

3 Actions to HPV prevention

01 Have safe sex.

Safety comes first!

Use condom throughout entire sex with intimate partners.

02 Receive HPV vaccination as directed by the doctor.

Proactive Prevention!

HPV vaccination is the most direct and proactive way to prevent HPV. Currently in Taiwan, HPV 2-valent vaccination is approved for women, while HPV 4-valent vaccination and HPV 9-valent vaccination are approved for both men and women.

03 Regular Pap Smear-Cervical Cancer Screening

Regular Screening!

Women who are sexually active need to undergo pap smear regularly. Early detection can help the infection be found and treated earlier; however, pap smear cannot prevent HPV infections. Safe sex and receiving HPV vaccination as directed by the doctor are recommended.

HPV = human papillomavirus
Note: Keep in mind, like all vaccines, HPV vaccination may not result in protection in all vaccine recipients and has not been demonstrated to provide protection against disease caused by HPV types that are not covered by the HPV vaccines and HPV types to which a person has previously been exposed through sexual activity. Common adverse reactions include itchiness, swelling and redness at the injection site, or dizziness and fever, that are mostly mild and transient.

HPV is Highly Relevant to You.

It's Essential for Men and Women to Take Proactive Prevention


HPV is highly infectious. The more intimate contact, the higher possibility of HPV infection. Anyone can transmit HPV to their significant one!

HPV vaccine approved by TFDA	HPV 2-valent vaccine	HPV 4-valent vaccine	HPV 9-valent vaccine
Indications covered (by HPV type)	16, 18	16, 18 6, 11	16, 18 6, 11 31, 33, 45, 52, 58
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer Mild precancerous lesions of vulvar cancer Mild precancerous lesions of vaginal cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer Moderate to severe Precancerous lesions of vulvar cancer Moderate to severe Precancerous lesions of vaginal cancer Condyloma acuminatum (genital warts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer Moderate to severe Precancerous lesions of vulvar cancer Moderate to severe Precancerous lesions of vaginal cancer Condyloma acuminatum (genital warts) anal cancer
Gender/ Age Range	Females (above 9 years old)	Females (9-45 years old) Males (9-26 years old)	Females (9-45 years old) Males (9-45 years old)

Valence indicates the HPV antigen type. In Taiwan, HPV 2-valent vaccine, HPV 4-valent vaccine, and HPV 9-valent vaccine are currently available.

For more HPV prevention related information, refer to the vaccine instruction leaflet and consult your doctor!

Take action to visit the nearest clinic for consultation at your earliest convenience or search online

 8成與你有關



Check out the campaign website, don't miss out HPV prevention related information.



Watch Trendy MV "HPV Band Official Music Video" Scan the QR CODE to start watching.

partnership

明源基金會

watsons 屈臣氏

MSD

衛寧 衛寧



Safeguard yourself from HPV, take action to visit the nearest clinic for consultation



HPV is Highly Relevant to You.

3 Actions to HPV prevention

HPV vaccination / safe sex / regular pap smear



Taiwan Immunization Vision and Strategy
台灣疫苗推動協會



台灣癌症基金會
FORMOSA CANCER FOUNDATION



High-carcinogenic Risk Types of HPV

e.g. Types 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58

It may lead to the development of cervical cancer, cervical adenocarcinoma, vaginal cancer, anal cancer, and other HPV related cancers.

Low-carcinogenic Risk Types of HPV

e.g. Types 6, 11

It can possibly lead to the development of Condyloma acuminatum, known as genital warts.

Q&A

Why is **HPV 80%** relevant to me?

It's Sexually Transmitted

HPV (human papillomavirus) is transmitted through sex, and the probability of getting infected is as high as 80%¹ in one's lifetime.

According to a US epidemiologic study, one out of every two monogamous relationships gets infected¹, which means people may infect each other through intimate contact even in monogamous relationships.

Though the government provides free pap smear to women aged over 30 every year for early cervical cancer detection, it does not prevent HPV infection.

In addition, men have less HPV awareness, and there is currently no HPV test for them; in order to take proactive measures, both women and men should protect themselves.

HPV is a major cause of cervical cancer

Studies have shown that women chronically infected with highly carcinogenic HPV that cannot be self-removed are at significantly greater risk of cervical cancer, by tens or hundreds of times².

4 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer in Taiwan every day! Don't put off HPV prevention. The precancerous lesions may go unnoticed.

Furthermore, 1 out of 4 individuals with cervical precancerous lesions is young female aged 20 to 34! Once the precancerous lesion develops into cervical cancer, it could be lethal.

Attention! It's Related to You

According to 2013–2014 epidemiological studies in the United States, the prevalence of adult males with genital HPV infections between age 18 to 59 is as high as 45.2%⁴.

Since HPV symptoms are less likely to occur after the infection, it is recommended that both male and female partners take proactive prevention measures to avoid spreading the virus to each other without knowing.

Yes! It is Related to Women

There is an 80% chance of getting infected with HPV¹ in one's lifetime. After sexual debut, the likelihood of being infected with HPV significantly increases.

The government provides free pap smear for women aged over 30 currently. However, the pap smear can only detect whether the participant is infected or not in the early stage. It takes vaccination, safe sex, and pap smears all together to achieve comprehensive disease prevention!

Early Prevention is the Key

As a reminder, people with sexual experience may not necessarily be infected with HPV; on the contrary, even if condoms are worn throughout sex, the risk of HPV infection still exists. If a person is infected with one or more types of HPV, vaccination can help to prevent subsequent vaccine type of HPV infection.

References

1. Chesson, H.W., et al. (2014). Sex Transm. Dis. 41(11), pp. 660-664. 2. Hui-Chi Chen et al. JNCI Vol. 103, Iss. 18 (2011) 1391. 3. 衛生福利部國民健康署。106年子宮頸癌篩檢登記報告。https://reurl.cc/m0vzj8 (Accessed 2020/10/15). 4. McQuillan, G., et al. (2017). NCHS DATA Brief 280, pp. 1-7.