

# HPV Vaccines and Cervical Cancer

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## Human papillomavirus (HPV)

- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection is spread by direct (usually sexual) contact with an infected person.
- About 80% of all women will have a HPV infection in their lifetime usually in their late teens and early 20s.
- Most HPV infections clear naturally but some caused by high risk HPV types can progress to cervical cancer.
- Two high risk HPV types (16 and 18) cause over 70% of cervical cancers.

## Cervical cancer

- Ireland has one of the highest rates of cervical cancer in Western Europe.
- Each year in Ireland
  - over 90 women die from cervical cancer
  - over 280 (many young) women need treatment (surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy) for invasive cervical cancer
  - over 6,500 women need hospital treatment for a precancerous form of cervical cancer.

## HPV vaccine

- There are three licensed HPV vaccines, HPV2, HPV4 and HPV9.
- HPV vaccine is recommended by the World Health Organization, the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the expert immunisation body in Ireland.
- The HPV vaccine used in the HSE school HPV vaccination programme is HPV4 (Gardasil).
- Gardasil provides protection against
  - two high risk HPV types (HPV 16 and 18) that cause 70% of cancers and precancers
  - two HPV types that cause 90% genital warts.

- Gardasil has been licensed worldwide since 2006. Gardasil is currently used in over 25 European countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- By May 2016, over 220 million doses of Gardasil have been distributed worldwide, either as part of national immunisation programmes or by private doctors.
- In Ireland more than 660,000 doses of Gardasil have been distributed and more than 220,000 girls have received the full vaccine course as part of the HSE school HPV vaccination programme.

## Are HPV vaccines safe?

- All vaccines must go through extensive safety testing before they are licensed.
- Once in use, vaccine safety is continually monitored to identify side effects caused by the vaccine.
- Data is also collected on health conditions that happen after vaccination but are not caused by it.
- The European Medicines Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the US and the World Health Organization continue to say HPV vaccines are safe with no known long term side effects.

## What are the side effects?

The known side-effects are:

- About 1 girl in 10 will get pain, swelling and redness at the injection site and/or headache.
- About 1 girl in 100 will get nausea, pain in the vaccinated arm and mild fever.
- About 1 girl in 1000 to 1 girl in 10,000 will get an itchy rash or hives.
- Severe allergic reactions with difficulty breathing are very rare (about 1 in 1 million patients).
- Occasionally girls faint after getting an injection. The girls are advised to sit down for 15 minutes after the vaccination. This helps prevent fainting.

There is no scientific evidence of any long term side effects of HPV vaccines.

## Do HPV vaccines work?

- HPV vaccines are more than 99% protective against infection with cancer causing HPV virus types.
- HPV vaccines are most effective when given at the age of 12 to 13 years and will provide protection throughout adulthood.
- Precancerous growths of the cervix have been reduced by more than 50% in countries such as Australia, Denmark and Scotland.

## Why does the HSE request that only HSE information should be given to parents?

Parents should receive information that is

- scientifically accurate and endorsed by national and international expert and regulatory bodies
- in line with HIQA guidance "Communicating in Plain English" (July 2015).

The information in the HSE leaflet

- includes all the known scientifically proven side effects from HPV vaccine
- is prepared from the licensed documentation for the vaccine and provides links where parents can go to read further information
- is presented in clear simple language and approved by the National Adult Literacy Agency so that it can be easily understood
- provides link to further information on vaccine including the Patient Information Leaflet

The HSE strongly recommends HPV vaccination to prevent cervical cancer.

# Vacsáiní HPV agus Ailse Cheirbheacs

Foilsithe ag an Oifig Náisiúnta Imdhíonta Lúnasa 2016

## Papalómaivíreas Daonna (HPV)

- Scaiptear ionfhabhtú an Papalómaivíreas Daonna (HPV) trí theagmháil dhíreach (gnéasach de ghnáth) le duine ionfhabhtaithe.
- Beidh ionfhabhtú HPV ar timpeall 80% de mhná ina saoil, sna déaga déanacha nó sna luath-ficheadaí de ghnáth.
- Tagann biseach ar fhormhór na ngalraithe HPV go nádúrtha ach eascraíonn ailse cheirbheacs as cineálacha áirithe HPV ard-riosca.
- Eascraíonn breis agus 70% de na h-ailsí cheirbheacs as dhá chineál HPV ard-riosca (16 agus 18).

## Ailse Cheirbheacs

- Tá an ráta is airde d'ailse cheirbheacs in Iarthar na hEorpa, in Éirinn.
- Gach bliain in Éirinn
  - Faigheann 90 bean bás de bharr ailse cheirbheacs
  - Teastaíonn cóireáil (máinliacht, ceimiteiripe agus/nó radaiteiripe) de bharr ailse cheirbheacs ionrach ó 280 bean
  - Teastaíonn cóireáil ospidéal ó 6,500 bean de bharr riocht réamhailseach den ailse cheirbheacs.

## Vacsáin HPV

- Tá trí vacsaín HPV ceadúnaithe ann, HPV2, HPV4 agus HPV9.
- Tá an vacsaín HPV á moladh ag an Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte, an Chónaidhm Idirnáisiúnta Obstatraithe agus Ginéiceolaithe agus an sainchomhlacht imdhíonadh in Éirinn.
- Is é HPV4 (Gardasil) an vacsaín HPV a úsáideann FnaSS i gclár vacsaínithe HPV sna scoileanna.
- Tugann Gardasil cosaint in aghaidh
  - Dhá chineál HPV (HPV 16 agus 18) a mbíonn ina chúis le le 70% d'ailsí agus réamhailsí
  - Dhá chineál HPV a mbíonn ina chúis le 90% d'fháithní na mball giniúna.
- Tá Gardasil ceadúnaithe go domhanda ó 2006. Baintear úsáid as Gardasil faoi láthair i níos mó ná 25 tír Eorpach, na Stáit Aontaithe,

Ceanada, an Astráil agus sa Nua-Shéalainn.

- Tá níos mó ná 220 milliún dáileog den Gardasil dáilte go domhanda, idir cláir náisiúnta imdhíonadh agus dochtúirí príobháideacha, go dtí Bealtaine 2016.
- In Éirinn tá níos mó ná 660,000 dáileog den Gardasil dáilte agus fuair níos mó ná 220,000 cailín an cúrsa iomlán vacsaínithe ó FnaSS mar chuid de chlár vacsaínithe HPV sna scoileanna.

## An bhfuil na vacsaínithe HPV sábháilte?

- Déantar dian-tástáil sábháilteachta ar gach vacsaín sula gceadúnaítear í.
- Chomh luath agus atá sé á úsáid, déantar monatóireacht leanúnach ar shábháilteacht vacsaín chun na fo-iarmhairtí a bhaineann leis an vacsaín a aithint.
- Bailítear sonraí ar na riochtanna sláinte a eascraíonn tar éis vacsaíniú ach nach an vacsaín atá ina chúis leo.
- Leanann an Ghníomhaireacht Leigheasra Eorpach, Ionaid na Stáit Aontaithe um Ghalair a Chosc agus a Rialú agus an Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte ar aghaidh ag comhairliú go bhfuil na vacsaínithe HPV sábháilte agus nach bhfuil fo-iarmhairtí fadtéarmacha aitheanta ann.

## Cad iad na fo-iarmhairtí?

Is iad na fo-iarmhairtí aitheanta ná:

- Beidh pian, at agus deargadh sa láthair insteallta chomh maith le/nó tinneas cinn ag timpeall 1 cailín as gach 10.
- Beidh masmas, pian sa lámh vacsaínithe agus fiabhras shéimh ar timpeall 1 cailín as gach 100.
- Beidh gríos tochasach nó aodh thochais ar 1 cailín as 1000 go 1 cailín as 10,000.
- Bíonn frithghníomh ailléirgeach le deacrachtaí anáil fíor-neamhchoitianta (timpeall 1 as 1 milliún othair).
- Uaireanta airíonn cailíní go bhfuil siad ag titim i laige i ndiaidh dóibh an instealladh a fháil. Moltar do chailíní sú síos ar feadh 15 nóiméad i ndiaidh na vacsaínithe. Cabhraíonn seo chun an fanntais a sheachaint.

Níl aon fhianaise eolaíoch ann ó thaobh aon fho-iarmhairtí fadtéarmacha bainteach leis na vacsaíní HPV.

## An bhfuil na vacsaíní HPV éifeachtach?

- Tugann na vacsaíní HPV cosaint níos mó ná 99% in aghaidh galrú de bharr víris HPV a bhíonn ina chúis le h-ailse.
- Bíonn na vacsaíní HPV thar a bheith éifeachtach nuair a tugtar iad ag aois 12 go 13 bliana agus maireann an chosaint sin ar feadh a saoil.
- Tá laghdú níos mó ná 50% ar loit réamh-ailseacha sa cheirbheacs i dtíortha mar an Astráil, an Danmhairg agus Alban.

## Cén fáth go n-iarrann FnaSS go dtabharfaí eolas de chuid FnaSS do na Thuismitheoirí amháin?

Ba chóir go bhfaigheadh tuismitheoirí eolas atá

- Beacht, eolaíoch agus formhuinthe ag sainchomhlachtaí agus comhlachtaí rialacháin náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta
- Ag teacht le treoir HIQA "Communicating in Plain English" (Iúil 2015).

Ar an mbileog eolais ó FnaSS tá eolas

- Faoi na fo-iarmhairtí aitheanta de bharr an vacsaín HPV atá cruthaithe go h-eolaíoch
- Atá ullmhaithe ón gcáipéisíocht ceadúnaithe don vacsaín agus naisc ann chun cabhrú le tuismitheoirí níos mó eolais a fháil
- Curtha i láthair i dteanga shoiléir shimplí atá faofa ag an Áisíneacht Náisiúnta Litearthachta d'Aosaigh le cinntiú go bhfuil sé so-thuigte
- A chuireann nasc ar fáil chuig tuilleadh eolais faoin vacsaín ina n-áirítear Bileog Eolais d'Othar

Molann FnaSS an vacsaíniú HPV ar mhaithe le cosc a chur le hailse cheirbheacs.