

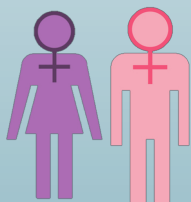
See your health care provider if you have symptoms of the following HPV-related cancers

Oral Cancers

- Persistent sore throat
- Earaches, hoarseness, or enlarged lymph nodes
- Pain when swallowing
- Difficulty opening mouth fully
- Some people have no symptoms

Cervical Cancer

- Abnormal bleeding from a vaginal canal/frontal canal
- Bleeding after any type of sexual activity
- Pelvic pain
- Increased discharge from a vaginal/frontal canal
- Some people have no symptoms



Anal Cancer

- Bleeding from the anus
- Pain or pressure in around the anus
- Itching or discharge from the anus
- A lump near the anus
- Change in bowel habits

Did you Know:

- ✓ *All people who were born female and have a cervix should have regular Pap testing*
- ✓ *All people age 9-26 should be vaccinated*
- ✓ *All people should see a dentist for an oral cancer screening each year*
- ✓ *All people should visit a medical provider they trust every year*
- ✓ *Smoking increases your risk of some HPV-related cancer*

Understanding HPV & Cancer



Team Maureen's mission is to end cervical cancer by educating about the HPV-cancer connection and the importance of prevention and early detection. Learn more at www.TeamMaureen.org

HPV

Human Papillomavirus and
Reducing Your Cancer Risk

What is HPV?

- HPV (Human Papillomavirus) is spread by intimate skin-to-skin contact.
- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the USA.
- Nearly all people will have HPV in their lifetime, regardless of gender, race, or sexual orientation.

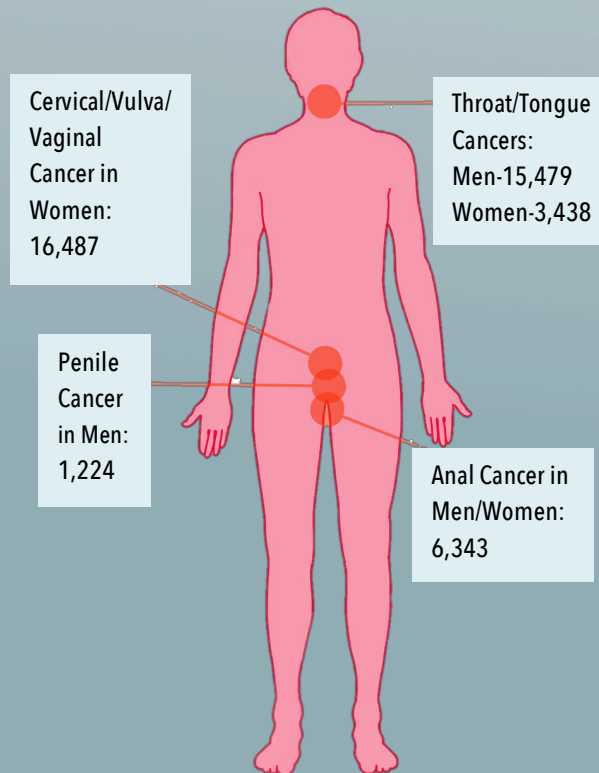


- Majority of HPV infections have no symptoms and require no treatment.
- Some types of HPV cause warts on skin of the penis, vulva, and anus. These look like flesh colored bumps. Some types of HPV can cause cancer.

The HPV Cancer Connection

Some types of HPV can cause cancer of the tongue, tonsils, throat, cervix, vulva, vagina, anus and penis.

Number of HPV-Related Cancers Each Year in the USA



Data Source: CDC Data Brief, 2017

HPV Vaccine

The HPV Vaccine protects against 9 types of HPV that are most commonly associated with genital warts and cancer of the anus, cervix, tongue/tonsils/throat.

WHO SHOULD BE VACCINATED?

- All young people ages 9-26 should be vaccinated.
- Recommended at age 11-12 to be most effective.
- If vaccinated before age 15, two shots are given. After age 15, 3 shots are required.

SAFE & EFFECTIVE?

- Over 170 million doses of the HPV vaccine have been given and no serious safety concerns identified.
- Studies have shown the vaccine to be long-lasting and very effective.
- Scientific studies have shown that it does not change sexual behavior or onset of first sexual experience.

INSURANCE?

- Like other vaccines in Massachusetts, the HPV vaccine is universally covered, regardless of insurance status.