

HPV — WHO GETS IT?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) affects both females and males. HPV transmission can happen with any kind of genital contact with someone who has HPV—intercourse isn't necessary.

Many people who have HPV don't even know it, because the virus often has no signs or symptoms. That means you can get the virus or pass it on to your partner without knowing it.

In the United States, an estimated 75% to 80% of males and females will be infected with HPV in their lifetime. For most, the virus will clear on its own, but when it doesn't, HPV can have consequences:

IN WOMEN:

- CANCERS AND PRECANCERS: CERVICAL, VAGINAL, VULVAR
- GENITAL WARTS

IN MEN:

- GENITAL WARTS

And there is no way to predict who will or won't clear the virus.

There are about 6 million new cases of genital HPV* in the United States each year. It's estimated that 74% of them occur in 15- to 24-year-olds.

INFORMATION ABOUT *GARDASIL*

GARDASIL is the only human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine that helps protect against 4 types of HPV. In girls and young women ages 9 to 26, GARDASIL helps protect against 2 types of HPV that cause about 75% of cervical cancer cases, and 2 more types that cause 90% of genital warts cases. In boys and young men ages 9 to 26, GARDASIL helps protect against 90% of genital warts cases.

GARDASIL also helps protect girls and young women ages 9 to 26 against 70% of vaginal cancer cases and up to 50% of vulvar cancer cases.

GARDASIL may not fully protect everyone, nor will it protect against diseases caused by other HPV types or against diseases not caused by HPV. GARDASIL does not prevent all types of cervical cancer, so it's important for women to continue routine cervical cancer screenings. GARDASIL does not treat cancer or genital warts. GARDASIL is given as 3 injections over 6 months.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-hpv-gardasil.pdf>