

VACCINATION IN PRACTICE

When should I have my child vaccinated?

Having your child vaccinated from age 11 ensures greater vaccine efficacy.

My child is aged between:

- 11 and 14: only two doses are needed;
- 15 and 19 (catch-up): three doses are needed.

Tip: Take advantage of the vaccination appointment for the DTPa-IPV* booster shot, scheduled between ages 11 and 13, to get one of the doses of the HPV vaccine.

*Vaccine against diphtheria (D), tetanus (T), acellular pertussis or "whooping cough" (Pa), and poliomyelitis (IPV).

How do I get my child vaccinated?

For both girls and boys, I contact:

- a doctor
- a pharmacist
- a midwife
- a nurse
- a municipal or departmental vaccination service (ask your town hall or departmental council for details).

What are the possible side effects?

The side effects most frequently observed during clinical trials are the same as for other vaccines: local reactions at the injection site (redness, pain and/or swelling), headaches, dizziness or fever and, more rarely, allergic reactions or fainting spells with possible loss of consciousness. These side effects are generally mild to moderate in intensity and short-lived.

How much does HPV vaccination cost?

- 65% of the cost of each vaccine dose is covered by your health insurance fund. The remainder is generally reimbursed by complementary health insurance (mutual insurance).
- Vaccinations may be free of charge at certain municipal or departmental vaccination centres.
- For people covered by the CSS and AME state medical aid there is no charge.

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION TO PROTECT MY CHILD AGAINST HPV-RELATED CANCERS.

YOUR CHILD IS IN THE 5th GRADE, WITH YOUR AUTHORISATION:

- they can be vaccinated at school by a health professional;
- they will receive two doses of the vaccine, at least 5 months apart;
- you will not have to pay anything.

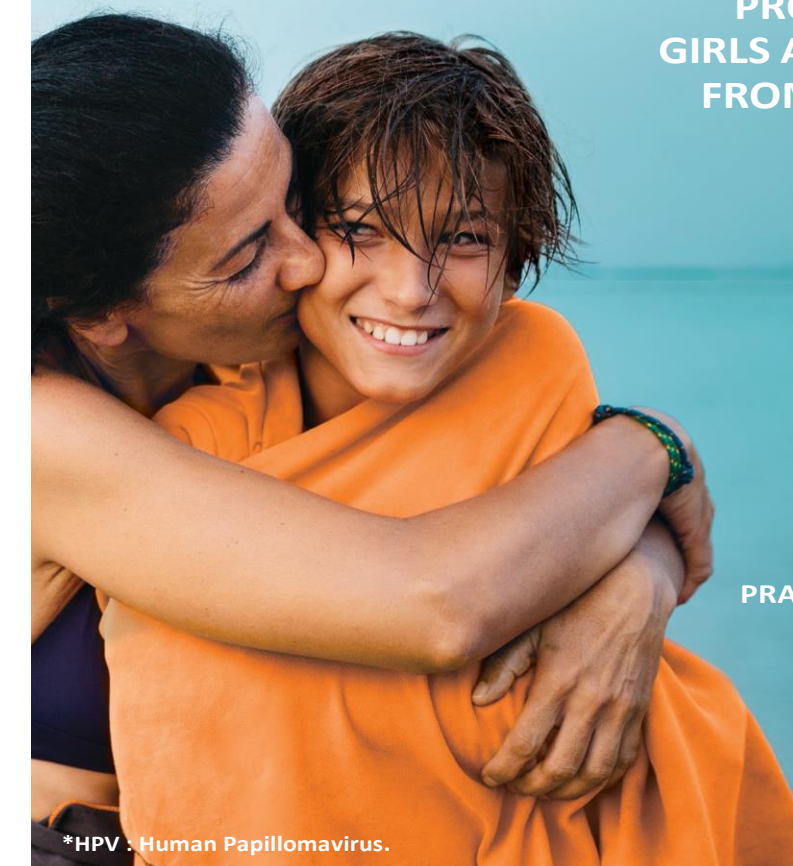
To date, **over 100 million** children and adolescents have been vaccinated in almost 80 countries.

To find out more, talk to your health professional or visit vaccination-hpv.e-cancer.fr



VACCINATION AGAINST HPV*-RELATED CANCERS

PROTECTING GIRLS AND BOYS FROM AGE 11.



PRACTICAL GUIDE

*HPV : Human Papillomavirus.

I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT VACCINATION AGAINST HPV-RELATED CANCERS

Why vaccinate my child?

Today, vaccination against HPV prevents up to 90% of HPV infections that cause cancer.

It is recommended for girls and boys against:

- precancerous lesions and/or cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina and anus;
- benign but painful lesions that appear on the skin or mucous membranes of the anus and genital region (anogenital warts).

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION

For over 15 years, more than 300 million doses prescribed worldwide.

Rigorous international monitoring.

The widespread use of HPV vaccines, the monitoring implemented at national and international levels, and the results of specific studies have confirmed their excellent safety profile, as recognised by the WHO.

Thus, for example, no link between these vaccines and autoimmune diseases has been demonstrated.

In countries such as Australia where the number of young adults vaccinated is high, the effectiveness of HPV vaccination has been demonstrated (reduction in cervical cancers and precancerous lesions and anogenital warts in men and women).

I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

What is HPV?

HPV is the name of a human virus known as papillomavirus. 80% of women and men are exposed to these viruses during their lifetime. HPV infections usually disappear within a few months, but a small proportion can persist and develop into disease.

What is the link between HPV viruses and cancer?

There are almost 200 types of HPV, some of which cause precancerous lesions and cancer. HPV can also cause anogenital warts.

How are HPV viruses transmitted?

These viruses are transmitted through simple contact with the genital areas, most commonly during sexual intercourse, with or without penetration.

EVERY YEAR IN FRANCE, 6,400 NEW CANCER CASES ARE CAUSED BY HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES.

Although HPV-related cancers predominantly affect women, more than a quarter also affect men.

Number of HPV-induced diseases in women and men in France in 2015 (according to Shield et al., Hartwig et al., 2015).

	MEN	WOMEN
Penile cancer / Cancer of the vulva or vagina	100	200
Anal cancer	400	1,100
Oropharyngeal cancer (mouth, throat...)	1,300	400
Cervical cancer	—	2,900
Precancerous lesions of the vulva, vagina, anus	130	about 2,500 to 3,000
Precancerous lesions of the cervix (CIN 2+)	—	about 30,000
Anogenital warts	about 50,000	about 50,000