

PRACTICAL INFO ON VACCINATION

When should your child be vaccinated?

To make sure the vaccine is more effective, have your child vaccinated from the age of 11.

Your child is aged:

- between 11 and 14: only two doses are required;
- between 15 and 26 (catch up): three doses are required.

Useful tip: make the most of the appointment for the dTcaP* booster, planned between 11 and 13 years old, or the meningococcal vaccine, planned between 11 and 14 years old, to have one of the HPV vaccine doses done at the same time.

*Diphtheria (D), tetanus (T), acellular whooping cough (Ca) and polio (P) vaccine.

How to have your child vaccinated?

For girls and boys, contact:

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

What are the possible adverse effects?

The most commonly observed adverse effects during clinical trials are the same as with other vaccines: local reactions at the site of injection (red patches, pain and/or inflammation); headaches, dizziness or fever and, more rarely, allergic reactions or feelings of faintness with possible loss of consciousness.

These adverse effects are generally mild or moderate and short-lived.

How much does the HPV vaccine cost?

- 65% of the cost of each vaccine dose is reimbursed by 'Assurance Maladie' (the French public health insurance system).
- The remainder is generally reimbursed by complementary health insurance providers ('mutuelles', etc.). Vaccination can be free in some vaccination centres, at municipal and departmental level.
- For people who receive 'Complémentaire Santé Solidaire' (CSS – complementary solidarity health insurance) and 'Aide Médicale d'État' (AME – French state medical aid), there is nothing to pay.

A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION TO PROTECT YOUR CHILD AGAINST HPV CANCERS.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL ('CLASSE DE CINQUIÈME'),
WITH YOUR AUTHORISATION:**

- they can be vaccinated at school by a healthcare professional;
- they will have two vaccine doses, given 5 to 13 months apart;
- you will have nothing to pay.

The vaccination against HPVs can be combined with meningococcal vaccination, which is also free in 'collège' (lower secondary school).

To date, **more than 100 million** children and teenagers have been vaccinated in nearly 80 countries.

To find out more,
speak about it with your healthcare
professional or visit vaccination-hpv.cancer



VACCINATION AGAINST HPV* CANCERS

PROTECT GIRLS
AND BOYS FROM
THE AGE OF 11.



PRACTICAL GUIDE

*HPV: Human Papillomavirus.

LEARN MORE ABOUT VACCINATION AGAINST HPV CANCERS

Why have your child vaccinated?

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

It is recommended for girls and boys against:

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

A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION

Over more than 15 years, more than 300 million doses prescribed around the world.

Strict international supervision.

Widespread use of HPV vaccines, supervisory measures implemented in many countries and internationally, and the results of specific trials have confirmed their excellent safety profile, which is recognised by the WHO.

No link has been proven, for instance, between these vaccines and autoimmune diseases.

The effectiveness of vaccination against HPVs has been observed in countries where the number of young adults vaccinated is significant, such as Australia (reduction of cancers and precancerous lesions of the cervix, and anogenital warts in men and women).

LEARN MORE ABOUT HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES

What are HPVs?

HPVs are human viruses known as papillomaviruses.

80% of women and men are exposed to these viruses during their lifetime. HPV infections generally clear up in a few months, but a small proportion can persist and develop into a disease.

What is the link between HPV viruses and cancers?

There are nearly 200 types of HPV, some of which cause precancerous lesions and cancers. HPVs can also cause anogenital warts.

How are HPV viruses spread?

These viruses are spread by simple contact between genitals, most often during sex, with or without penetration.

EACH YEAR IN FRANCE, 7130 NEW CANCER CASES ARE CAUSED BY HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES

While the majority of HPV cancers concern women, men account for nearly 30% of cases.

Number of HPV-caused diseases among women and men in France (based on the cancer register, 2018, for cancers, and based on Shield et al., Hartwig et al., 2015, for precancerous lesions and anogenital warts)

	MEN	WOMEN
Penile cancers / Vulvar and vaginal cancers	120	250
Anal cancers	450	1400
Cancers of the oropharynx, larynx and oral cavity	1530	480
Cervical cancers	—	2900
Precancerous lesions of the vulva, vagina, anus	130	about 2500 to 3000
Precancerous lesions of the cervix (CIN 2+)	—	about 30,000
Anogenital warts	about 50,000	about 50,000