



UK Health
Security
Agency

UK HPV for all programme – single dose strategies at clinical and patient/parent level

Cherstyn Hurley

Key Messages: overarching messages

- The HPV vaccination programme is one of the most successful in the world and has dramatically lowered the rates of harmful infections and cervical cancer in vaccinated women
- A study published in The Lancet in 2021 found that cervical cancer rates were 87% lower in young women who had been eligible for HPV vaccination when they were aged 12 to 13 years, compared to similar young women born a few years earlier who had not been offered vaccination, clearly showing the programme is preventing cervical cancers. Overall, the study estimated that the HPV programme had prevented about 450 cancers and 17,200 pre-cancers up to mid-2019
- evidence suggests that one dose provides similar protection to that from two doses
- The JCVI decision to change the schedule is based on robust up to date evidence and in keeping with WHO advice, which suggests that vaccine efficacy from one dose is high and comparable to that from two doses
- UKHSA will continue to monitor HPV infections and the impact of the vaccine through a range of surveillance approaches to inform the future of the programme

Impact of the pandemic on HPV coverage in UK?

Press release

Concern over drop in HPV vaccine coverage among secondary school pupils

With Cervical Cancer Prevention Week starting today, UKHSA urges young people to catch up on any missed HPV vaccinations.

From: [UK Health Security Agency](#)

Published 23 January 2023



The latest [UK Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\) report](#) on the routine adolescent human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation programme for 2021 to 2022, which is primarily delivered in schools, shows that coverage in year 8 and year 9 pupils is yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.

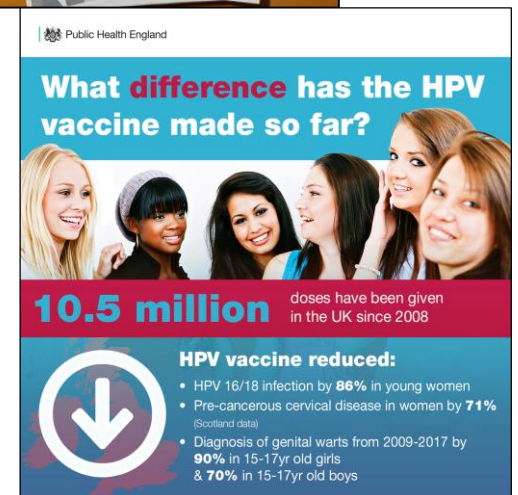
[Link to press release](#)

[The latest UK Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\) report](#) on the routine adolescent human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation programme for 2021 to 2022, which is primarily delivered in schools, shows that coverage in year 8 and year 9 pupils is yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.

HPV vaccine coverage decreased by 7% in year 8 girls and 8.7% in year 8 boys in 2021 to 2022 when compared to the previous academic year. The data suggests that the NHS has already caught up many children who missed out on their HPV vaccine since the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, with dose 1 uptake improving for children in year 9 and year 10, but coverage remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Key messages for parents, carers, young people and GBMSM

- HPV vaccine is a very safe and effective vaccine
- The HPA launched the HPV programme in 2008 delivered in schools year 8 to 9
- Public Health England launched a 2 dose programme in 2018 and a universal programme in 2019
- since the HPV vaccine programme for girls was introduced, there have been substantial declines in HPV16 and HPV18 in 16 to 21 year old females and diagnoses of genital warts has fallen sharply in both males and females, indicative of herd protection
- the HPV vaccination programme was extended to include GBMSM in 2018 and adolescent boys from September 2019 to prevent more cases of HPV-related cancers
- from 1st September 2023, the schedule will change to a single dose of vaccine for those aged up to 25 years
- vaccine eligibility will not change and Gardasil 9 will continue to be used



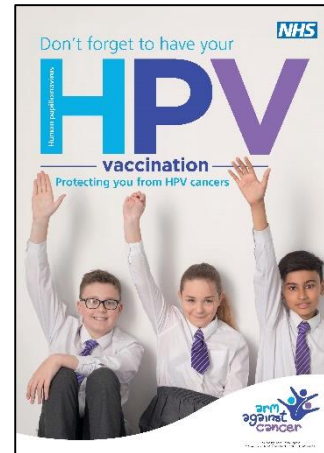
2 dose programme information materials

Health professionals

- Green Book HPV chapter 18a
- Patient Group Direction (PGD)
- factsheet
- consent form

Parents and young people

- posters
- leaflet
- record card
- digital resources including video



UK Health Security Agency

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination

ADDRESSING THE MYTHS – FACTSHEET FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Is the HPV vaccine new?
No, the HPV vaccine is not new, it's been used in the UK since 2008 and more than 10 million doses have been given. It's used in over 80 countries including the US, Australia, Canada, and most of Western Europe, and more than 80 million people have been vaccinated worldwide. In 2022 the HPV vaccine will change from Gardasil® 9 and this HPV vaccine is already given in several other countries.

Are many parents refusing the vaccine?
No. Nearly 90% of parents choose to accept the HPV vaccine for their children. Most women aged 15 to 24 years in England have now been given the vaccine.

Should the vaccine be given to young people at an older age?
No. Vaccination at a younger age is more effective at preventing HPV infection. So the best time to be vaccinated is between 12 and 14 years.

Will safe sex protect young people from HPV?
No. HPV can spread by skin to skin contact. Condoms do not completely prevent the risk of infection.

How do we know that the HPV vaccine works?
In England, we have already seen a significant decrease in infections with the 2 main HPV types that can cause cancer (types 16 and 18). We have also shown declines – probably due to cross-protection – in 3 other HPV types linked to cancer (types 31, 33 and 45). We expect to see even greater declines in these types (and types 52 and 58) with the implementation of Gardasil® 9.

The number of precancerous lesions in the cervix has already fallen by over 70% since the programme began in Scotland. We have also seen large declines in the number of genital warts in young people.

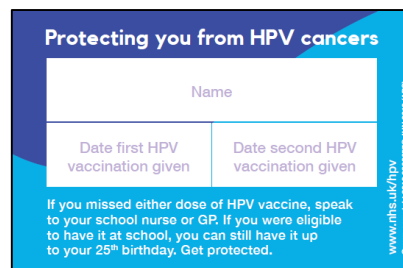
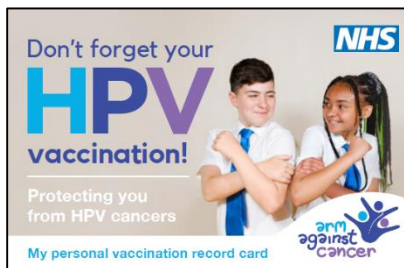
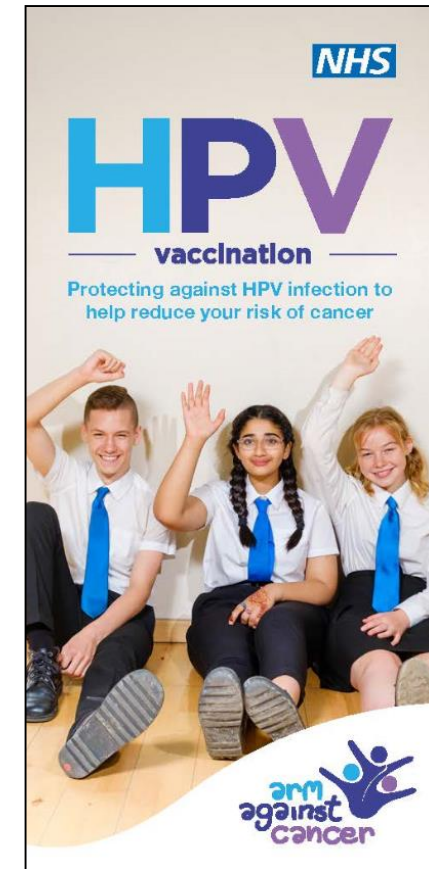
Are side effects more frequently reported after HPV than for other vaccines?
No. To date, the number of reports to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) of suspected side effects for HPV vaccines is not unusual. The overwhelming majority relate to mild conditions commonly seen when you vaccinate teenagers (for example injection site reactions such as redness, pain, swelling; headache, nausea, fatigue; immediate faints due to needle phobia).

Do the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) advise against HPV vaccine?
No. The AAP is an organisation of around 50,000 US doctors who fully support the HPV programme.

The American College of Pediatrics is an organisation of around 500 religious doctors who broke away from AAP over the issue of gay adoption.

They believe that pre-marital abstinence is most effective. But, they still favour offering HPV vaccination because of potential risk beyond an individual's control (including sexual assault and the infection of one's future spouse).

The UK programme has already contributed to preventing future deaths from cervical cancer. We expect it to eventually prevent hundreds of cancer deaths every year.



Leaflets available to order at: [Healthpublications.gov.uk](https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk)

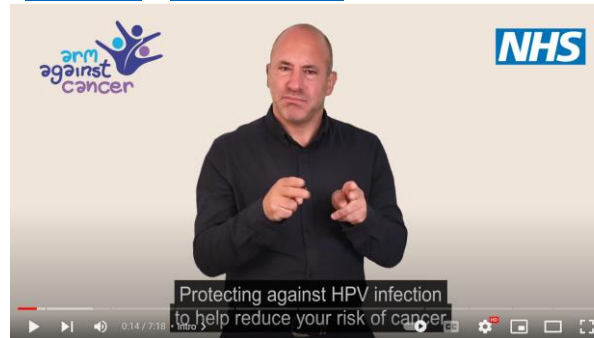
2 dose programme information materials

The HPV leaflet is also available to order as a paper copy in

[English](#), [Albanian](#), [Arabic](#), [Bengali](#), [Brazilian Portuguese](#), [Bulgarian](#), [Chinese](#), [Chinese \(traditional, Cantonese\)](#), [Estonian](#), [Farsi](#), [Fijian](#), [Greek](#), [Gujarati](#), [Hindi](#), [Latvian](#), [Lithuanian](#), [Nepali](#), [Panjabi](#), [Pashto](#), [Polish](#), [Romanian](#), [Romany](#), [Russian](#), [Somali](#), [Spanish](#), [Tagalog](#), [Tigrinya](#), [Turkish](#), [Twi](#), [Ukrainian](#), [Urdu](#), [Yiddish](#) and [Yoruba](#).

A British Sign Language (BSL) video of this leaflet is available to [view](#).

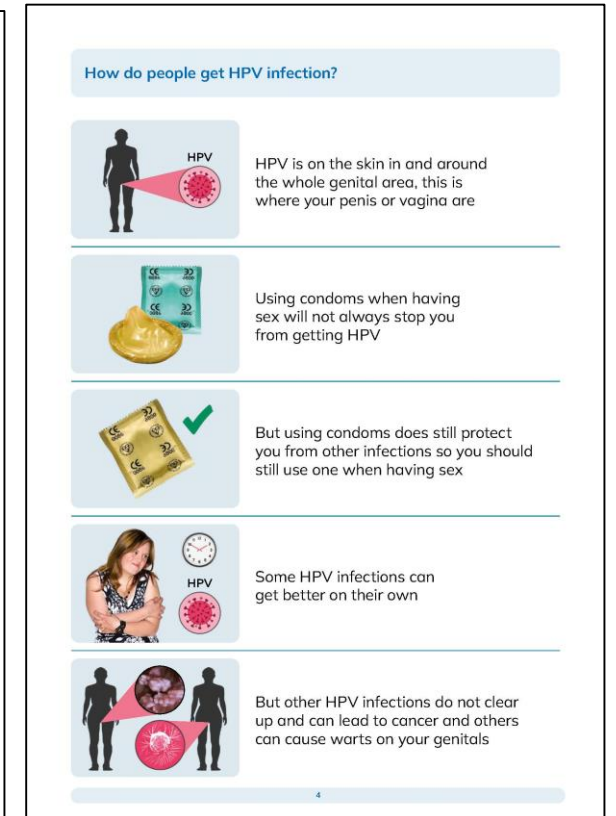
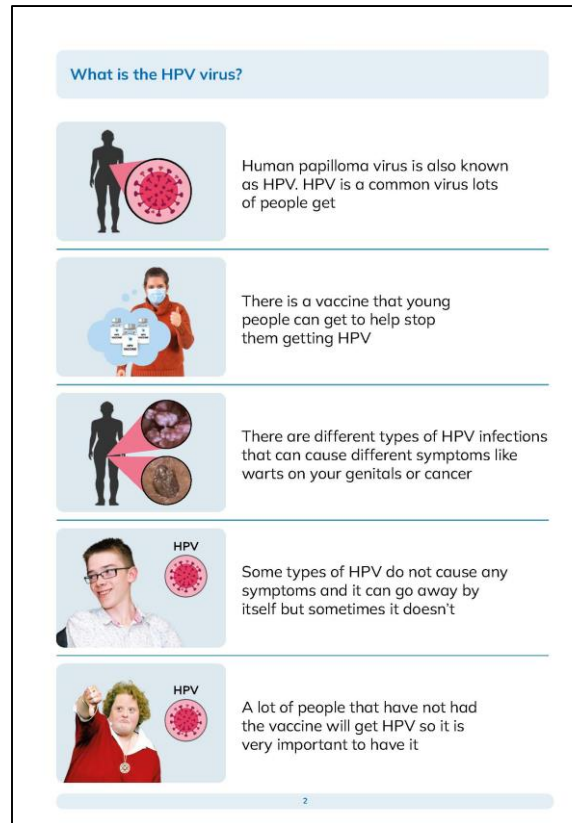
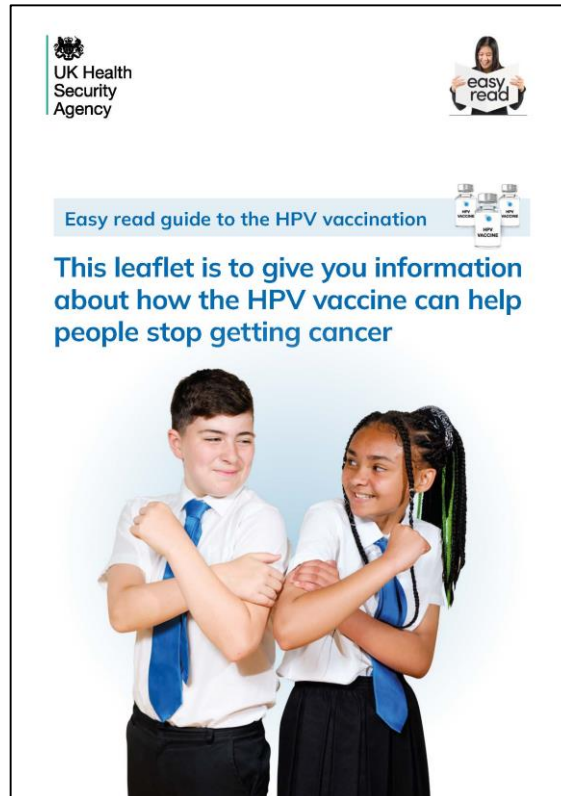
This BSL video is also available to [download](#).



Leaflets and resources above are available to order at: [Healthpublications.gov.uk](https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk)

2 dose programme information materials for children with a learning disability

The HPV leaflet is also available to order as a paper copy in Easy-read leaflet on: **HPV vaccination**
Paper copies of this leaflet are available free to [order](#).



Leaflets available to order at: [Healthpublications.gov.uk](https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk)

HPV vaccination – our nurse Michele takes you through it



Download here to share

<https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk/ArticleSearch.html?sp=Sreset&viewMode=default&showSubArticles=false&keyword=HPV>

- View on UKHSA YouTube

<https://youtu.be/FISO51GoQBw>

This can be shown to parents and children in any school settings. It can be shown to introduce the HPV vaccine programme to year 8 children and their parents at parents evenings. School teams can offer for it to be shown in assemblies, school lessons and uploaded to the school's intranet or website.

HPV vaccination – what to expect

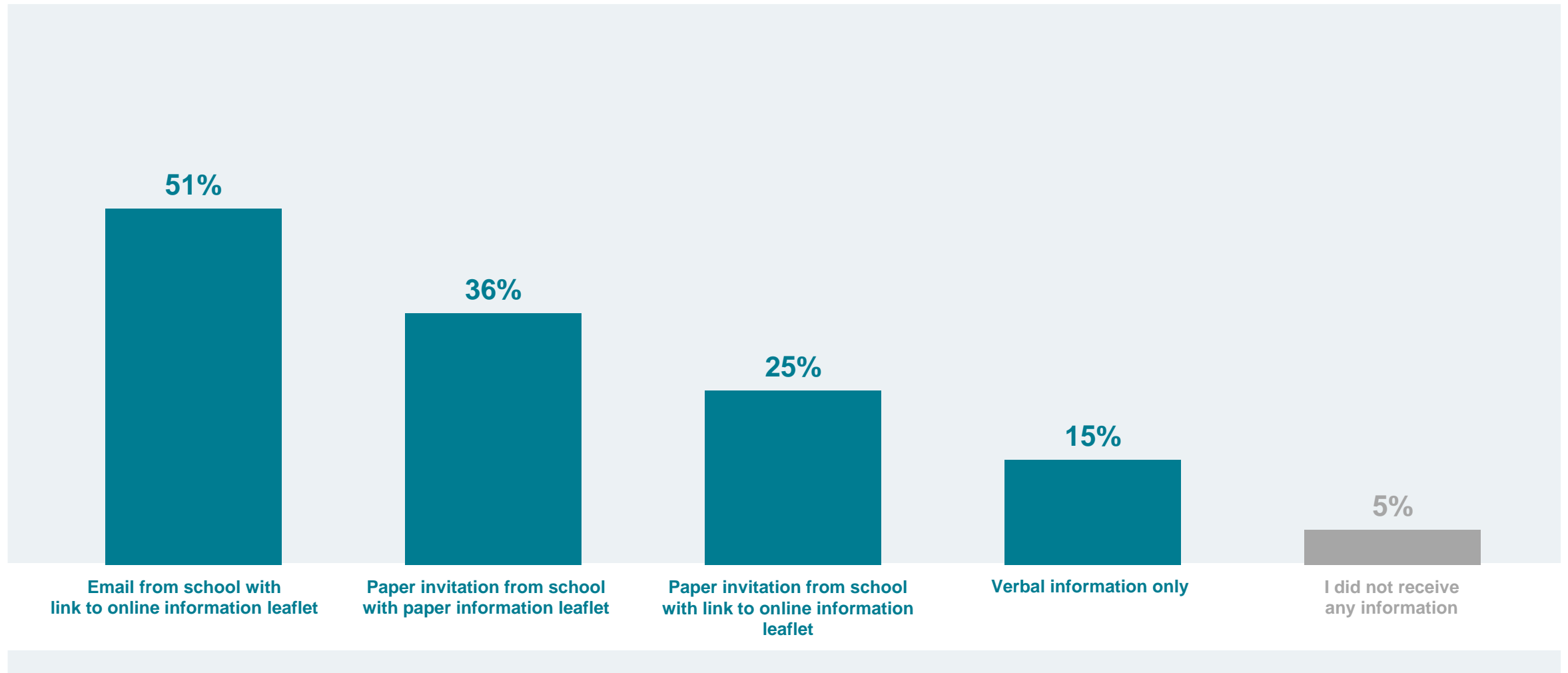


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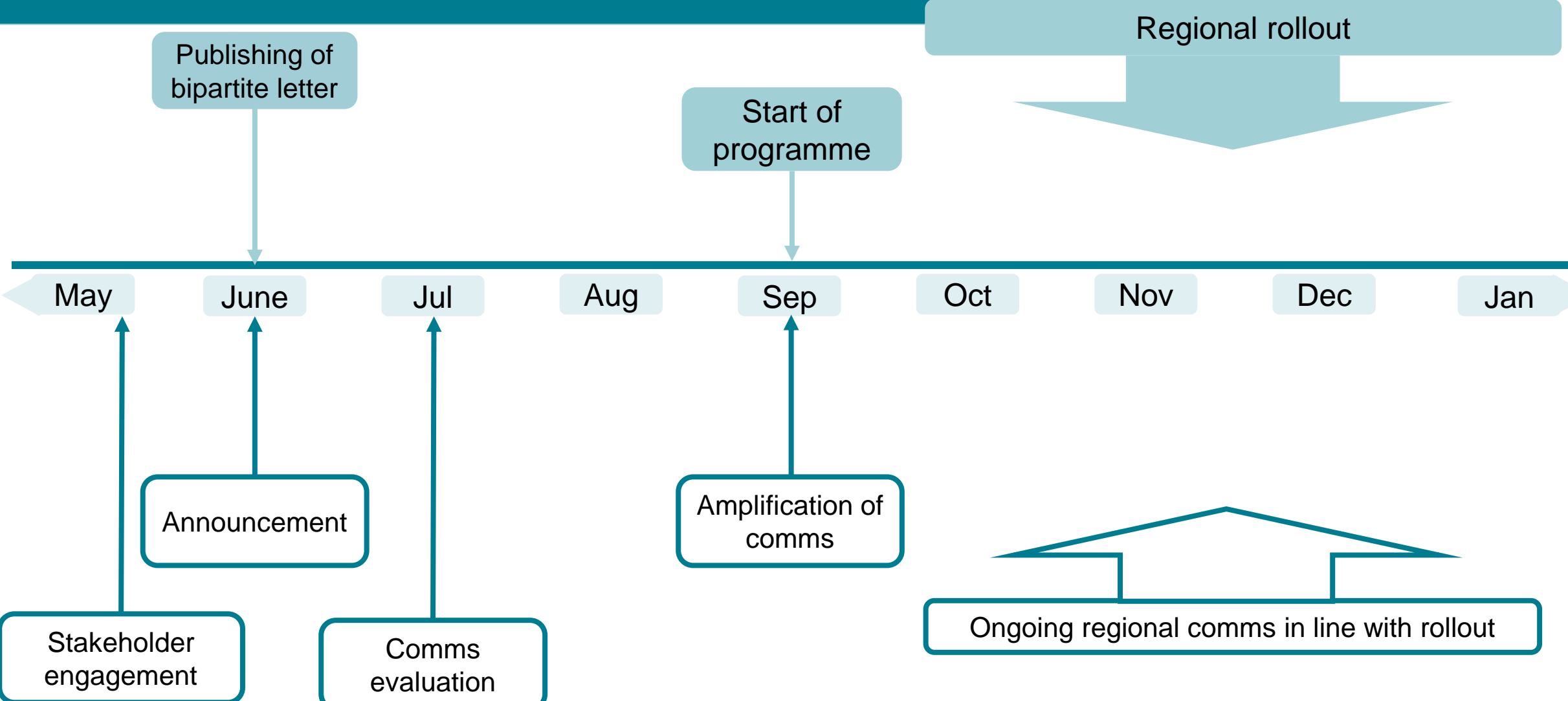
<https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk/ViewArticle.html?sp=Shpvarmagainstcancerinschoolvideo>

This short video explains the HPV vaccination programme benefits, shows the vaccination process and valuable feedback from the girls and boys about the experience. It is suitable for social media, schools immunisation teams, school teachers and support staff and all health professionals to use to promote the programme.

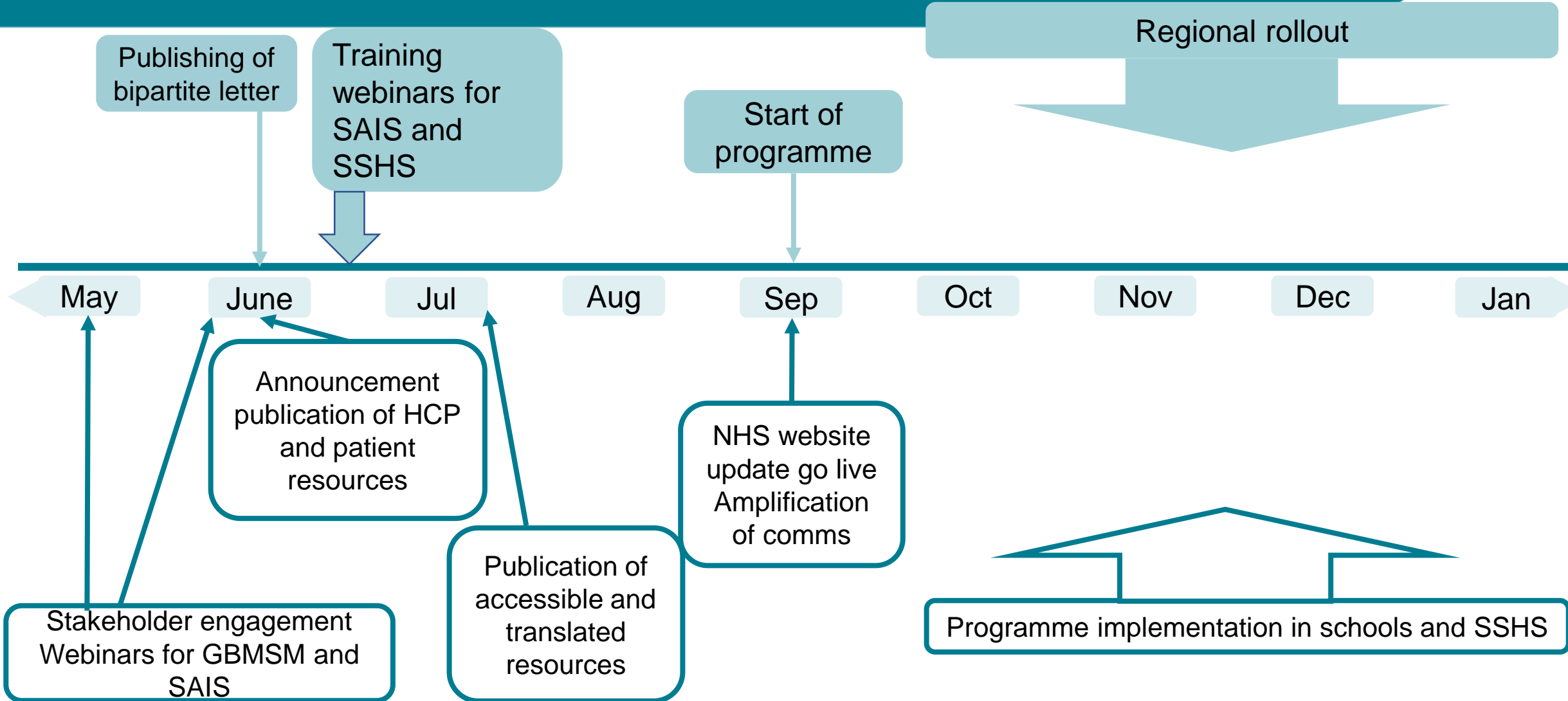
How were teenagers provided with information about the vaccines they were offered



Comms timeline



programme timeline



Objectives & Audience

Raise awareness among audiences about the changes to the HPV vaccine programme

Encourage continued high uptake of the HPV vaccine in eligible populations

Maintain trust in and credibility of the HPV vaccine and programme and reassure audiences and stakeholders about the safety of the move to one dose

Audiences

1. Parents of adolescent children
2. Young people
3. Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men aged less than 25 years
4. People living with HIV who are immunosuppressed
5. Healthcare professionals in SAIS and SSHS
6. Teachers/educators
7. Local authority commissioners of sexual health services

Strategy

Engage with stakeholders ahead of the announcement

through scheduled meetings, providing them with toolkits to support delivery of their comms

Deliver a wide-reaching digital campaign

covering key messages about the change, amplifying through gov and stakeholder channels

Develop toolkits to communicate with key secondary audiences

(healthcare professionals and teachers) about the changes

Disseminate key messages through regional networks

including local media and engagement with LGAs and sexual health clinics

Implementation: Media

- **Press release** on implementation of schedule changes published on gov.Uk, including quote from minister caufield/DHSC SOS/Jo's cervical cancer trust and shared to health and consumer correspondents
- **BBC** (newsbeat/newsround) and **CHANNEL 4 STORY** to reach young people and GBMSM communities
- Programme lead Vanessa Saliba available for **BROADCAST INTERVIEW BIDS** (e.G. One show, daytime TV, magazine health and lifestyle programming)
- **REACTIVE Q&A** - prebunk re factsheets for FAQs
- Collaborate with **REGIONAL TEAMS** to handle local media interest

Implementation: iterative content

- **Vaccine update special – 70K subscribed health professionals**
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vaccine-update-issue-296-july-2019-hpv-special-edition>
- **School nurse/SSH nurse videos**
- **Patient video/year 8 school video**
- **Social media graphic and stories** explaining the change including short **CLIP** explaining the change
- **Infographic** developed for key stakeholders for amplification
- **Bespoke Content with media medics** for further social amplification
- **New Public health matters blog**
- **Updated HPV BLOG** 15 years on since the start of the HPV vaccine programme

HPV vaccine

You should have it in school but if you missed it, ask your GP surgery.

HPV vaccine helps to protect you from cancer (two doses 6-24 months apart)

arm against cancer

The HPV vaccine

If your child has missed their HPV vaccine for any reason, talk to their school nurse/immunisation team about getting the vaccine at a later date.

arm against cancer

VACCINE UPDATE
Issue 296, July 2019

HPV vaccine could prevent over 100,000 cancers

Estimates suggest that the HPV vaccine programme will lead to the prevention of over 64,000 cervical cancers and nearly 50,000 non-cervical cancers by 2058.

From September this year, boys in school year 8 will be offered the free Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine for the first time.

Worldwide, about 5% of all cancers are linked to the HPV virus. This includes cervical, penile, anal and genital cancers and some cancers of the head and neck – all of which the vaccine helps to protect against. Cervical cancer is currently the most common cancer in women under 35, killing around 850 women each year. HPV is thought to be responsible for over 90% of cervical cancers, as well as 90% of anal, about 70% of vaginal and vulvar cancers and more than 60% of penile cancers.

Modelling produced by the University of Warwick estimates that by 2058 in the UK the HPV vaccine currently being used may have prevented up to 64,138 HPV-related cervical cancers and 49,649 other HPV-related cancers. This would be 50 years after the introduction of the HPV vaccination programme, for people who were vaccinated as teenagers reached the age 50 that would typically be affected by related cancers.

arm against cancer

Subscribe to Vaccine Update [here](#). Order immunisation publications [here](#) or vaccine ordering and supply enquiries, email: vaccinesupply@phe.gov.uk

Vaccine update: Issue 296, July 2019

Resources for social media

The HPV vaccine: 71% of school nurses and 59% of school doctors are confident in offering the HPV vaccine.

The HPV vaccine: 100,000 cancers could be prevented by 2058.

The HPV vaccine: From September year 8 girls and boys will be offered the free HPV vaccine.

The HPV vaccine: 10,000,000 more girls and boys will be offered the free HPV vaccine.

The HPV vaccine: If your child has missed their HPV vaccine for any reason, talk to their school nurse about getting the vaccine at a later date.

The HPV vaccine: If you've missed your HPV vaccine for any reason, talk to your school nurse about getting the vaccine at a later date.

The HPV vaccine: From September year 8 girls and boys will be offered the free HPV vaccine.

We have produced a toolkit of social media resources for you to use to promote the vaccination programmes in:

- below your signature for emails
- in your twitter account – banners

Infographics to use in: Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Websites, Whatsapp

And also on: Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Websites, Whatsapp

Please download them at [weblink 9](#) instructions for use:

- download them and save them to your drive.
- where applicable insert them in tweets, Whatsapp, etc.

Subscribe to Vaccine Update [here](#). Order immunisation publications [here](#). For vaccine ordering and supply enquiries, email: vaccinesupply@phe.gov.uk

Stakeholder list

Charities

- Terrance Higgins Trust
- Stonewall
- The Eve Appeal
- Cancer Research UK
- HIV charities (e.g. Nat AIDS Trust, The Children HIV Association)
- European Cancer Organisation
- The HPV and Anal Cancer Foundation
- HPV action
- Jo's Cervical Cancer Trust

Organisations

- The International Longevity Centre UK
- Coalition for Life-course immunisation
- Institute of leadership and management in health
- Royal College of General Practitioners
- Royal College of Nursing
- Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
- Royal Society for Public Health
- LGA (inc ADPH)

Sexual health stakeholders

- BASHH
- BHIVA

Media outlets/journalist

Outlets aimed at parents

- Women's Health UK
- Cosmopolitan UK
- MensHealth
- Grazia UK
- Elle UK
- The Tab
- Stylist magazine
- Mumsnet

Outlets aimed at LGBT community

- Gay Times magazine
- Lesbian and Gay News
- GCN magazine
- Pink News
- Tackle magazine

Industry media

- The Pharmacist
- Nursing Times
- Nursing Standard
- Pulse
- GP Online

Health general

- PH and regional PH networks
- DHSC
- DofEE
- NHS

Outlets aimed at young people

- Verge magazine
- BuzzFeed
- Newsbeat

1 dose programme information materials

Health professionals

- Green Book HPV chapter 18a
- Patient Group Direction (PGD)
- factsheet
- consent form
- training webinar, slide set and guidance

Parents and young people

- posters
 - leaflet
 - record card
 - digital resources including video
- All resources will be published here on the [HPV programme collection](#) page on the GOV.UK website



Is the HPV vaccine new?
No, the HPV vaccine is not new. It's been used in the UK since 2008 and more than 10 million doses have been given. It's used in over 80 countries including the US, Australia, Canada, and most of Western Europe, and more than 80 million people have been vaccinated worldwide. In 2022 the HPV vaccine changed from Gardasil to Gardasil 9 and this HPV vaccine is also given in several other countries.

Are many parents refusing the vaccine?
No. The vast majority of parents choose to accept the HPV vaccine for their children. Most women aged 15 to 27 years in England have now been given the vaccine.

Should the vaccine be given to young people at an older age?
No. Vaccination at a younger age is more effective at preventing HPV infection. So the best time to be vaccinated is between 12 and 14 years.

Will safe sex protect young people from HPV?
No. HPV can spread by skin to skin contact. Condoms do not completely prevent the risk of infection.

How do we know that the HPV vaccine works?
In England, we have already seen a significant decrease in infections with the 2 main HPV types that can cause cancer (types 16 and 18). We have also shown declines – probably due to cross-protection – in 3 other HPV types linked to cancer (types 31, 33 and 45).

We expect to see even greater declines in these types (and types 32 and 38) following the implementation of Gardasil 9. The number of precancerous lesions in the cervix has already fallen by over 70% since the programme began in Scotland. We have also seen large declines in the number of genital warts in young people.

A study published in The Lancet in 2021 found that cervical cancer rates in England were 67% lower in young women who had been eligible for HPV vaccination when they were aged 12 to 13 years, compared to similar young women born a few years earlier who had not been offered vaccination, clearly showing the programme is preventing cervical cancers.

Are side effects more frequently reported after HPV than for other vaccines?
No. To date, the number of reports to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) of suspected side effects for HPV vaccines is not unusual. The overwhelming majority relate to mild conditions commonly seen when you vaccinate teenagers (for example injection site reactions such as redness, pain, swelling; headache, nausea, fatigue; immediate faints due to needle phobia).

The UK programme has already contributed to preventing deaths from cervical cancer. We expect it to eventually prevent hundreds of cancer deaths every year.

Consent for the HPV vaccine (Please complete one box only)

I want my child to receive the HPV vaccination

I do not want my child to receive the HPV vaccine

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Office use only

Date of HPV vaccination	Site of injection (please tick)	Batch number/ expiry date	Immune response (tick)	Where administered (school, college, GP etc)
	L arm <input type="checkbox"/> R arm <input type="checkbox"/>			

1 dose programme GBMSM information materials

Health professionals

- Green Book HPV chapter 18a
- Patient Group Direction (PGD)

Patient resources

- posters
- leaflet
- record card

UK Health Security Agency NHS

HPV vaccination

Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM)

For men

Are you a GBMSM and 45 years or younger?

Get your free HPV vaccine today

Ask your clinic nurse or doctor for more details

immunisation Helping to protect everyone, at every age

The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is available from specialist Sexual Health Services (SHSs) and HIV clinics for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) who are up to and including 45 years of age.

The vaccine will help to prevent HPV infection which can cause genital warts and HPV-associated cancers. It is especially important for those who are living with HIV, and those who have multiple sexual partners.

This leaflet includes information about the HPV vaccine and the diseases that it will help to protect against.

HPV vaccination record

Record your HPV vaccination date(s) below to ensure that you don't miss out on protection against genital warts and HPV related cancers. Remember, to be protected you need to complete the full course of the vaccine:

HPV vaccine dose	Date
1 dose Those aged less than 25 require only one dose	
2 doses Those aged from 25 years to 45 years require a second dose	
3 doses Individuals who are HIV+ or immunocompromised (people with a weakened immune system)	

UK Health Security Agency NHS

HPV vaccination

Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM)

For men

Protecting yourself against warts and cancer caused by human papillomavirus

immunisation Helping to protect everyone, at every age

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UK Health Security Agency NHS

HPV vaccination

Record card

immunisation Helping to protect everyone, at every age

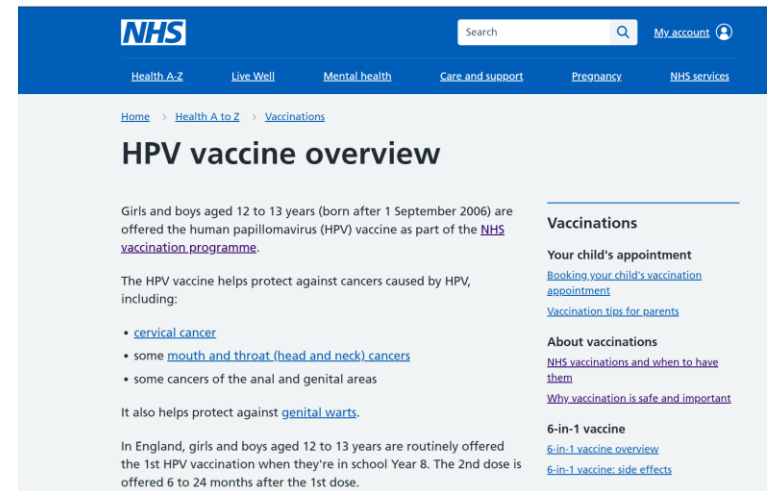
It is important to complete the full course of vaccine to help protect you against HPV

	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3
Those who have their first vaccine before age 25		⊗	⊗
Those aged from 25 years to 45 years			⊗
For HIV+ and individuals who are immunocompromised (people with a weakened immune system)			

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Health professional and stakeholder webinars

- Training guidance document will be updated and published
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hpv-universal-vaccination-guidance-for-health-professionals>
- Training slide set [Download the training slide set for healthcare professionals.](#)
- [NHS website update](#)
- Recorded video with Q&A section
- SAIS and SSHS versions will be published on the Health publication website



The screenshot shows the NHS website page for 'HPV vaccine overview'. The page has a blue header with the NHS logo, a search bar, and a 'My account' link. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for 'Health A-Z', 'Live Well', 'Mental health', 'Care and support', 'Pregnancy', and 'NHS services'. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Health A to Z > Vaccinations'. The title is 'HPV vaccine overview'. The text states: 'Girls and boys aged 12 to 13 years (born after 1 September 2006) are offered the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine as part of the [NHS vaccination programme](#).' It then says: 'The HPV vaccine helps protect against cancers caused by HPV, including:'. A bulleted list follows: '• [cervical cancer](#)', '• some [mouth and throat \(head and neck\) cancers](#)', and '• some cancers of the anal and genital areas'. It then says: 'It also helps protect against [genital warts](#).' Below this, it says: 'In England, girls and boys aged 12 to 13 years are routinely offered the 1st HPV vaccination when they're in school Year 8. The 2nd dose is offered 6 to 24 months after the 1st dose.' On the right side, there is a 'Vaccinations' section with links for 'Your child's appointment', 'Booking your child's vaccination appointment', 'Vaccination tips for parents', 'About vaccinations', 'NHS vaccinations and when to have them', and 'Why vaccination is safe and important'. At the bottom of this section, there are links for '6-in-1 vaccine', '6-in-1 vaccine overview', and '6-in-1 vaccine: side effects'.

With thanks to the secretariat and to:

Dr Mary Ramsay

Dr Vanessa Saliba

Dr Kate Soldan

Laura Craig

Amanda Dennis

Chris Hewitt

Louise Letley

All the team of the research nurses.

Jo's trust

Thomas Wellburn

The Chase Hill secondary school children who took part

David Green and his son and school

Michele Olphonice

Marta Checchi

Barry Sawyer

And everyone at Public Health England and now UKHSA who contribute to our immunisation programme especially Yves-Pearl Hurley and Sonia Ribeiro

Any questions?

Useful links

Vaccine update <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-update>

Immunisation collection <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation>

HPV universal programme <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hpv-vaccination-programme>

HPV for GBMSM programme <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hpv-vaccination-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men-msm-programme>

Health Publications website <https://www.healthpublications.gov.uk/Home.html>

ELfH website <https://portal.e-lfh.org.uk/>

Vaccine Safety Net <https://vaccinesafetynet.org/>