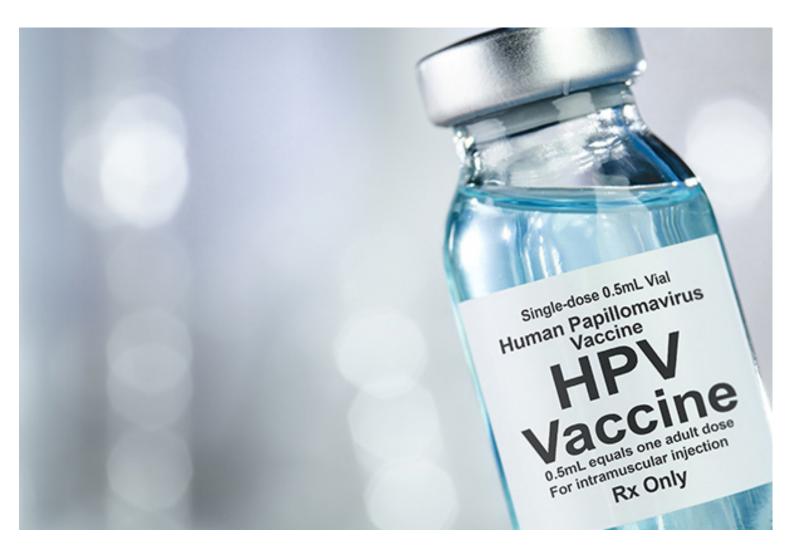


Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV)

By IASToppers | 2021-11-05 17:10:00



Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV)

As per new research, the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine reduced the risk of developing the cancer by 62 per cent in women between the ages of 14 and 16.



[Ref: Indian Express]

Major Highlights:

- **HPV vaccination** reduced the risk of cervical cancer by 34 % in UK women, who were aged 16-18 years when they were given the vaccine.
- The vaccine **prevented** around 450 cervical cancers and 17,200 cases of precancerous conditions since 2006.

What is Cervical Cancer?

- Cervical cancer occurs in the cells of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus.
- Various strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV), causes most cervical cancer.
- The virus survives for years, leading to causes of cervical cells to become cancer cells.

Causes of Cervical Cancer:

- Cervical Cancer begins with unusual changes in the tissue.
- Most cases are linked to infection with HPV.
- Different types of HPV can cause skin warts, genital warts, and other skin disorders.

Symptoms:

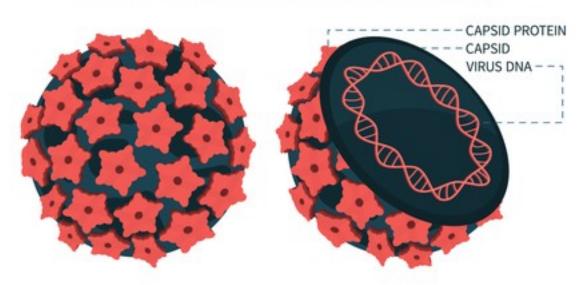


- Bleeding between periods or after menopause.
- Pelvic pain, kidney failure, weight loss, lack of appetite and fatigue.

About Human Papillomavirus Infection:

- HPV infection is a viral infection that commonly causes skin or mucous membrane growths (warts).
- There are more than 100 varieties of human papillomavirus (HPV).
- Some types of HPV infection cause warts, and some can cause different types of cancer.
- Types of genital HPV can cause cancer of the lower part of the uterus that connects to the (cervix). including cancers of vulva and back of the throat (oropharyngeal).

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS HPV



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Types of HPV Vaccine:

- 9-valent HPV vaccine (Gardasil 9, 9vHPV).
- Quadrivalent HPV vaccine (Gardasil, 4vHPV).
- Bivalent HPV vaccine (Cervarix, 2vHPV).
- All three vaccines protect against HPV types 16 and 18 that cause most HPV cancers.

Cervical cancer incidence in India:

- Globally **27 per cent** of total cervical cancer cases are from India.
- About 77 percent cases are caused by HPV 16 and 18.
- In India, bivalent and quadrivalent HPV vaccines were licensed in 2008 and a non-valent



vaccine was licensed in 2018.

- The Indian Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Immunization (IAPCOI) recommends HPV vaccines should be given in two-dose regimen, six months apart for girls below the age of 14 years.
- Those who are 15 and older, the vaccine is given in a **three-dose** regimen.