

VACCINATION IN PRACTICE

When should my child be vaccinated?

Having your child vaccinated from the age of 11 ensures that the vaccine is more effective.

My child is:

- between the ages of 11 and 14: only two doses are required;
- between the ages of 15 and 19 (catch-up): three doses are required.

Good to know: take advantage of your vaccination appointment for the DTaP/IPV* booster, scheduled between the ages of 11 and 13, to get one of the HPV vaccine doses at the same time.

*Vaccine against diphtheria (D), tetanus (T), acellular pertussis (aP) and poliomyelitis (IPV).

How do I get my child vaccinated?

For both girls and boys, I talk to:

- a doctor;
- a pharmacist;
- a midwife;
- a nurse;
- a municipal or departmental vaccination service (find out more from your city hall or departmental council).

How much does HPV vaccination cost?

- 65% of the cost of each dose of vaccine is covered by your health insurance fund. The remainder is generally reimbursed by complementary health insurance (mutual fund, etc.).
- Vaccinations may be free of charge at certain municipal or departmental vaccination centres.
- There is no charge for people who are covered by the Complémentaire Santé Solidaire - CSS (supplemental solidarity health insurance) or the Aide Médicale d'Etat - AMS (State medical aid).

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION TO PROTECT MY CHILD AGAINST HPV CANCERS.

YOUR CHILD IS ENROLLED IN 5^{EME} CLASS (YEAR 8/7TH GRADE EQUIVALENT); WITH YOUR PERMISSION:

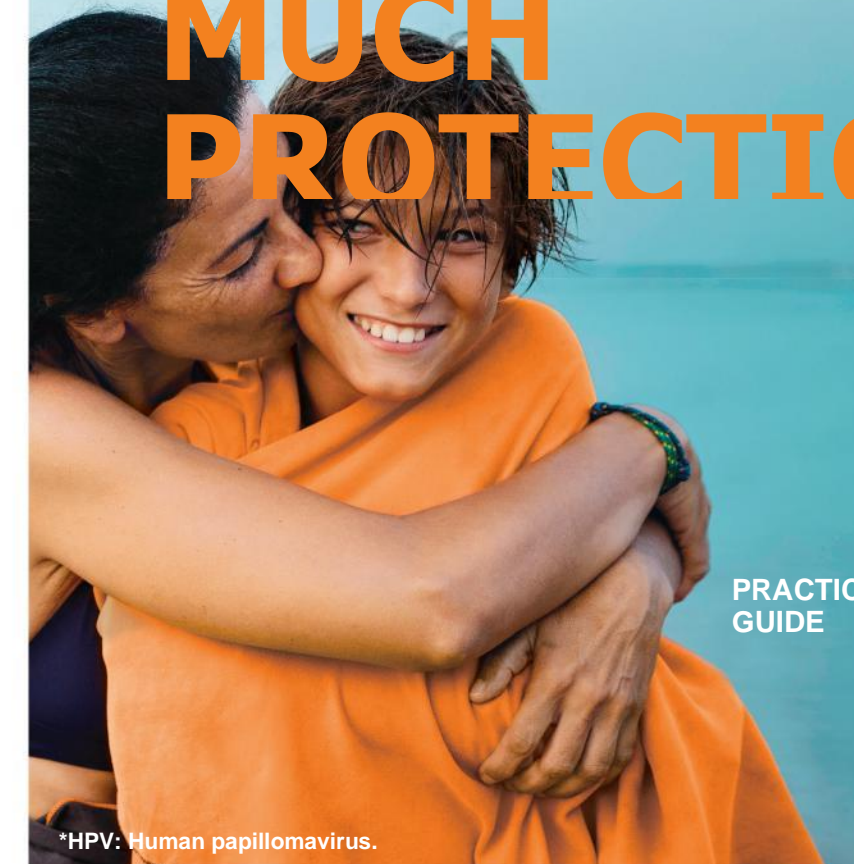
- The child can be vaccinated at school by a health professional;
- the child will receive two doses of the vaccine, at least 6 months apart;
- you will not pay for anything.

To date, **more than 100 million** children and adolescents have been vaccinated in nearly 80 countries.

For more details, talk to your healthcare professional or visit vaccination-hpv.e-cancer.fr



THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS TOO MUCH PROTECTION



PRACTICAL GUIDE

*HPV: Human papillomavirus.

LEARN MORE ABOUT VACCINATION AGAINST HPV CANCERS

Why should my child be vaccinated?

Today, HPV vaccination prevents up to 90% of HPV infections that cause cancer.

It is recommended for girls and boys against:

- precancerous lesions and/or cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina and anus;
- benign but painful lesions that appear on the skin or mucous membranes of the anus and genital region (anogenital warts).

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINATION

For more than 10 years, more than 6 million doses prescribed in France, more than 300 million worldwide.

Rigorous international monitoring.

The widespread use of HPV vaccines, the monitoring carried out in many countries and internationally, and the results of specific studies have confirmed their excellent safety profile, recognised by the WHO.

Thus, for example, no link between these vaccines and autoimmune diseases has been demonstrated.

The effectiveness of HPV vaccination has been observed in countries where the number of young adults vaccinated is high, such as Australia (reduction in cancers and precancerous lesions of the cervix and anogenital warts in men and women).

LEARN MORE ABOUT HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES

What is HPV?

HPVs are human viruses called papillomaviruses. 80% of women and men are exposed to these viruses in the course of their lives. HPV infections generally disappear within a few months, but a small proportion may persist and develop into disease.

What is the link between HPV viruses and cancer?

There are almost 200 types of HPV, some of which cause precancerous lesions and cancers. HPV can also cause anogenital warts.

How are HPV viruses transmitted?

These viruses are transmitted by simple contact with the genitals, usually during sexual intercourse, with or without penetration.

EVERY YEAR IN FRANCE, 6,400 NEW CASES OF CANCER ARE CAUSED BY HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES. While the majority of HPV cancers occur in women, more than a quarter occur in men.

Number of HPV-induced diseases in women and men in France in 2015 (according to Shield et al., Hartwig et al., 2015).

	MEN	WOMEN
Cancers of the penis / Cancers of the vulva and vagina	100	200
Cancers of the anus	400	1,100
Cancers of the oropharynx (mouth, throat, etc.)	1,300	400
Cervical cancers	—	2,900
Precancerous lesions of the vulva, vagina and anus	130	around 2,500 to 3000
Precancerous lesions of the cervix (CIN2+)	—	around 30,000
Anogenital warts	around 50,000	around 50,000