

Prescribing Information for Gardasil 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent, (recombinant adsorbed)): Great Britain | Northern Ireland  
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## Working towards prevention of certain types of HPV related cancers and diseases, and elimination of cervical cancer as a public health issue



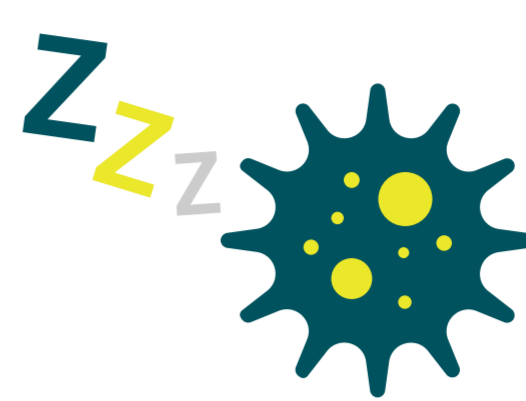
### How does human papillomavirus (HPV) put your patients at risk?



HPV poses risks to both men and women<sup>6</sup>

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Sexually active individuals may become infected with at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives<sup>1</sup>



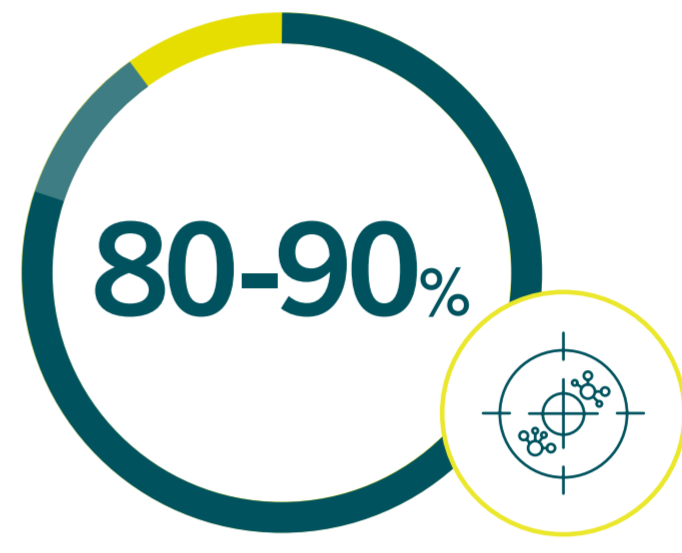
A minority of persistent infections with high-risk HPV types will eventually lead to certain HPV-related cancers, however, these infections **may lay dormant for 20 years or more.**<sup>3</sup>

### How does HPV affect women?



HPV is associated with certain cancers, including of the cervix, vulva, vagina, and anus<sup>3,6</sup>

### Why do men need HPV vaccination?



80-90% of all anal cancers are associated with HPV infection, with HPV16 and HPV18 accounting for the majority of anal cancer<sup>6</sup>

For most people, HPV clears on its own.  
But for those who don't clear the virus, it can cause certain cancers and diseases.

## Who is eligible for HPV vaccination?

The UK National Immunisation Programme is primarily delivered by the School Age Immunisation Services (SAIS) for both boys and girls in years 8/S1.<sup>8</sup>

#### HPV vaccination aims to reduce the incidence of:<sup>6</sup>



Certain high-risk HPV infections



Certain HPV-related cancers caused by high-risk HPV types



Genital warts

#### National Immunisation Programme success

↓ 90%

In a 2021 study, it's estimated that cervical cancer rates have been reduced by almost 90% in women in their 20s who were offered HPV vaccination between the age of 12 and 13 years of age, when compared to an unvaccinated population as estimated by a 2021 observational study\* in England<sup>7</sup>

\*This observational study used the bi-valent vaccine, and includes modeling data from a total of 13.7 million years of follow up of women aged 20 to younger than 30 years old, across three different cohorts.<sup>7</sup>

Source: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(21\)02178-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02178-4/fulltext)

## What about those who missed vaccination in school?

For potentially eligible patients, GP practices may offer HPV vaccination to people aged over 14 years and less than 25 years either opportunistically or when it is requested - for girls born after 1st September 1991 and boys born after 1st September 2006.<sup>8</sup>



One woman dies of cervical cancer every two minutes, each of which is a tragedy and we can prevent it.<sup>12</sup>

Achieving the 90-70-90 targets by 2030 would result in over 62 million cervical cancer deaths averted by 2120.<sup>12</sup>



Is your GP practice prepared to increase HPV vaccination uptake for your potentially eligible patients?



Gardasil® 9 is indicated for active immunisation of individuals from the age of 9 years against the following HPV diseases:<sup>10,11</sup>

- Premalignant lesions and cancers affecting the cervix, vulva, vagina and anus caused by vaccine HPV types
- Genital warts (*Condyloma acuminata*) caused by specific HPV types

Please refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics for further information prior to making any prescribing decisions.<sup>10,11</sup>

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/> or search MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited (Tel: 0208 154 8000). By clicking the above link, you will leave the MSD website and be taken to the MHRA website.

References: 1. Chesson HW, et al. Sex Transm Dis. 2014;4(11):660–664; 2. NHS. Human papillomavirus (HPV). May 2022. Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/human-papilloma-virus-hpv/> (accessed November 2024); 3. National Cancer Institute, HPV and Cancer. September 2022. Available at: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-and-cancer> (accessed November 2024); 4. Lin C, et al. Lancet Infect Dis. 2018;18:198–206; 5. The Catalan Institute of Oncology and the International Agency for Research on Cancer Information Centre on HPV and Cancer. United Kingdom Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2021. October 2021. Available at: [https://hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/GBR\\_FS.pdf](https://hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/GBR_FS.pdf) (accessed November 2024); 6. UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) (2019). Immunisation against infectious diseases (The Green Book) Chapter 18a Human papillomavirus (HPV). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-papillomavirus-hpv-the-green-book-chapter-18a> (accessed November 2024); 7. Falcaro M, et al. Lancet. 2021; 398:2084–2092; 8. NHS England and NHS Improvement. GP letter on vaccination and immunisation changes for 2021/22. March 2021. Available at: [https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/B0434\\_Update-on-vaccination-and-immunisation-changes-for-202122-v4.pdf](https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/B0434_Update-on-vaccination-and-immunisation-changes-for-202122-v4.pdf) (accessed November 2024); 9. World Health Organization. World Health Assembly adopts global strategy to accelerate cervical cancer elimination. August 2020. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-08-2020-world-health-assembly-adopts-global-strategy-to-accelerate-cervical-cancer-elimination> (accessed November 2024); 10. Gardasil® 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine (Recombinant, adsorbed)). Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for GB. Available at: <https://www.emcpi.com/pi/32240> (accessed November 2024); 11. Gardasil® 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine (Recombinant, adsorbed)). Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for NI. Available at: <https://www.emcpi.com/pi/ni/496> (accessed November 2024); 12. World Health Organization (WHO). Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240014107> (accessed November 2024).

