

HPV and the HPV vaccine



What does HPV stand for?

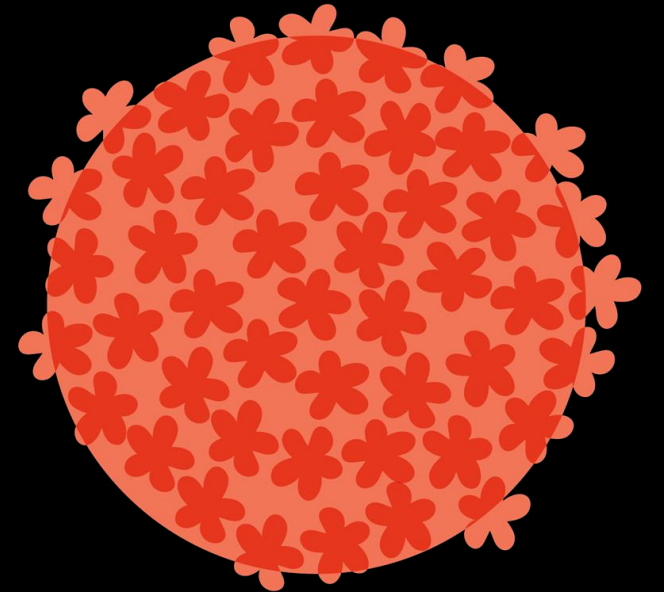
Human
Papillomavirus

What is HPV?

- ❑ HPV is a virus that can affect ANYONE.
- ❑ It is spread by skin-to-skin contact, especially in the genital area
- ❑ Usually, it leaves the body naturally.

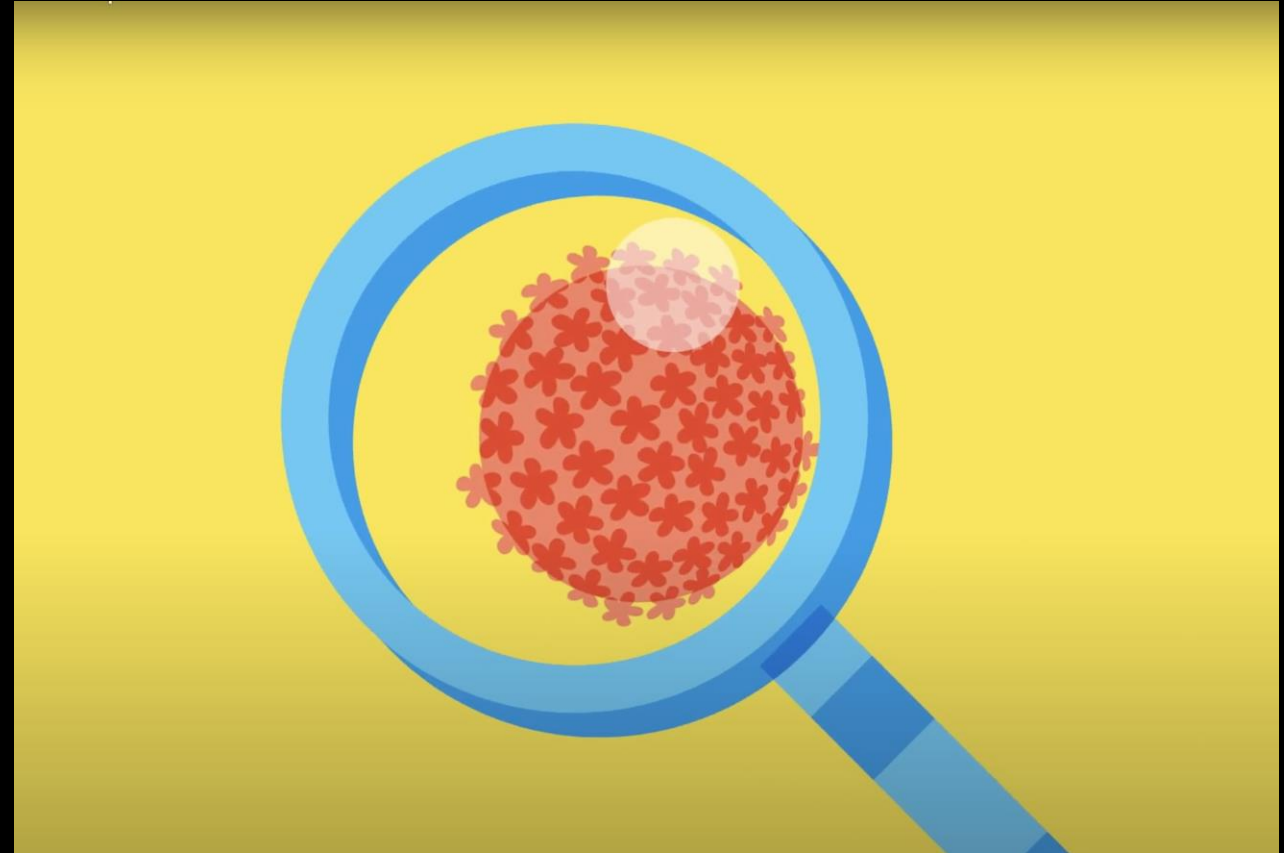


HPV



How common is HPV?

- ❑ It is very common
- ❑ Without a vaccination programme, 4 in 5 people will be infected with HPV in their lifetime



HPV and the immune system

1) What happens if an infection with HPV does not clear naturally?

Persistent infections can lead to genital warts and cancers affecting the mouth, throat, anal and genital areas of men and women.

2) How can someone find out if they have HPV?

Most of the time people do not know they have HPV. Women can get tested when they attend for their cervical cancer screening programme.

3) Is there a cure for HPV?

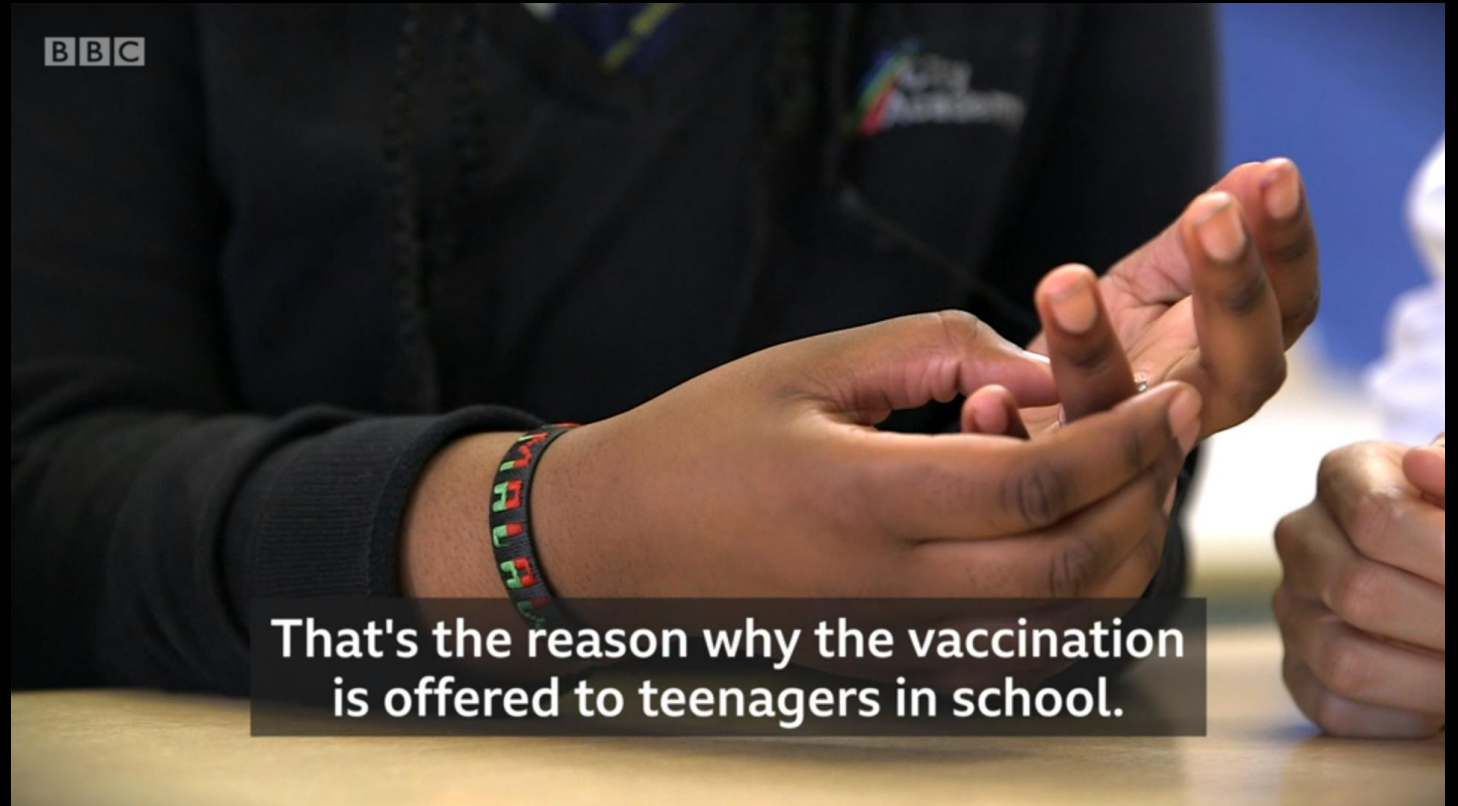
There is no cure for HPV. However, there are treatments for the effects of HPV.

4) How can someone protect themselves from HPV?

Having the HPV vaccine is the best way to be protected from HPV.

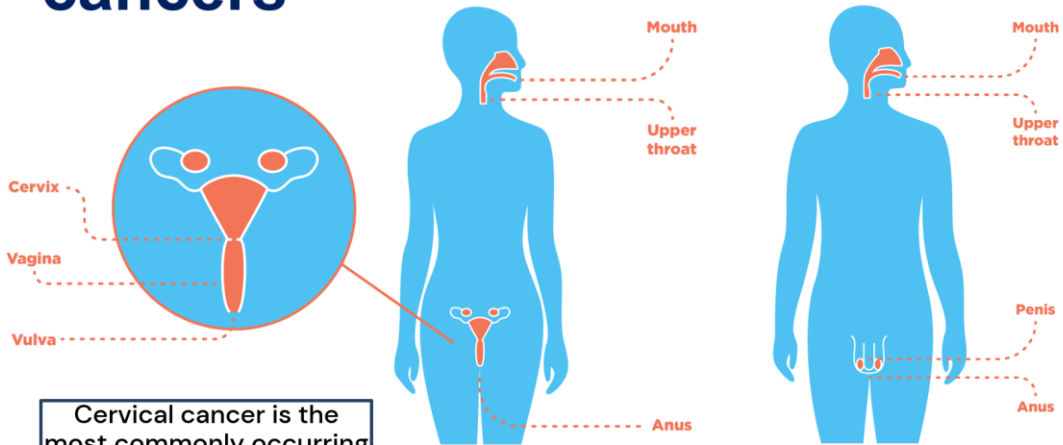
Cervical cancer, STIs and the HPV vaccination

- ❑ In the UK, girls are offered the vaccine between the ages of 11 and 13, depending on where they live.
- ❑ The vaccine has also been offered to boys since 2019!
- ❑ Overall, the study estimated the HPV programme has prevented about 450 cancers and 17,200 pre-cancers.



- ❑ Although successful, the study has found that girls from ethnic minority backgrounds are less likely to have the HPV vaccine. Why is this? [Let's watch...](#)

Body parts affected by HPV-related cancers



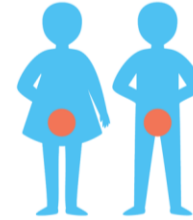
Cervical cancer is the most commonly occurring HPV-related cancer

What does the HPV vaccine protect against?

The nine strains of HPV that cause most cases of cancer



Mouth, throat and genital cancers



90% of cases of cervical cancer



90% of cases of genital warts



In the majority of cases, an infection with HPV will clear without symptoms.

Is the vaccine safe?

Yes, the vaccine is safe.

Millions of doses have been given worldwide.

How effective is the HPV vaccine?

It is a very effective vaccine

It will prevent 99% of infections caused by the strains of HPV it protects against

What is in the vaccine?

The vaccine contains particles which look like the outside of the real HPV

It also contains some other ingredients to make the vaccine suitable for injection

The vaccine does **not** contain pork or gelatine



Headache



Redness, swelling at injection site



Nausea

Are there any side-effects?

There might be some minor side-effects

These are normal and shouldn't last more than a day or two

Only around 1 in 100 people will develop nausea

Who can have the HPV vaccine?



Students are offered the HPV vaccine early in secondary school as this is a good time to have it

If someone misses having the vaccine at school, they can also have the HPV vaccine at their GP (doctor) surgery until they are 25 years old

Young people's consent

You should get consent from your parent/carer, but it isn't always necessary.

Find out more about consent from trusted adults at home, in school and on websites such as Childline and NSPCC



What should someone do if they miss having the vaccine at school?

They can talk to the school or parents/carers about arranging to have it

Young people can catch up right up until their 25th birthday at their GP surgery



Tips for the day of the vaccination

- ❑ If you feel nervous waiting, ask to be vaccinated first
- ❑ Talk to the person giving the vaccine. Tell them how you feel
- ❑ Distract yourself - say the alphabet backwards!
- ❑ Eat something before having the vaccine
- ❑ Wear a short-sleeved shirt, if possible
- ❑ If someone wears a long-sleeved top, don't worry. Everyone's privacy will be protected





Human papillomavirus (HPV)
Vaccination consent form



The HPV vaccine that protects against several types of cancer is being offered to your child at school. To get the best protection, 2 doses are required. The second injection will be usually offered 6 to 12 months after the first. The school will let you know when the second dose will be given. The leaflet 'Your guide to the HPV vaccination' sent with this form includes more information about the vaccines currently in use. Please discuss this with your son or daughter, then complete this form and return it to the school before the vaccination is due. Information about the vaccinations will be put on your child's health records. If you have any questions, please contact the school immunisation nurse.

Child's full name (first name and surname):	Date of birth:
Home address:	Daytime contact telephone number for parent/carer:
NHS number (if known):	Ethnicity:
School:	Year group/class:
GP name and address:	Gender (circle as appropriate): Male Female

Your child will receive their first HPV vaccine in Year 8 _____ term and the second HPV vaccine in Year _____ term.

Consent for two HPV vaccinations (Please complete **one** box only)

I want my child to receive the full course of two HPV vaccinations	I do not want my child to have the HPV vaccine
Name	Name
Signature Parent/Guardian	Signature Parent/Guardian
Date	Date

Information leaflets and consent forms will be provided (electronically) by School

Parents/carers are asked to complete the consent form and return it to the school



STUDENT SUPPORT
HUB &
Safeguarding @ BF5
and BF9

Ms Cobblah-West -
Deputy DSL

Ms Dale - Deputy DSL

Ms Rockell - DSL
(Designated
Safeguarding Lead)

Mrs Geoghegan -
Counsellor AG5



Mrs Papadopollous @ WELFARE BF8
apapdopollous@rooksheath.harrow.sch.uk

THE MIX

The UK's leading support service for young people. www.themix.org.uk or [0808 808 4994](tel:08088084994)

HEALTH FOR TEENS

Healthforteens.co.uk - advice to maximise your mental and physical health

childline

Childline.org.uk can provide confidential advice and support for young people 0800 11 11

NHS

For accurate, reliable health information, visit www.nhs.uk