The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, and UTHealth Medical School and UTHealth School of Public Health, part of The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHealth), and The Immunization Partnership

HPV FACT SHEET

Updated February 2016

HPV vaccination is approved for routine vaccination of boys and girls at age 11 or 12 years and for young men and women through age 26. HPV vaccines protect against certain high risk types of HPV that cause cancers such as cervical, oropharyngeal, vulvar, vaginal, penile, and anal.

FACT: HPV and HPV-related diseases are common.

- The lifetime risk of acquiring an HPV infection is approximately 80%.[1]
- In 2015, there were an estimated 12,900 new cases of cervical cancer, 15,520 new cases of oropharyngeal cancer,* and 7,270 new cases of anal cancer in the United States.[2]
- The annual number of HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers is suspected to surpass the annual number of cervical cancers.[3]

FACT: The vaccine is safe and it works.

- There are three HPV vaccines that all prevent HPV subtypes 16 and 18 (Cervarix, Gardasil, Gardasil 9) which are responsible for most HPV associated cancers. The newest 9-valent HPV vaccine (Gardasil 9) protects against five additional HPV subtypes (31, 33, 45, 52, 58). Two of the vaccines (Gardasil and Gardasil 9) also protect against genital warts caused by subtypes 6 and 11.
- Countries administering the HPV vaccine are already seeing a decrease in HPV infection and pre-cancers.[4]
- Like all vaccines, the HPV vaccine is most effective if it is given BEFORE a person is exposed to the disease.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) continually monitor vaccine safety and show no safety concerns.[5]
- As of September 2015, approximately 86 million doses of HPV vaccine were distributed in the U.S., and no serious safety concerns have been linked to HPV vaccination.[5]
- **The FDA has approved, and the CDC, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), The Immunization Partnership, and all 69 NCI-designated cancer centers recommend the HPV vaccine for female and male adolescents.**

FACT: Treating diseases caused by HPV is expensive. HPV vaccines are covered by insurance under the Affordable Care Act and the Vaccines for Children program, for those eligible.[7]

- In the United States, the overall annual direct medical cost burden of preventing and treating HPV-related disease is at least $8.0 billion.[8]
- In Texas, annual HPV-related disease costs for men and women approach $170 million.[9]

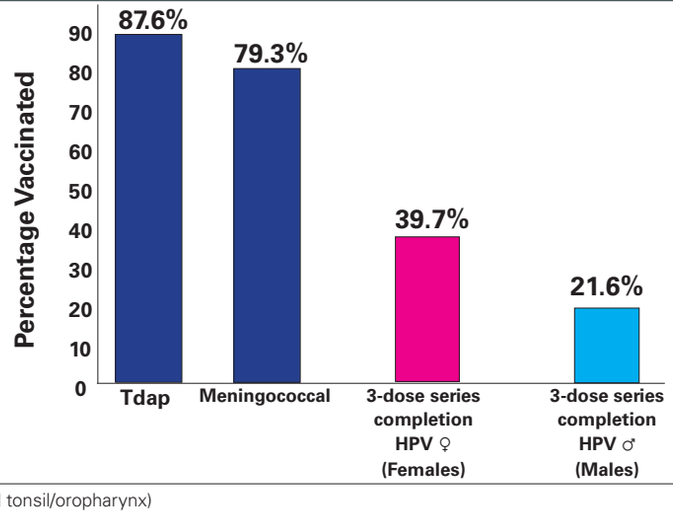
FACT: The vaccine does not increase sexual activity.

- Studies have shown that in girls and women who received the HPV vaccine are not more likely to become sexually active than those who did not receive the vaccine.[6]

FACT: HPV can be transmitted through various forms of contact, and intercourse is not required to contract the infection.

- HPV can be found on skin and mucosal surfaces throughout the body, such as the oropharynx.

Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13-17 Years, U.S., 2014[10]



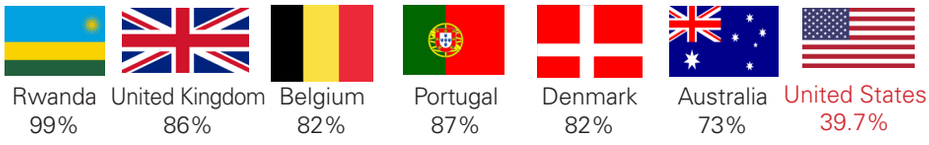
*Estimated number of cases occurring at HPV-related subsites of the pharynx (base of tongue and tonsil/oropharynx)

HPV: Numbers & Statistics

Cancer Estimates	in US, 2015[2,11]		in TX, 2015[12]	
Cancer Type	**New Cases**	**Deaths**	**New Cases**	**Deaths**
Oropharyngeal (Throat/Tonsil)*	15,520	2,660	2,793	694
Cervical (Cervix Uteri)**	12,900	4,100	1,112	390
Vulvar (Vulva)**	5,150	1,080	280	54
Vagina**	4,070	910	88	30
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum**	7,270	1,010	431	73
Penile**	1,820	310	117	32
Total Estimated Cancer Deaths	**10,070**		**1,273**	

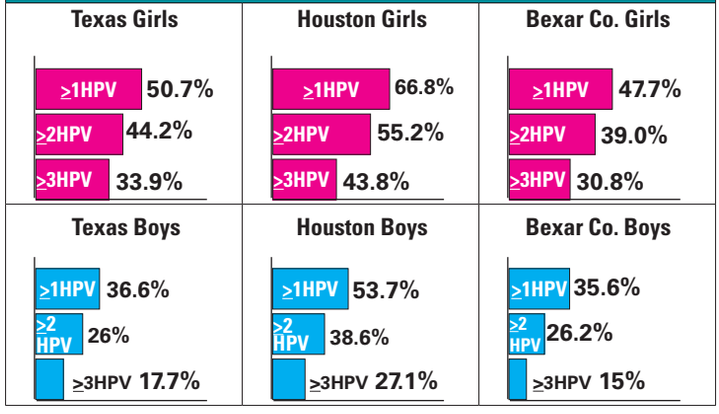
*Estimated number of cases occurring at HPV-related subsites of the pharynx (base of tongue and tonsil/oropharynx)
**In general, HPV is thought to be responsible for more than 90% of anal and cervical cancers, about 70% of vaginal vulva and oropharyngeal cancers, and more than 60% of penile cancers. http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/.

Worldwide HPV Vaccination Rates[10,13,14]



Rwanda 99% | United Kingdom 86% | Belgium 82% | Portugal 87% | Denmark 82% | Australia 73% | United States 39.7%

HPV Vaccination and Texas 2014 Immunization Survey[10]



What can be done?

- **Encourage universal HPV vaccine series coverage for male and female adolescents.**
- **Encourage school-based vaccination programs in middle school.**
- **Provide HPV education and vaccination.**
- **Use reminders for doses 2 and 3.**

Contact the following organizations for more information:

HPV-Related Cancers Moonshot
Website: http://www.cancermoonshots.org/cancer-types/hpv/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC)
Website: www.cdc.gov/hpv
Phone: 800-CDC-INFO

National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC)
Website: www.nccc-online.org
Phone: 800-685-5531

Cervical Cancer-Free Texas
Website: www.cervicalcancerfreecoalition.org

The Immunization Partnership
Website: www.immunizeusa.org
Phone: 281-400-3689

HPV Fact Sheet Contact

Office of Health Policy
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
7007 Bertner Ave., Unit 1677
Houston, TX 77030

Website:
https://www.mdanderson.org/about-md-anderson/business-legal/office-of-health-policy.html
Email: CompCancerControl@mdanderson.org

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