

# HPV Facts and Highlights



Remember, the health care provider's recommendation to vaccinate is the **SINGLE MOST** influential factor in determining whether a parent gets their child vaccinated.

## HPV Facts and Highlights

- HPV is spread through skin-to-skin contact during any type of intimate sexual activity.
- HPV can infect anyone who has ever had a sexual encounter, and can occur with the first intimate encounter.
- HPV transmission can be reduced but not eliminated by condoms.
- 1/3 of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 2/3 of 12<sup>th</sup> graders have engaged in sexual intercourse in the U.S.
- HPV infection is most common in people in their teens and early 20s.
- HPV strains 6 and 11 account for 90% of genital warts, while strains 16 and 18 account for 70% of cervical cancer.
- HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancers in males are a growing problem – prevalence of this cancer increased from 16.3% (1984-89) to 71.7% (2000-04); anal and penile cancer also occur related to HPV infection.
- HPV accounts for 14 million new cases of STIs that will be diagnosed in 2014 in the U.S.
- HPV-associated disease and screening costs over \$8 billion annually.

## HPV Vaccination

- HPV vaccine has been available since 2006, with nearly 60 million doses administered through 2013. No safety concerns have been found in female or male vaccine recipients.
- Among young women not previously infected with an HPV-vaccine strain, vaccination provides over 95% efficacy in preventing cervical precancers. Likewise, the quadrivalent vaccine has 90-100% efficacy in preventing genital warts.
- HPV vaccination is **MOST** effective when given before the onset of sexual activity.
- The highest antibody levels from HPV vaccination occur in the youngest people, i.e., preteens (11 to 12 year-olds as compared to 16 year-olds).
- HPV vaccine should be administered as 3 doses given over 6 months (0, 1-2, 6 months).
- Indiana ranks among one of the lowest states for HPV vaccination of pre-teens; only 1/3 of Hoosier girls and even fewer boys have completed the 3-dose series.
- Missed opportunities to vaccinate abound – 78% of teen girls vaccinated for Tdap and MCV4 had a situation where HPV vaccination could have taken place.
- Several studies have shown that HPV vaccination does **NOT** increase sexual activity or lower the age of sexual debut.

## Impact of HPV Vaccination

- 56% reduction in prevalence of HPV strains 6, 11, 16 and 18 in adolescent girls in the U.S. despite the fact that only 33% of girls received 3 doses. (NHANES data)
- 77% reduction in HPV strains 6, 11, 16 and 18 in adolescent girls in Australia within 3 years of vaccine introduction (3-dose vaccination rate of 70%).