

Protect your loved ones.

The HPV vaccine is the best way to prevent cancers caused by HPV.



For more information,
visit ImmunizeTexas.com
or call (800) 252-9152.

You can also visit the Centers for
Disease Control and Prevention
(CDC) HPV website at [cdc.gov/
vaccines/vpd/hpv/](https://cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hpv/).



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

Texas Department of State
Health Services

Immunization Unit
MC-1946
P.O. Box 149347
Austin, TX 78714-9347

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THE HPV VACCINE

IS CANCER PREVENTION



What Is Human Papillomavirus?

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is a very common virus that is passed from person to person through sexual contact. There are more than 150 types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems including cancer and genital warts. The HPV vaccine protects against the most serious types of HPV.

What Is The HPV Vaccine?

The HPV vaccine protects against 9 types of HPV that cause the majority of HPV-related cancer and genital warts cases. The vaccine provides protection for both males and females.

What Kind of Cancer Does HPV Cause?

HPV can cause cervical cancer in women, penile cancer in men, and other cancers of the back of the throat, base of the tongue and tonsils, and anal cancer in men and women.

What Are The Symptoms of HPV?

Most people with HPV do not know they are infected and never develop symptoms or health problems. Women may find out they have HPV when they get an abnormal Pap test result. Some people find out they have HPV when they get genital warts. Others may only find out once they've developed more serious problems from HPV, such as cancer.

Over 30,000
HPV-related cancers are
diagnosed in the United
States each year.

Who Is At Risk of Getting HPV?

Anyone sexually active is at risk of getting HPV. HPV is so common that most men and women with at least one sexual partner will get it at some point in their life. About 79 million Americans are currently infected with HPV, with 14 million new infections each year.

Who Can Get the HPV Vaccine?

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends a two-dose series of HPV vaccine for adolescents ages 9-14 and a three-dose series for adolescents ages 15 and older. Men and women 26 years of age and younger should also get the vaccine. Adults ages 27-45 may discuss the HPV vaccine with their health-care provider to determine if it is right for them.

Why Does My Child Need the HPV Vaccine at 11 or 12 Years Old?

The HPV vaccine is the most effective when administered during the preteen years, or as early as age 9. The HPV vaccine produces a better immune response during the preteen years and provides the strongest protection when given before preteens are exposed to the virus. Older teens are also less likely to get health check-ups than preteens. If your teen hasn't gotten the vaccine yet, talk to their health-care provider about starting the vaccine series as soon as possible. **When given at the appropriate age, the HPV vaccine will provide strong and lasting protection against cancer.**

Is The Vaccine Safe?

Yes. The HPV vaccine went through years of extensive safety testing before it was licensed for use. The most common side effects of HPV vaccine are pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site. The benefits of the HPV vaccine far outweigh the risk of side effects.

Can a Woman Who Is Pregnant Get the HPV Vaccine?

HPV vaccines are not recommended for pregnant women.

Are There Others Who Should Not Get the HPV Vaccine?

Anyone who has ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to any component of HPV vaccine, or to a prior dose of HPV vaccine, should not get the vaccine. Tell the health-care provider if the person getting the vaccine has any severe allergies, including an allergy to yeast.