

HPV vaccination: What are the benefits?

GARDASIL[®] 9
Human Papillomavirus
9-valent Vaccine, Recombinant



Through your efforts in ensuring eligible young people receive HPV vaccination, **YOU** are:



Supporting the World Health Organisation in the elimination of cervical cancer within the century¹



Protecting boys and girls from certain HPV-related cancers and genital warts in the community and nationally^{2,3}



Reducing the burden on NHS resource and costs, by preventing certain HPV-related cancers^{4,5}



Helping save the lives of around 850 women per year⁶

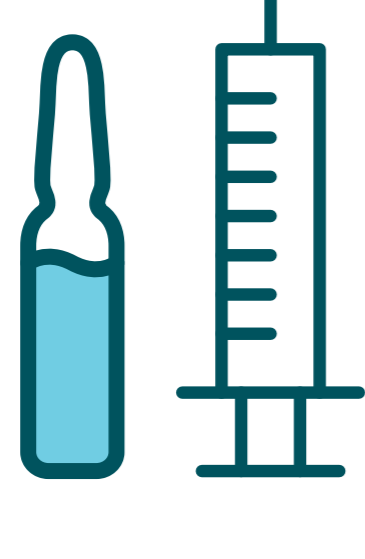


School and primary care nurses have an important role in educating young people about HPV and offering HPV vaccination to eligible people^{7,8}

Some young people miss HPV vaccination in school so that's when primary care steps in

14–25 years

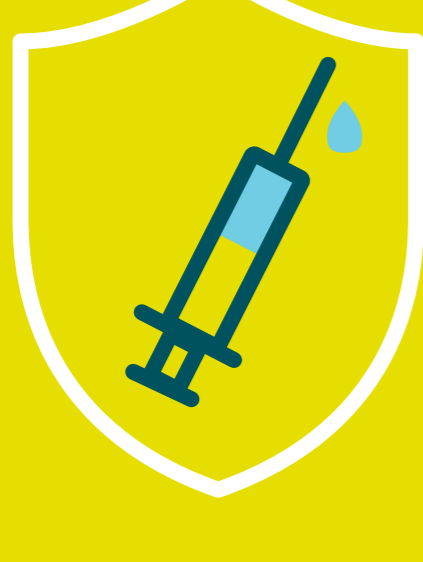
Provide young people with a chance to catch up on vaccinations missed in school or during the COVID pandemic, by offering HPV vaccination to potentially eligible people aged between 14 and 25 years either opportunistically or when it is requested⁹



Vaccines given to eligible young people in General Practice will attract an item of service fee of £10.06 per dose administered⁹

Early protection with HPV vaccination in young boys and girls can prevent them from getting certain HPV-related cancers later in life^{2,6}

Preventing HPV-related cancer is better than treating it¹⁰



Protect young people from certain HPV-related cancers by vaccination against HPV with Gardasil[®] 9

Prepare your practice to deliver HPV vaccination to potentially eligible people by checking the HPV immunisation history of young people attending your practice and keeping HPV vaccination on meeting agendas

Are you maximising opportunities in your practice to identify potentially eligible people who have missed their HPV vaccination?



Want to learn more?

Click on the link below to access more resources on HPV including:

- What is HPV and its associated risks?
- What is the impact of HPV vaccination to date?
- How can you improve HPV vaccination uptake?

Clicking the link above will take you to a promotional MSD webpage

Gardasil[®] 9 is indicated for active immunisation of individuals from the age of 9 years against the following HPV diseases:^{11,12}

- Premalignant lesions and cancers affecting the cervix, vulva, vagina and anus caused by vaccine HPV types
- Genital warts (*Condyloma acuminata*) caused by specific HPV types

Please refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics for further information prior to making any prescribing decisions.^{11,12}

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/> or search MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited (Tel: 0208 154 8000). By clicking the above link, you will leave the MSD website and be taken to the SHRA website.

References: 1. World Health Organization. World Health Assembly adopts global strategy to accelerate cervical cancer elimination. August 2020. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-08-2020-world-health-assembly-adopts-global-strategy-to-accelerate-cervical-cancer-elimination>. Last accessed: July 2023. 2. UK Health Security Agency. Press Release: Concern over drop in HPV vaccine coverage among secondary school pupils. January 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/concern-over-drop-in-hpv-vaccine-coverage-among-secondary-school-pupils>. Last accessed: July 2023. 3. UK Health Security Agency. Human Papillomavirus (HPV): the green book, chapter 18a. March 2022. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-papillomavirus-hpv-the-green-book-chapter-18a>. Last accessed: July 2023. 4. Jit et al. BMC. 2008; 337:a769. 5. Fabiano et al. Eur J Health Econ. 2023; 24:75–80. 6. UK Health Security Agency. Ten years on since the start of the HPV vaccine programme – what impact is it having? July 2018. Available at: <https://ukhsa.blog.gov.uk/2018/06/18/ten-years-on-since-the-start-of-the-hpv-vaccine-programme-what-impact-is-it-having/>. Last accessed: July 2023. 7. Hilton et al. BMC Infectious Diseases. 2011; 11:226. 8. Boyce et al. PLOS ONE. 2012; 7(9):e43416. 9. NHS England and NHS Improvement. GP letter on vaccination and immunisation changes for 2021/22. March 2021. Available at: https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/B0434_Update-on-vaccination-and-immunisation-changes-for-202122-v4.pdf. Last accessed: July 2023. 10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reasons to Get HPV Vaccine. November 2021. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/vaccine/six-reasons.html#:~:text=Preventing%20cancer%20is%20better%20than,until%20they%20are%20more%20serious>. Last accessed: July 2023. 11. Gardasil[®] 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine (Recombinant, adsorbed)). Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for GB. Available at: <https://www.emcpi.com/pi/32240>. Last accessed: July 2023. 12. Gardasil[®] 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine (Recombinant, adsorbed)). Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for NI. Available at: <https://www.emcpi.com/pi/ni/496>. Last accessed: July 2023.