



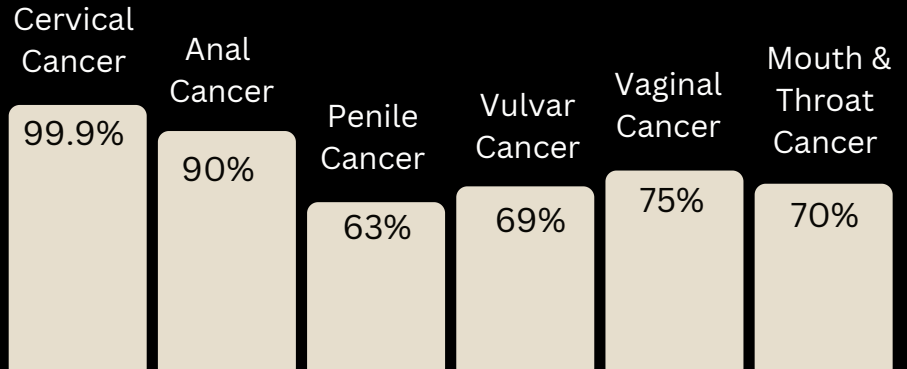
HPV AND CANCER

WHAT IS HPV?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a group of related viruses that you get from intimate skin-to-skin contact, most commonly sexual activity (vaginal, oral, and anal).

Some, but not all, types of HPV can cause cancer by infecting normal cells and causing them to multiply and grow out of control.

CANCERS CAUSED BY HPV



Percentage of each cancer caused by HPV infection

CERVICAL CANCER

- Most common HPV-related cancer in people assigned female at birth (AFAB)
- Signs may include abnormal bleeding from the vagina, unusual discharge, pain during sex, or pain in pelvic region
- Start screening at age 25:
 - Pap smear every 3 years, **OR**
 - Primary HPV test every 5 years, **OR**
 - Combined pap smear & HPV test every 5 years

Screening recommendations from American Cancer Society

ANAL CANCER

- Occurs in people of all genders
- First sign is often bleeding from the rectum
- Screening (anal pap smear) is only recommended for individuals with a higher risk:
 - People with HIV
 - Men who have sex with other men
 - History of cervical, vulvar, or vaginal cancer
 - If you are immunocompromised (e.g., organ transplant or on long-term steroids)

Screening recommendations from American Cancer Society

HPV VACCINE

Safe, effective way to prevent HPV infections that cause cancer

Teens with at least 1 HPV vaccine dose



Can prevent more than

90%

HPV-linked cancers

Also reduces genital warts and precancers in the cervix

WHO GETS THE VACCINE?

The American Cancer Society (ACS) recommends people of all genders get the vaccine at:

- 9-26, 2 or 3 doses
- 27-45, talk with your doctor to see if it is right for you*

*Not recommended by ACS but recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

RESOURCES



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