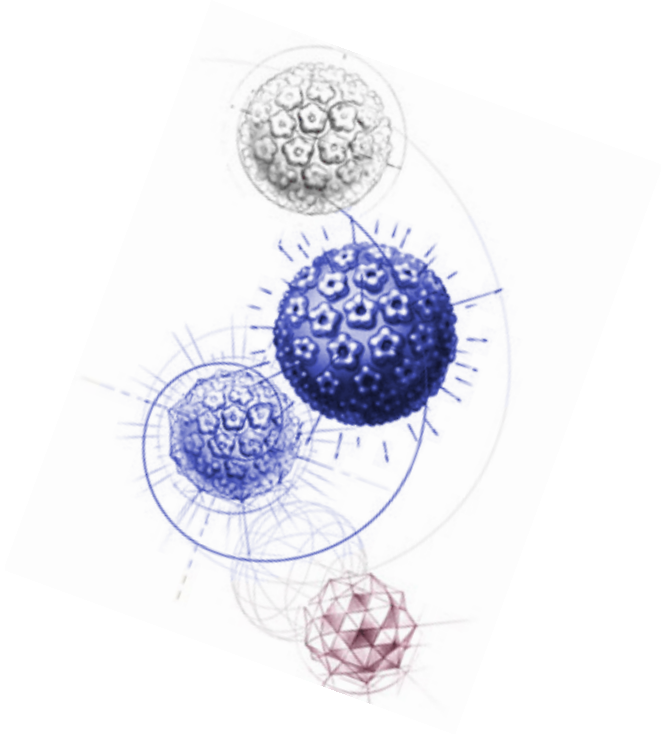


HPV

Dr Rochelle Vatharajh

What Is It?

- Hpv or “Human Papilloma Virus” is a sexually transmitted virus.
- HPV has more than 100 different strains.
- It is so common that three out of every 4 adults present with the disease.
- In most cases people who are infected do not present with symptoms.



How is it transmitted?

- HPV is a sexually transmitted virus.
- It can be transmitted orally, via male or female genitalia or skin to skin contact.
- It commonly presents as warts on the palms of the hand or soles of the feet.
- In the genitalia it is seen as skin warts or as cervical cancer.

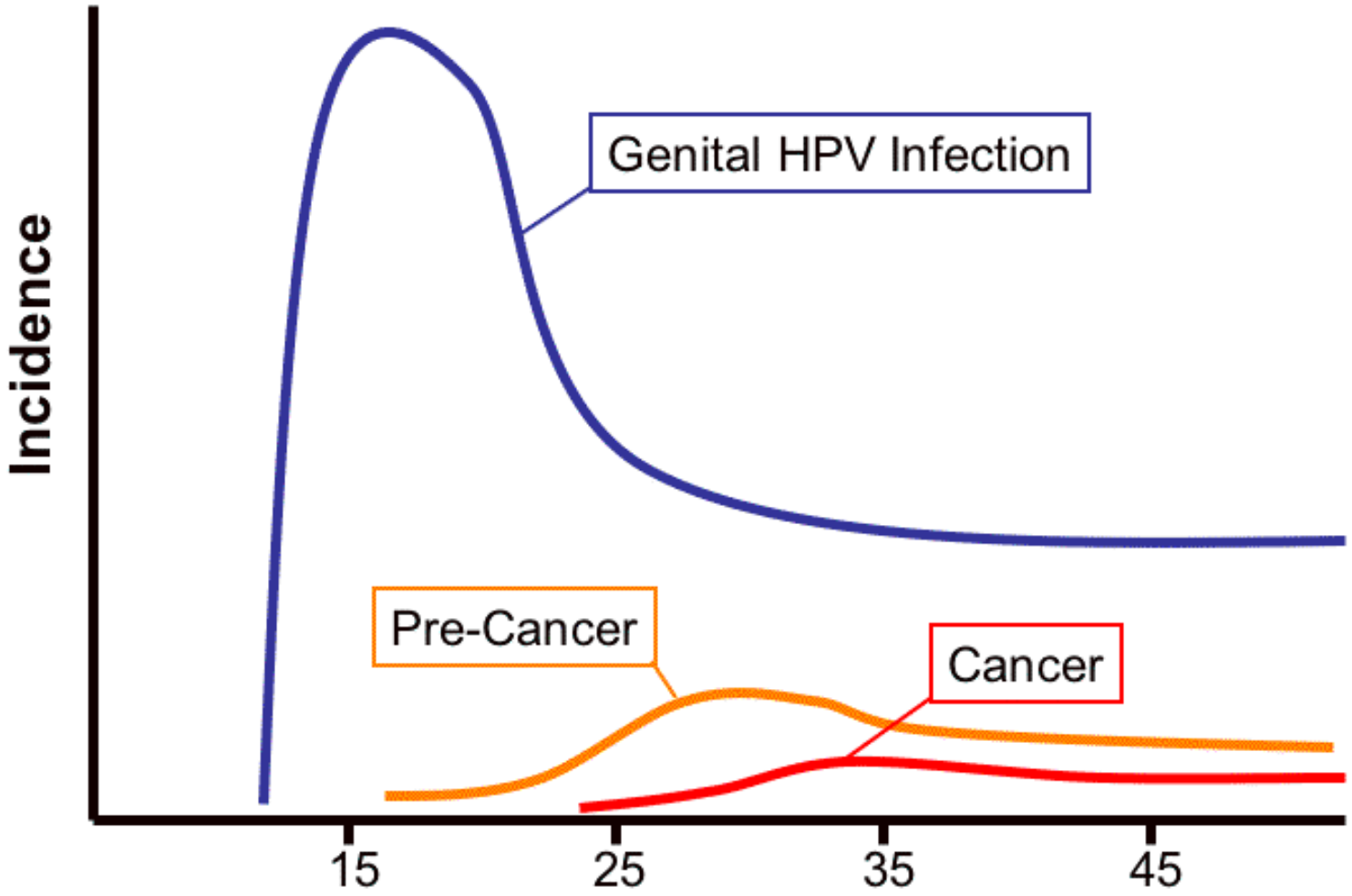
HPV Transmission

- HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms
- Anyone who is sexually active can get it.
- You can also develop symptoms years after sexual intercourse with an infected person.
- This makes it hard to know when you first became infected!

How many people are infected

- Genital HPV infection is commonly seen in sexually active people.
- In 2018 about 43 million HPV infections was noted in a national study
- The most common group noted with new infections was seen between 15-24 age groups.

Graph showing new infection



Does HPV cause health problems?

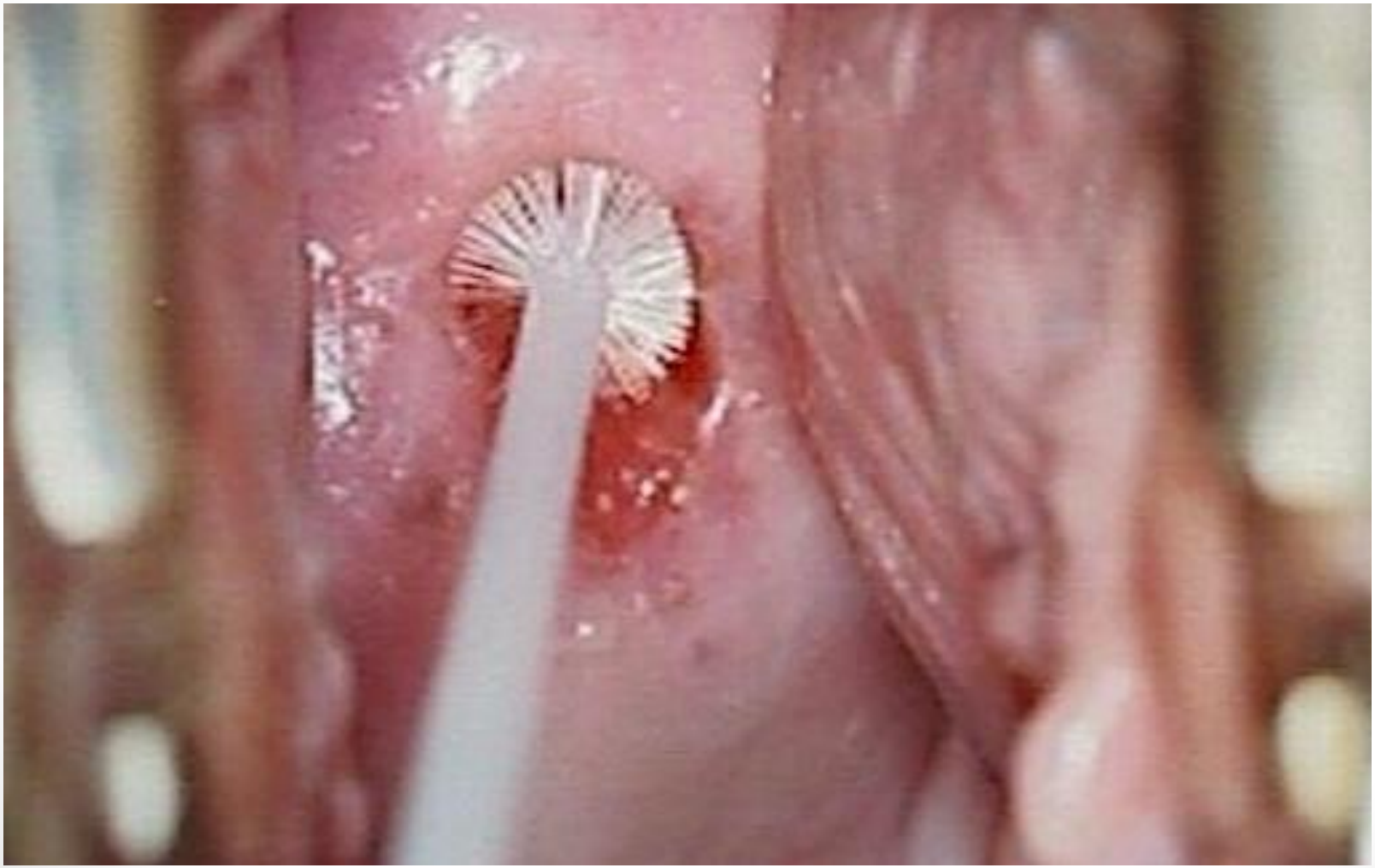
- In most cases HPV goes away in eight to 13 months.
- For those strains that persist it can cause health problems like cervical cancer, penile cancer and genital warts.
- Warts can be small or large, raised or flat, small in number or profuse.



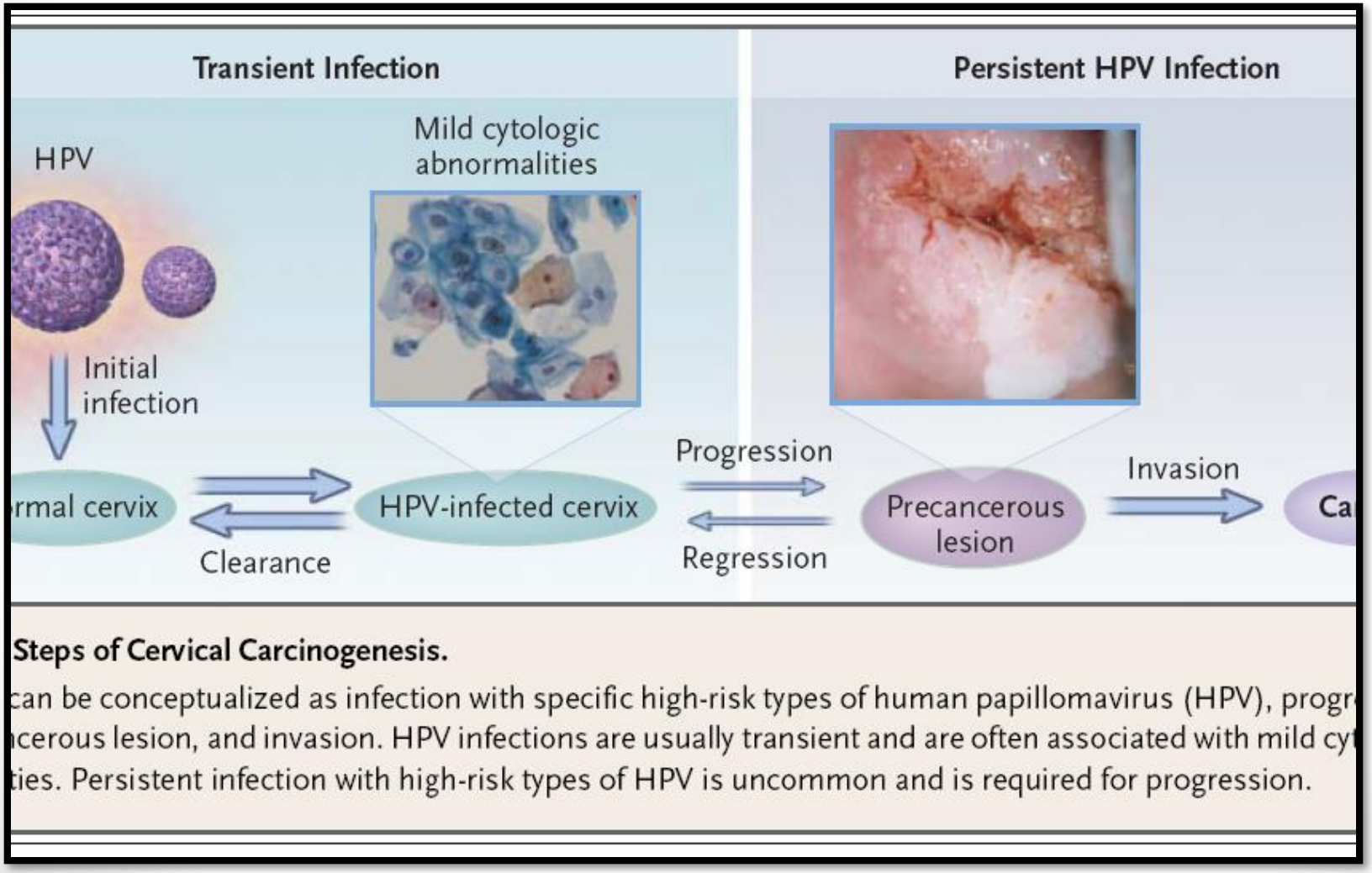
How do I check for HPV

- All sexually active women above the ages of 25 should have pap smears done.
- Most patients don’t even know that they have an HPV infection therefore screening of the cervix is vital to identify any abnormalities.
- Papsmears should be done regularly especially if there are multiple sexual partners.
- HPV DNA testing can also be done in conjunction with papsmear for a definite test.

Papsmear



Papsmear



Steps of Cervical Carcinogenesis.

can be conceptualized as infection with specific high-risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV), progr
cerous lesion, and invasion. HPV infections are usually transient and are often associated with mild cyt
ties. Persistent infection with high-risk types of HPV is uncommon and is required for progression.

How can I prevent HPV?

- abstinence- sexual debut should be delayed unless in a long term and steady relationship.
- Proper sexual practice- always use a condom and avoid skin to skin contact.
- Have one sexual partner to reduce incidence of sexually transmitted infections
- Encourage circumcisions with male partners.

Hpv vaccines

- The HPV vaccines are effective.
- It can protect against the development of genital cancers
- It is recommended to girls between the ages of 9-12 years
- It can also be given to ladies up to the age of 45 years.
- The vaccines protect against the common cancer forming HPV strains.

HPV Vaccine

- The HPV vaccine is given in 3 consecutive doses taken at 0,2 and 6 months.
- It is effective against the strains 6 and 11 which accounts for 70 percent of warts and strains 16,18 which accounts for 90 percent of cervical cancer.
- The vaccine is most effective if taken prior to sexual debut.
- If the vaccine is given to sexually active females it may help to prevent progression of HPV disease as well as destroying any new infection.

HPV Vaccine

- GARDASIL®
  [Human Papillomavirus Quadrivalent
  (Types 6, 11, 16, and 18)
  Vaccine 0.5ml prefilled syringe]

CERVERIX
[Human Papillomavirus Bivalent
(Types 16 and 18)
Vaccine 0.5ml prefilled syringe]



HPV

Non-cancer causing types[1,2]

HPV 16

HPV 18



HPV 6

HPV 11

- **>75% of Cervical Cancer[5]**

90% of Anogenital warts[5]

HPV Vaccine Side Effects

- **HPV Vaccines demonstrated a favorable safety profile.**
  - **Very common: *erythema, pain, and swelling*.**
  - **Common: *pruritis*.**
  - **Most injection-site reactions were mild to moderate.**
  - Very Common (≥1/10); Common (≥1/100, <1/10); Uncommon (≥1/1,000, <1/100); Rare (≥1/10,000, <1/1,000); Very Rare (<1/10,000)

Special Precautions

PREGNANT WOMEN

- **Because of insufficient trial there is no recommendation of this vaccine in pregnancy.**
- **If woman gets pregnant after first dose ,then remaining dose should be taken after delivery.**



Take home message!

- HPV is a sexually transmitted virus
- Most people may have no symptoms
- Regular screening with papsmears can help detect HPV
- Abstinence is the key to prevention in young adults.
- The `hpv vaccine is effective.