HPV Q & A

About the Disease and Vaccine

Human Papillomavirus (HPV): 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / **FOR THE PUBLIC** www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4207.pdf
 Item #P4207 (12/16/2022)
 Scan for PDF

Administering to Adults

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

- Assess adults for need of vaccination against human papillomavirus infection based on the following criteria:**
 - Adults, age 20 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.)
- 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 manufacturer's package insert (www.immunize.org/fda), or go to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/recipient-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
- 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."
- 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	5/8"-1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male 130-152 lbs	22-25	1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female 153-200 lbs	22-25	1-1 1/8"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Male 153-200 lbs	22-25	1-1 1/8"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female 200+ lbs	22-25	1 1/8"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Male 200+ lbs	22-25	1 1/8"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male, any weight	22-25	1"-1 1/8"	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 in follows: a 5/8" needle for adults weighing less than 130 lbs (<60 kg) or a 1" needle for administration in the thigh muscle for adults of any weight.

FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / **FOR THE PUBLIC** www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3091.pdf
 Item #P3091 (7/10/2022)
 Scan for PDF

Standing Orders:

Administering to Pre-Teens

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

- 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
- 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 manufacturer's 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/recipient-table-2.pdf.

Precaution

 - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

Pregnancy

 - Delay vaccination until after completion of the pregnancy.
- 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."
- 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	5/8"-1"	Deltoid muscle of arm**
11 through 18 years	22-25	1-1 1/8"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
11 through 18 years	22-25	5/8"-1"	Deltoid muscle of arm**
11 through 18 years	22-25	1-1 1/8"	Anterolateral thigh muscle

* A 5/8" 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.

FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / **FOR THE PUBLIC** www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3090.pdf - Item #P3090 (7/10/2022)
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Provider Education

Talking to Parents About HPV Vaccine

CDC's answers to common questions from families

Talking to Parents about HPV Vaccine

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.

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.

What diseases are caused by 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.

Is my child really at risk for HPV?

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

PH000188
C52844938
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	Baseline Timing of Dose	Minimum Intervals
2-dose	Persons beginning human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination before their 9th 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

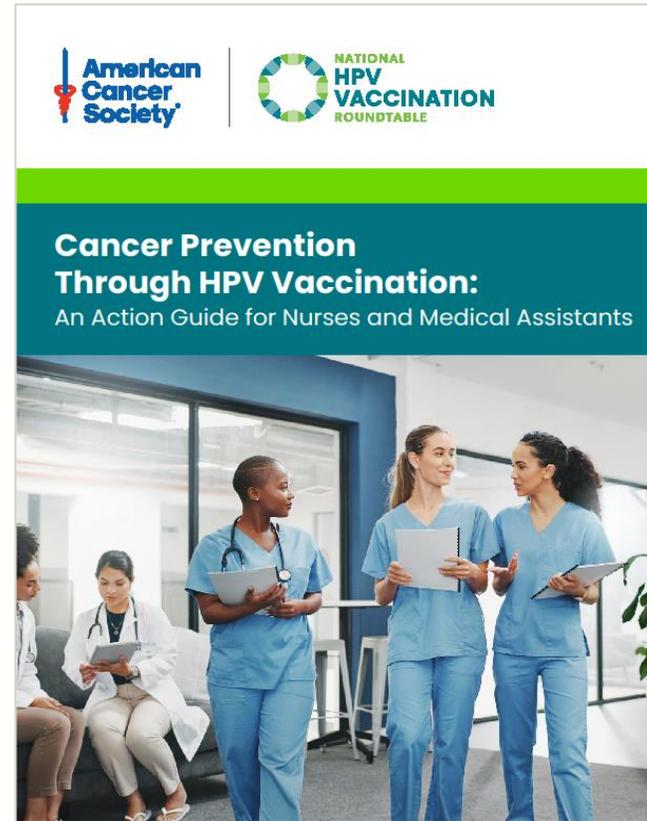
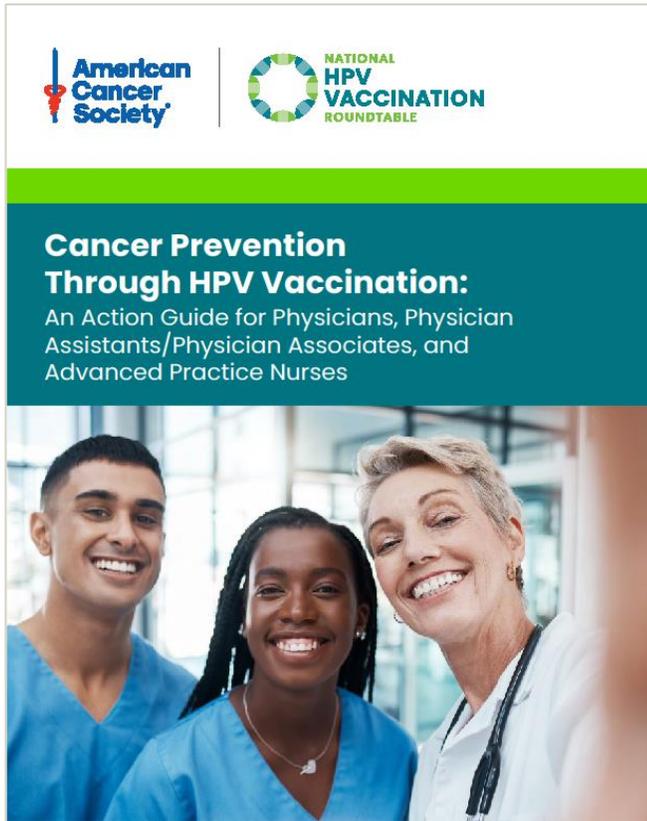
- Serious illnesses do not happen more commonly in people who received the vaccine compared with those who did not.

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

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE

HPV IS MORE COMMON THAN YOU THINK

EACH YEAR MORE THAN **46,000 PEOPLE** ARE DIAGNOSED WITH HPV-RELATED CANCERS

HPV CAN CAUSE CANCERS IN THE:

- Base of tongue
- Throat
- Anus
- Reproductive system
- Tonsils

HPV VACCINE PROTECTS AGAINST OVER 90% OF THE CANCERS CAUSED BY THE VIRUS.

VACCINATING KIDS AT AGES 9-12 YEARS IS MOST EFFECTIVE

PRE-TEENS PRODUCE MORE ANTIBODIES AFTER HPV VACCINATION.

MORE ANTIBODIES EQUALS MORE PROTECTION.

YOUNGER TEENS NEED 2 DOSES | OLDER TEENS NEED 3 DOSES

American Academy of Pediatrics
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Powered by pediatricians. Trusted by parents.
Join the American Academy of Pediatrics.

CDC's HPV Vaccine Facts

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

HPV vaccination prevents cancer

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 19 million people, including teens, each year. While most HPV infections go away on their own, infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, about 36,000 men and women develop a cancer caused by HPV. HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing. The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus and is not infectious, meaning it cannot cause HPV infection or cancer.

HPV vaccination is safe

With more than 135 million doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 15 years of monitoring and research. As with all approved vaccines, CDC and FDA closely monitor the safety of HPV vaccines. Any detected safety concerns are reported to health officials, healthcare professionals, and the public. Data continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe and effective.

HPV vaccination works

The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced over in the U.S. in 2006, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 88 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that fewer women are developing cervical precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer).

HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection

Studies show that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long lasting. People who received HPV vaccination remained protected from the virus for more than 10 years, with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.

HPV vaccination can have side effects

Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can have side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot is given, dizziness, fainting, nausea, and headache. Fainting after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, is more common among adolescents. To prevent fainting and injuries from fainting, anyone receiving HPV vaccine should be seated or lying down during vaccination and for 15 minutes after getting the shot.

HPV vaccination doesn't negatively affect fertility

HPV vaccine does not cause fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers and precancers. People who develop a cancer caused by HPV will need treatment that can sometimes limit their ability to have children, such as a hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation. Treatment for cervical precancer could also put women at risk for problems with their cervix, which can sometimes cause preterm delivery.

How can I get help paying for vaccines?

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger, who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. Learn more at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/qa-detailed.html

Last updated: JULY 2021

Immunize.org's Parent Guide

Human Papillomavirus

A Parent's Guide to Preteen and Teen HPV Vaccination

HPV

Why vaccinate preteens and teens against HPV?

- The vaccine produces better immunity to fight infection when given at younger ages compared with older ages.
- Vaccination for HPV is much more effective if all doses in the series are given before the first sexual contact.
- Most American men and women will contract at least one type of HPV virus in their lifetime. Vaccination can reduce their risk of HPV infection.
- Most people who become infected with HPV do not even know it.
- HPV is easily spread by skin-to-skin contact during sexual activity. Even if someone does not have sexual intercourse, they can still get HPV.
- People who have only one lifetime sex partner can still get HPV if their partner had intimate contact with an infected person even once.
- The vaccine has been tested in tens of thousands of people around the world and has been proven to have no serious side effects except fainting, which is more likely to occur in adolescents after any vaccination.
- HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV-attributable cancers in men and women in the future.

What is HPV?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common family of viruses. There are more than 200 types of HPV viruses. Some cause infection of the skin and others infect mucous membranes of various areas of the body. Different types of HPV infection affect the body in different ways. For instance, some types of HPV can lead to cancer of the tongue, tonsils, anus, cervix, vulva, and penis, and others cause warts in the genital area.

How common is HPV?

HPV is very common. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), most American men and women will contract at least one type of HPV virus during their lifetime. Approximately 79 million Americans are currently infected with HPV, and about 14 million more become infected each year. HPV is the cause of almost all cervical cancers in women and recent studies show that HPV is associated with the majority (70%) of oropharyngeal cancers (cancer of the tongue or tonsils), which occur primarily in men, in the United States.

How serious is HPV?

HPV is extremely serious. In the United States, there are 34,800 new cancer cases caused by HPV each year, of which about 4 out of 10 are in men. Each year there are 10,900 new HPV-attributable cervical cancer cases, and more than 4,000 women die from cervical cancer. Cancer of the oropharynx (tongue, tonsils) due to HPV is even more common with 13,500 new cases each year, 11,300 of which are in men. Treatment may involve surgery, chemotherapy, and/or radiation.

How is HPV spread?

The most common ways to get an HPV infection is from oral, vaginal, or anal sex with an infected person. Infection can also be acquired from skin-to-skin contact with areas infected by HPV. It is possible to have HPV and not know it, so a person can unknowingly spread HPV to another person.

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Immunize.org
FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4250.pdf
Item #4250 (12/3/2024)

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Patient and Family Education

HPV Infographics from the American Cancer Society

Take a shot at cancer!

Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

HPV is a serious problem.
The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.

Almost 35,000 men and women get HPV cancers in the United States each year. Don't let your child be one of them.

PREVENTION MATTERS!
HPV infection has no treatment, but a vaccine can help prevent it.

HPV VACCINATION CAN PREVENT MOST OF THESE CANCERS.

The virus is so common that it will infect most people at some point in their lives. Most infected people do not know it. **The best way to help prevent HPV infection is to get vaccinated.**

Most HPV infections go away on their own without lasting health problems. However, there is no way to know which infections will turn into cancer. That is why it is important that all children get vaccinated against HPV.

HPV IS VERY COMMON.
Eight out of 10 people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION.
HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY Mission: **HPV CANCER FREE**

cancer.org | 1.800.227.2345

Don't Wait to Vaccinate

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY Mission: **HPV CANCER FREE**
cancer.org/hpv

DID YOU KNOW...
The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get vaccinated against HPV between the ages of **9 and 12** to help prevent six types of cancer later in life.

Age Matters
When you vaccinate your child on time, you help protect them from HPV cancers. HPV vaccination works best when given before age 13. **Vaccination at the recommended ages will prevent more cancers than vaccination at older ages.**

Cancer Prevention Decreases as Age at Vaccination Increases

On Time
Ages 9-12
2 Doses
6-12 months apart

Late
Ages 13-14
2 Doses
6-12 months apart

Late - Extra Dose
Ages 15-26
3 Doses
1st dose of visit one
2nd dose 3-5 months later
3rd dose 6 months after 1st dose

This tool was supported in part by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement Number NH231P000953-03.
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Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY Mission: **HPV CANCER FREE**

HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.

We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.

We can also help prevent most HPV cancers by getting our children the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12.

The HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.
HPV vaccination helps prevent **6 types of cancers**

Don't wait to vaccinate.
The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.

Age matters. When you vaccinate your child on time, you give them the best protection from HPV cancers. In fact, HPV cancer prevention decreases the longer you wait to vaccinate.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection.

Scientists and health organizations around the world closely monitor HPV vaccine safety and have found it to be safe and effective.

HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Learn more at cancer.org/hpv, and talk to your child's doctor about the HPV vaccine.

This tool was supported in part by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement Number NH231P000953-03.
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Patient and Family Education

CDC's HPV Vaccine Facts in Spanish



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.

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 al público. Los datos continúan mostrando que la vacunación contra el VPH es segura y eficaz.

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).

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.

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 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.

La vacunación contra el VPH no afecta negativamente la fertilidad

La vacunación contra el VPH proporciona protección a largo plazo

La vacunación contra el VPH pueden tener efectos secundarios

La vacunación contra el VPH no afecta negativamente la fertilidad

¿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 indioamericanos 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 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 vacunas 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.

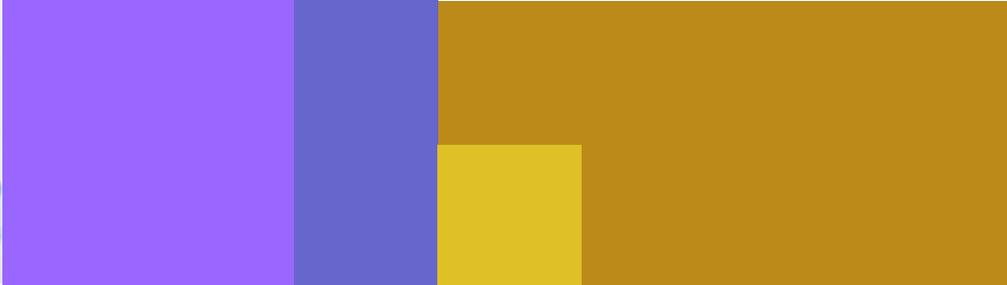
Además, una de las vacunas contra el HPV, Gardasil, también ha sido aprobada por ser segura y eficaz para los varones de 9 a 26 años. Los varones, tanto niños como jóvenes pueden elegir ponerse esta vacuna para prevenir la ocurrencia de verrugas genitales.

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/>





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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