

HPV VACCINE: Long-Lasting Cancer Protection

Vaccination prevents over **90%** of cancers related to HPV.

 HPV stands for **human papillomavirus**.


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

 HPV is so common that **nearly everyone gets it at some point**.

 It dramatically **increases the risk of serious cancer**, in both men and women.¹


The HPV vaccination rate is just

 of **girls** have completed their HPV vaccination series.

 of **boys** have completed their HPV vaccination series.

Most Common HPV-associated Cancers

 Cervical cancer occurs in **women from 2001-2014**.


 Throat cancer occurs in **people from 2001-2014**.

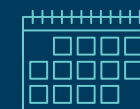
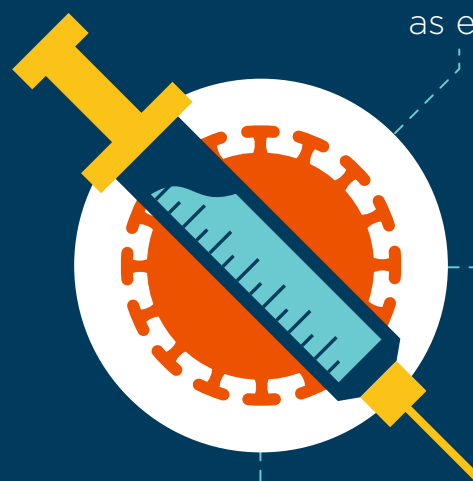
 The HPV vaccine offers future cancer protection for boys and girls.

Preventable Cancers Associated with HPV

- THROAT
- CERVICAL
- VAGINAL
- VULVAR
- PENILE
- ANAL

Earlier Vaccination is Better

 Two doses of HPV vaccine are recommended for **girls and boys ages 11-12**. However, the two-dose series can be started as early as age 9.²



The two-dose series is most effective when both doses are completed **before age 15**.



Teens and young adults (15-26) can still receive vaccination, but will require **three doses**.³

Consult your healthcare provider for more information.

To learn more about the HPV vaccine and other immunization services in visit



1. CDC. "6 Reasons to get HPV Vaccine for Your Child." Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>. Accessed 5-21-2018.
2. CDC. "A New Schedule for HPV Vaccines." Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/clinician-faq.html>. Accessed 6-29-2018.
3. CDC. "Human Papillomavirus (HPV). Questions and Answers." Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/questions-answers.html>. Accessed 5-21-2018.