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Cervical cancer vaccine (HPV vaccine)

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Abstract

An HPV infection is a type of virus that frequently results in growths on the skin or mucous membranes (warts). HPV has over 100 different kinds (HPV) and certain human papillomavirus (HPV) infections result in warts, while others may lead to various cancers. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are most commonly caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). Many HPV carriers don't show any symptoms, they might still spread the virus to others through intercourse. Warts on the genitalia or surrounding skin may be one of the symptoms.

Beginning with the 2008-2009 school year, all girls aged 12-13 were routinely provided the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine as part of the national immunization program, with the goal of protecting them against cervical cancer. There are currently two HPV strains that are very high risk for which there are very effective vaccinations available.

Introduction: The human papillomavirus, or HPV, is transmitted during intercourse. Genital warts are caused by certain HPV strains. Cancers can be caused by other HPV strains. The body is usually able to identify and eliminate HPV. Yet, if the virus persists in the body for a long period, cancer may result. Both men and women can prevent cancer by receiving an HPV vaccination.

Keywords: Vaccine, human papilloma virus, cervix, cancer

Introduction

Human Papillomavirus Vaccinations: Vaccinations against some strains of the human papillomavirus are known as human papillomavirus vaccinations. There are HPV vaccines on the market that can protect against two, four, or nine different kinds of HPV. The HPV types 16 and 18, which carry the highest risk of cervical cancer, are at least protected against by all HPV vaccinations.

Definitions

- **Cancer:** Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body.
- **Cervical cancer:** Cervical cancer is a growth of cells that starts in the cervix. It is a cancer arising from the cervix or in the any layer of the wall of the cervix. It is due to the abnormal growth of cells that have the ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body.
- **Vaccine:** A vaccination is a biological preparation that offers protection against a specific infectious or cancerous illness through active acquired immunity.

Types of HPV vaccines: There are mainly three HPV vaccines types.

1. 9 - valent HPV vaccine (Gardasil 9, 9vHPV).
2. Quadrivalent HPV vaccine (Gardasil, 4vHPV).
3. bivalent HPV vaccine (Cervarix, 2vHPV).

All three HPV vaccines protect against HPV types 16 and 18 that cause most HPV cancers.

Eligibility for HPV vaccine

The vaccination can be started at age 9 years. According to The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines, children aged between 11 or 12 receive two cervical cancer vaccine shots at the interval of 6 to 12 months. But if Children aged 9 to14 years who have received two doses of HPV vaccine less than 5 months apart then they will have to take

third dose also. Three doses are also recommended for people aged 9 through 26 years who have weakened immune systems the vaccine can be administered as early as age 9 and as late as age 45. Some adult's age 27 through 45 years who are not already vaccinated may decide to get HPV vaccine after speaking with their doctor about their risk for new HPV infections and the possible benefits of vaccination for them. HPV vaccination in this age range provides less benefit, because more people in this age range have already been exposed to HPV. Individuals who receive their first dose at 15 or older should receive three doses of the vaccine over the course of 6 months

HPV vaccine contraindication

- The people who ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to any ingredient of an HPV vaccine, or to a previous dose of HPV vaccine.
- Those who have an allergy to yeast (Gardasil and Gardasil 9).
- Pregnant women

HPV vaccines are safe for children who are mildly ill, like those with a low-grade fever of less than 101 degrees, a cold, runny nose, or cough. People with a moderate or severe illness should wait until they are better.

Efficacy and efficiency

Protective effects of the HPV vaccine can last up to ten years. If they get the vaccine, their risk of developing vulvar, vaginal, and cervical cancers will be decreased. Nonetheless, it is still crucial to consult gynecologist for regular checkups and, where necessary as preventive care. HPV vaccine has the potential to prevent more than 90% of HPV-attributable cancers.

- Since HPV vaccination was first recommended in 2006, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 88% among teen girls and 81% among young adult women.
- Fewer teens and young adults are getting genital warts. HPV vaccination has also reduced the number of cases of pre-cancers of the cervix in young women. The protection provided by HPV vaccines lasts for a long time. People who received HPV vaccines were followed for at least about 12 years, and their protection against HPV has remained high with no evidence of decreasing over time.

Side effects of the HPV vaccine

Vaccines, like any medicine, can have side effects. Many people who get HPV vaccine have no side effects at all. Some people report having very mild side effects, like a sore arm from the shot. The HPV vaccine may cause some mild side effects, including soreness and redness at the injection site, fatigue, dizziness, headaches, nausea and vomiting. Currently, there are no serious side effects associated with the cervical cancer vaccine. To prevent fainting and injuries from fainting, adolescents should be seated or lying down during vaccination and for 15 minutes after getting the shot.

Conclusion

HPV vaccinations effectively protect against high-risk strains, notably HPV types 16 and 18, reducing cervical cancer risk. Eligibility spans ages 9 to 45, with minor side effects reported. Studies show significant efficacy in

reducing HPV infections and related diseases. Adhering to vaccination schedules and medical advice maximizes benefits, making HPV vaccination a vital preventive measure against HPV-associated cancers.

Conflict of Interest

Not available.

Financial Support

Not available.

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