

The HPV Vaccine: Protect Yourself From Cancer

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the **most common** sexually transmitted infection in the United States

80% of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime.



90% of these infections clear on their own. Persistent infections can lead to cancer.

HPV's primary mode of transmission is through sexual contact

It can be passed with **no signs or symptoms**

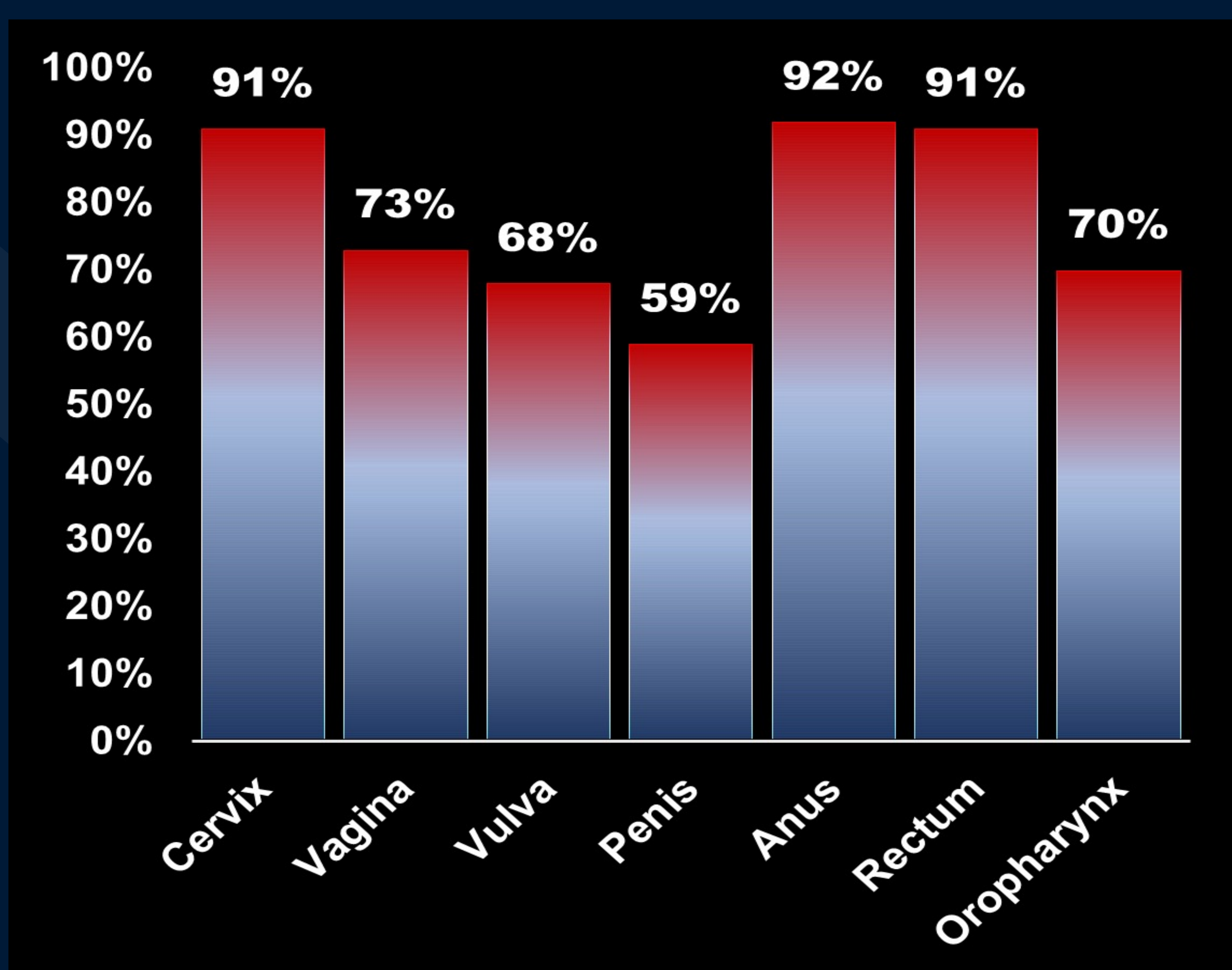
Using a condom decreases risk of transmission, but does not eliminate it entirely.

Vaccination reduces the risk of infection.

40

HPV viruses can be easily spread through direct skin-to-skin contact during vaginal, oral, and anal sex.

HPV is associated with various forms of cancer, over **90%** in some types:



Doctors only routinely screen for cervical cancer. The other types may not be detected until they cause health problems.

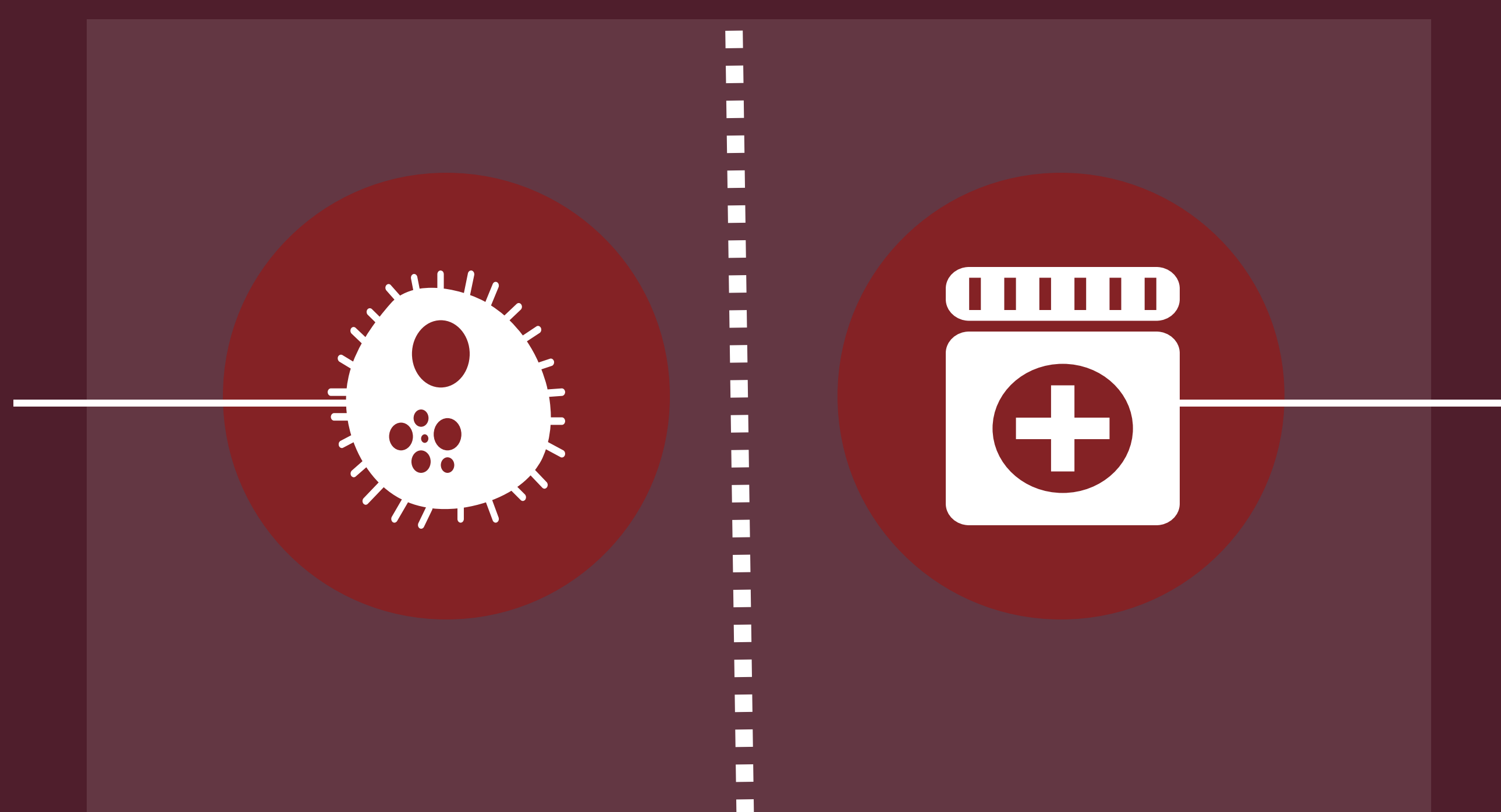
HPV causes over **36,500** U.S. cases of cancer every year.

Vaccination prevents over **90%** of cancers caused by HPV.

The vaccine is approved for males and females ages 9-45.

3 shots over 6 months provide full protection for those 15 and older. Ages 9-14 can receive 2 doses. A shared clinical decision is recommended for those over 27.

The HPV vaccine series offers lifelong protection against multiple strains of the virus that can lead to several types of cancer and other HPV-related diseases



More than 98% of recipients develop an antibody response to HPV types included in the respective vaccines 1 month after completing a full vaccination series.

Over 100 million doses of the vaccine have been distributed in the US since it was licensed

It's not too late to start or finish getting your HPV shots.



Pennsylvania Chapter

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

