

## Frequently asked questions about the HPV vaccination

### I missed my vaccination, can I still have it?

**Yes.** If you missed any of your vaccinations, for whatever reason, you should speak to your nurse or doctor about making another appointment. It's best to make your appointment as soon as possible after your original one. The most important thing is to have all three doses – it's never too late to catch up.

### But hasn't the vaccine changed?

**Yes.** From September 2012, the HPV vaccine is changing but stocks of the vaccine that was used when the programme started in 2008 are being held back, so you can still complete your course if you missed out on one or two of your appointments in the previous school year.

### Now I've had the injections, will I still need to go for cervical screening?

**Yes.** All women should decide to go for cervical screening (smear tests) when they are old enough (25 and over in England). The vaccine protects against over 70% of the human papillomavirus types that cause cervical cancer, so you still have to be screened to try to pick up cervical abnormalities caused by other HPV types that could lead to cancer.

### Should girls who have already had sex bother with the vaccination?

**Definitely.** If you've had sex, and are in the relevant age group, you should still have the vaccine.

**Please don't forget that cervical screening (smear tests) will continue to be important whether you have had the HPV vaccination or not.**

**Having this vaccine will also protect you against the two types of HPV that cause the majority of cases of genital warts. It won't protect you against any other sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia and it won't stop you getting pregnant.**

### Missed your appointment

Speak to your nurse to arrange another one. It is important that you have all three doses to get the best protection.

### More information

Visit [www.nhs.uk/vaccinations](http://www.nhs.uk/vaccinations) where you can download a question-and-answer sheet that gives more detailed information on the topics covered in this leaflet.

For more information about cervical screening visit

[www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk](http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk)



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Immunisation Information

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**Your  
guide to the  
HPV vaccination  
from September 2012**

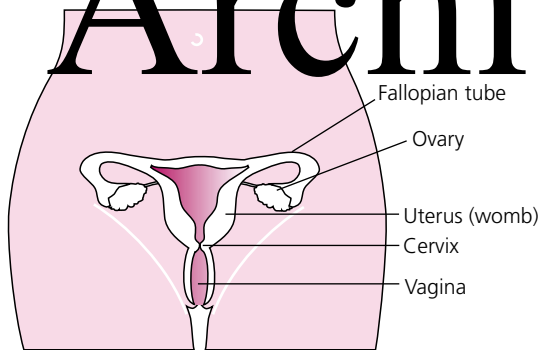
**Beating cervical cancer**

## What is cervical cancer?

Cervical cancer develops in the cervix (the entrance to the womb – see diagram below). It is caused by a virus called the **human papillomavirus or HPV**.

Cervical cancer can be very serious. After breast cancer, it is the most common women's cancer in the world. In the UK, around 3000 cases of it are diagnosed every year and about 1000 women die from it.

For more information, visit [www.nhs.uk/vaccinations](http://www.nhs.uk/vaccinations)



## HPV and how it spreads

The human papillomavirus is very common and you catch it through intimate sexual contact with another person who already has it. Because it is so common, most people will get infected at some point in their lifetime. In most women the virus does not cause cervical cancer. But having the vaccine is important because we do not know who is at risk.

## The HPV (cervical cancer) vaccine

There are many types of human papillomavirus. The HPV vaccine protects against the two types that cause most cases (over 70%) of cervical cancer.

Because the vaccine does not protect you against all of the other types, you will still need to have cervical screening (tests that pick up early signs of changes in the cervix) when you are older.

**Most girls who have the vaccination will reduce their risk of getting cervical cancer by over 70%.**

## Having the vaccination

You will need three injections over about six months to get the best protection. It's important that you have all three doses. The nurse will give you the vaccination in your upper arm.

Your school or local NHS will contact you when it is time for your vaccination.

Remember, the HPV vaccine is recommended for all girls aged 12 and up to their eighteenth birthday. It is offered routinely to all girls starting in school year 8.

## Side effects

Like most injections, the side effects of the HPV vaccination are quite mild. Soreness, swelling and redness in the arm are common but wear off in a couple of days. More serious side effects are extremely rare. The vaccine meets the rigorous safety standards required for it to be used in the UK and other European countries. See [www.nhs.uk/vaccinations](http://www.nhs.uk/vaccinations) or the patient information leaflet (PIL) given to you at the vaccination if you'd like more information on side effects.

Tens of millions of doses of HPV vaccine have been given to girls worldwide.

## Giving consent

You will probably want to share information about the vaccine with your parents and discuss it together. If you are being offered the vaccination at school, you may be given a consent form that your parent/guardian or you should sign giving permission for you to have the vaccination.

Information about your vaccinations will be added to your NHS records.

The doctor or nurse will discuss the HPV vaccination with you at your appointment and will be able to answer any questions you may have.

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