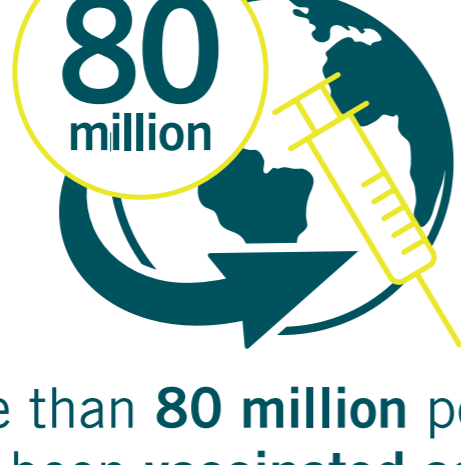
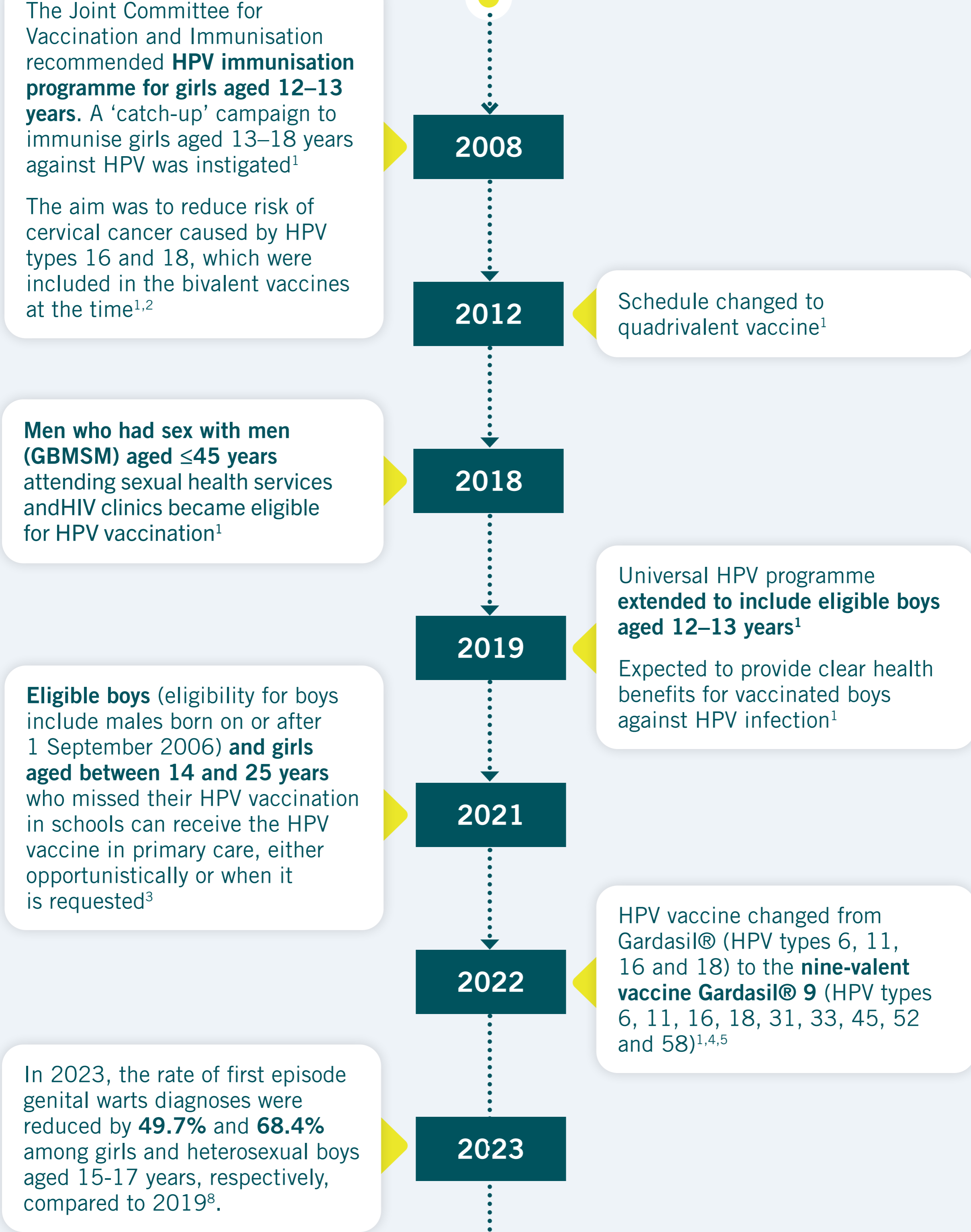


What is the impact of HPV vaccination in the UK?

GARDASIL.9
Human Papillomavirus
9-valent Vaccine, Recombinant



The history of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination



More than **80 million** people have been vaccinated against HPV worldwide since 2006⁵



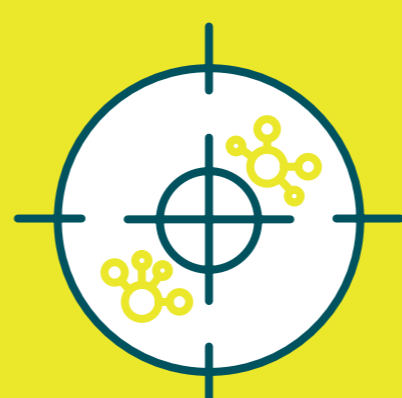
Over **10 million** doses of HPV vaccines have been given in the UK in over 10 years⁵



Cervical cancer rates have been reduced by almost **90%** in women in their 20s who were offered the HPV vaccination at age 12 and 13 years in England, when compared with an unvaccinated population^{6*}



the national uptake of HPV vaccination in England for girls aged 12–13 years was consistently over 85%, with over **40% of Primary Care Trusts in England achieving at least 90%**⁹



HPV vaccination: Why is there still an unmet need?



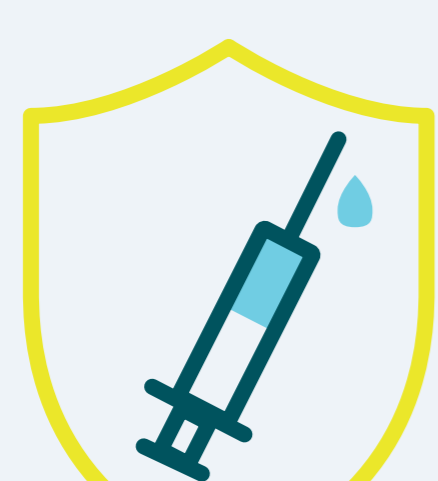
HPV vaccine uptake in the UK declined since the start of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in early 2020 due to school closures¹⁰



In the UK during 2024, over **25% of girls** and over **30% of boys** aged 13–14 years have not received their HPV vaccine¹⁰

HPV vaccine first dose uptake rates in Year 8 pupils aged 12–13 years:¹⁰

2020–2021	2021–2022	2022–2023	2023–2024
76.6% of girls 71.0% of boys ¹⁰	69.6% of girls 62.4% of boys ¹⁰	71.3% of girls 65.2% of boys ¹⁰	72.9% of girls 67.7% of boys ¹⁰



Vaccination can protect against certain HPV related cancers and diseases



Want to learn more?

Click on the link below to access more resources on HPV including:

- What is HPV and its associated risks?
- How can you improve HPV vaccination uptake?
- What strategies can GP practices implement to increase HPV vaccination rates?

Clicking the link above will take you to a promotional MSD webpage

*An observational study in England estimated the relative risk of cervical cancer in vaccinated cohorts compared with earlier cohorts who were not eligible for HPV vaccination. Data from a population-based cancer registry were extracted on Jan 26, 2021, and were assessed for diagnoses of cervical cancer and CIN3 from Jan 1, 2006 to June 30, 2019 in women aged 20–64 years. 13.7 million-years of follow up data were used. The study estimated that cervical cancer rates have been reduced by 87% in women aged 20 years to younger than 30 years who were offered HPV vaccination between 12 and 13 years of age, compared with an unvaccinated population.⁶

Gardasil® 9 is indicated for active immunisation of individuals from the age of 9 years against the following HPV diseases:^{4,5}

- 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.^{4,5}

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. UK Health Security Agency. Human Papillomavirus (HPV): the green book, chapter 18a. June 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-papillomavirus-hpv-the-green-book-chapter-18a>. Last accessed: November 2024. 2. Cervarix® (Human Papillomavirus vaccine [Types 16, 18]) (Recombinant, adjuvanted, adsorbed). Summary of Product Characteristics. Available at: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/cervarix>. Last accessed: November 2024. 3. 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. Last accessed: November 2024. 4. Gardasil® 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine (Recombinant, adsorbed)). Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for UK. Available at: <https://www.emcpi.com/pi/32240>. Last accessed: January 2025. 5. UK Health Security Agency. Information on HPV vaccination: Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hpv-vaccine-vaccination-guide-leaflet/information-on-hpv-vaccination#:~:text=More%20than%20280%20million%20doses,10%20million%20in%20the%20UK>. Last accessed: November 2024. 6. Falcaro M, et al. Lancet. 2021; 389:2084–2092. 7. Public Health England. Surveillance of type-specific HPV in sexually active young females in England, to end 2018. January 2020. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/858872/hpr0220_HPV_2018.pdf. Last accessed: November 2024. 8. Public Health England. Sexually Transmitted Infections and Chlamydia Screening in England Report. 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sexually-transmitted-infections-stis-annual-data-tables/sexually-transmitted-infections-and-screening-for-chlamydia-in-england-2023-report>. Last accessed: February 2025. 9. Public Health England. Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation programme review: 2008 to 2014. March 2015. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-papillomavirus-hpv-immunisation-programme-review-2008-to-2014>. Last accessed: November 2024. 10. UKHSA Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage in adolescents in England: 2023 to 2024. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/human-papillomavirus-hpv-vaccine-coverage-estimates-in-england-2023-to-2024/human-papillomavirus-hpv-vaccination-coverage-in-adolescents-in-england-2023-to-2024>. Last accessed February 2025.