

A PATH TO PREVENTION:

HPV Vaccination Prevents Cancer

HPV, or human papillomavirus, is a common virus linked to six types of cancer.

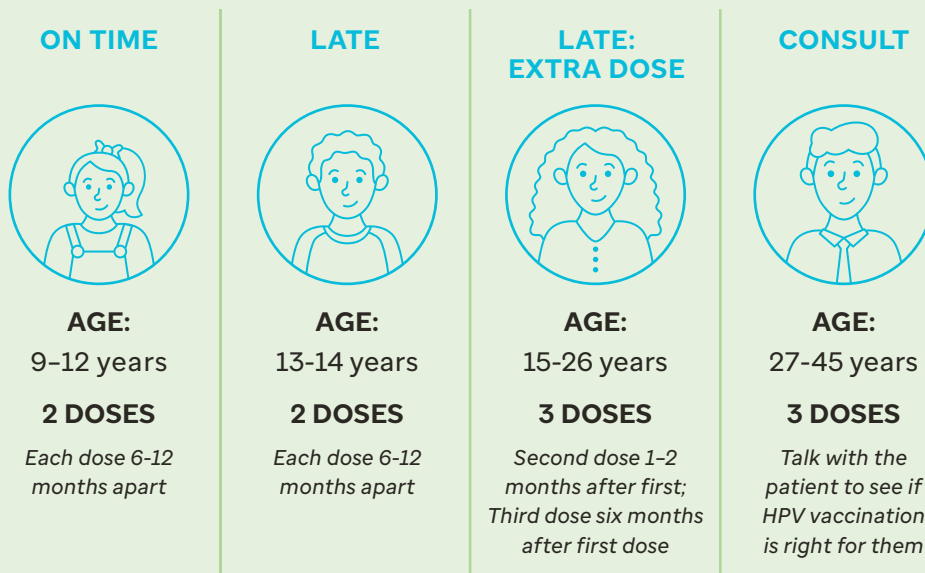
These cancers can affect anyone. Eight out of 10 people will get HPV during their lifetime. Every year, about 36,000 Americans are found to have cancer caused by HPV.

A health care provider's recommendation for HPV vaccination has been shown to be one of the most important factors linked to vaccination uptake.

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



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recommends giving the HPV vaccine (known as Gardasil®9) routinely to children ages 11–12 and as early as age 9 and through age 26.



Three doses are recommended for people with weak immune systems (including those with HIV infections) at any age.

Your recommendation can prevent cancer.

Follow these 3 easy steps:

1. GIVE A STRONG RECOMMENDATION.

Offer every age-eligible child the HPV vaccination on the same day and in the same way as other recommended vaccinations.

Be clear and confident:

“Now that your child is 11, your child is due for vaccines against meningitis, HPV cancers and whooping cough. We’ll give these vaccines at the end of today’s visit.”

2. ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Address any concerns the parents might have about HPV vaccination.

3. MAKE IT A TEAM EFFORT.

Everyone in the health care setting plays a role in promoting HPV cancer prevention. Ensure that your entire team is educated about HPV vaccination. Engage all clinical and office staff in your efforts to improve HPV vaccination rates and reduce missed opportunities for cancer prevention.

HPV vaccination is a major milestone on the path to preventing cancer.

