

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

HPV vaccination is recommended for routine vaccination of boys and girls at age 11 or 12 years and for girls and women through age 26 and for boys and men through age 21 who have not been vaccinated previously. 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 75% - 80%.¹
- In 2014, there were an estimated 12,360 new cases of cervical cancer, 14,410 new cases of oropharyngeal cancer,* and 7,210 new cases of anal cancer in the United States.²
- The annual number of HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers is expected to surpass the annual number of cervical cancers by the year 2020.³

FACT: The vaccine is safe and it works.

- In an unexposed population, the quadrivalent vaccine, which prevents four HPV types (16, 18, 6 and 11), was found to be 100% effective in reducing the risk of HPV-related high-grade cervical, vulvar and vaginal lesions and HPV-related genital warts.⁴
- Countries administering the HPV vaccine are already seeing a decrease in HPV infection.⁵
- 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.⁶
- As of April 2014, approximately 67 million doses of HPV vaccine were distributed in the U.S., and no safety concerns have been linked to HPV vaccination.
- **The FDA has approved, and the CDC, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and The Immunization Partnership recommend the HPV vaccine for female and male adolescents.**
- **As of 12/2014, the FDA approved a 9-valent HPV vaccine which covers nine of the most common HPV subtypes that cause cancer and precancers.**

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.⁸

- In the United States, the overall annual direct medical cost burden of preventing and treating HPV-related disease is estimated to be \$8.0 billion.⁹
- In Texas, annual HPV-related disease costs for men and women approach \$170 million.¹⁰

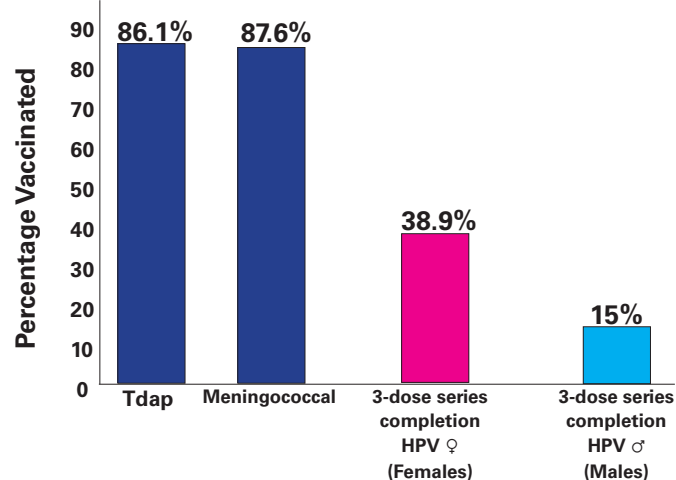
FACT: The vaccine does not increase sexual activity.

- Studies have shown that in girls and women aged 11-24 years, those who received the HPV vaccine were not more likely to become sexually active than those who did not receive the vaccine.⁷

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, Texas, 2013¹¹



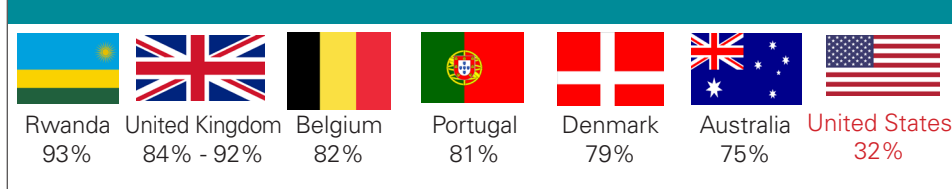
*Estimated number of cases occurring at HPV-related subsites of the pharynx (base of tongue and tonsil/oropharynx)

HPV: Numbers & Statistics

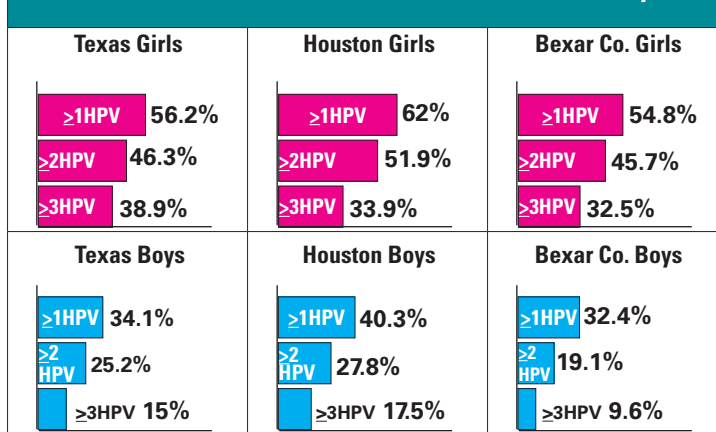
Cancer Estimates	in US, 2014 ^{12,13}		in TX, 2011 ¹⁴	
	Cancer Type	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases
Oropharyngeal (Throat/Tonsil)*	14,410	2,540	902	204
Cervical (Cervix Uteri)**	12,360	4,030	1,130	357
Vulvar (Vulva)**	4,850	1,030	243	53
Vagina**	3,170	880	90	33
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum**	7,210	880	354	63
Penile**	1,640	320	104	23
Total Estimated Cancer Deaths	9,680		733	

*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 Rates¹⁵



HPV Vaccination and Texas 2013 Immunization Survey¹⁶



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What can be done?

- Encourage universal HPV vaccine coverage of male and female adolescents.
- Encourage school-based vaccination programs in middle school.
- Provide HPV education and vaccination.

Contact the following organizations for more information:

National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC)

Website: www.nccc-online.org

Phone: 800-685-5531

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Website: www.cdc.gov/hpv

Phone: 800-CDC-INFO

Cervical Cancer-Free Texas

Website: www.cervicalcancerfreecoalition.org

The Immunization Partnership

Website: www.immunizeusa.org

Phone: 281-400-3689

HPV Fact Sheet Contact

The **Comprehensive Cancer Control Cervical Cancer Workgroup** is a collaboration of Houston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) health, community, business, and governmental organizations working together to reduce the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in the Houston MSA region.

Website:

www.texascancer.info/cancercontrol/cervicalcancer.html

Email: CompCancerControl@mdanderson.org