

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

The virus that can cause cancers in women & men.

WHAT IS HPV?¹

HPV is very common. The prevalence of HPV infections in young adult females can range between 30% and 80%, and the lifetime probability of ever encountering HPV is as high as 80-90%.¹

HPV LINK TO CANCER^{2,3}

Persistent infection with high-risk HPV can cause abnormal cells to develop, which later become cancer. On females, persistent infection of the cervix causes 95% of cervical cancers. Males can also develop cancer of the penis anus, or back of the throat.

CERVICAL CANCER IN THE PHILIPPINES³

15-24 Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer afflicting Filipino women between ages 15 and 24.

7,897
New cases each year

4,052
Deaths each year

12
Pinays die each day^{4,5}

DISEASES CAUSED BY HPV CAN BE PREVENTED BY:^{6,7}



Eating healthy and nutritious food to strengthen immune system



Avoiding smoking & drinking



Daily exercise



Regular consultation with doctor for pap smear or visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) or HPV DNA test



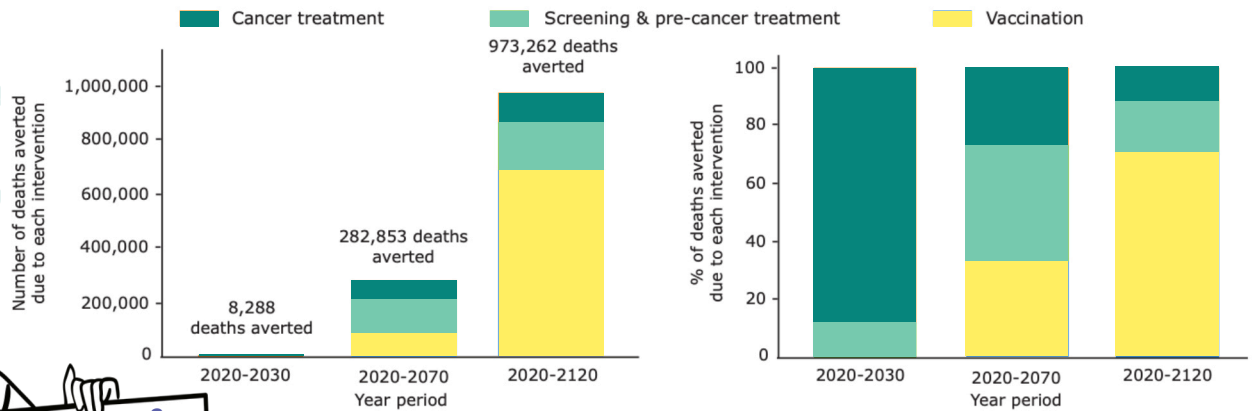
Getting vaccinated against HPV

THE PHILIPPINES CAN ELIMINATE CERVICAL CANCER BY 2064^{8,9}

If all three elimination pillars are reached by 2030 in the Philippines, a total of **8,288 cervical cancer deaths will be prevented by 2030**; 282,853 deaths prevented by 2070 and 973,262 cervical cancer deaths by 2120⁸.

Contribution of each elimination pillar to deaths averted in Philippines.

Graph from UNFPA⁸



WHO GLOBAL STRATEGY⁸ ON CERVICAL CANCER ELIMINATION

- 90%** HPV VACCINATION: 90% of girls are fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by age 15
- 70%** CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING: 70% of women screened with a high-performance test by 35, and again by 45 years.
- 90%** CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT: 90% of women identified with cervical precancer or invasive cancer receive adequate treatment and care.

HPV VACCINATION IS COST-EFFECTIVE IN THE PHILIPPINE SETTING

In the Philippines, continued administration and nationwide scale-up and incorporation of HPV vaccines in the Philippine National Formulary into the NIP are projected to be cost-effective*, when compared to no vaccination¹⁰.

With continuous HPV vaccination, as much as 127,000 cervical cancer cases and more than 79,000 cervical cancer deaths may be prevented. **Moreover, as much as \$23M or PhP 1.3B healthcare treatment costs can be saved**¹⁰.**

*at a threshold of less than the GDP per capita
**within the next 100 years



S.H.I.E.L.D. Against Cervical Cancer Program
Strengthening HPV Immunization towards Elimination through Leadership Development

1. <https://hpvcentre.net/hpvtatglance.php>
 2. World Health Organization. Human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer. Retrieved from [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-\(hpv\)-and-cervical-cancer](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-(hpv)-and-cervical-cancer). Date accessed 28 January 2020
 3. IGO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer (HPV Information Centre). <https://hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/PHL.pdf?i=1559474177321>
 4. Cancer TODAY | IARC - <https://gco.iarc.who.int> Data version: Globocan 2022 (version 1.1) - 08.02.2024
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 6. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cervical-cancer>
 7. <https://ecancer.org/en/news/22601-exercise-and-nutrition-a-statistically-significant-combination-against-hpv-infection>
 8. UNFPA. "Philippines: Cervical Cancer Elimination - Country Review & Roadmap for Action." UNFPA Asiapacific, 28 Jan. 2022, asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/philippines-cervical-cancer-elimination-country-review-roadmap-action. Accessed 22 Jan. 2024.
 9. Simms KT, Steinberg J, Caruana M, Smith MA, Lew JB, Soerjomataram I, Castle PE, Bray F, Canfell K. Impact of scaled up human papillomavirus vaccination and cervical screening and the potential for global elimination of cervical cancer in 181 countries, 2020-99: a modelling study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2019 Mar;20(3):394-407. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(18)30836-2. Epub 2019 Feb 19. PMID: 30795950.
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WHO ELSE CAN BENEFIT FROM HPV VACCINATION?



LGU Employees, health workers, and volunteers, and their dependents
 who do not have vaccine allocation in NIP



Benefits for eligible civil servants that may be supported by the LGU
 such as teachers, police, officers, firemen, etc.



Healthy workplaces
 e.g. BPOs, Manning Agencies, Migrant Workers/ Seamen, etc



High-risk groups

- ◆ Female sex workers
- ◆ Persons living with HIV (PLHIV)

**Women living with HIV are 6 times more likely to develop cervical cancer compared to women without HIV*

*Cervical cancer. February 2002. From <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cervical-cancer>



Girls 9-14 years old not yet covered by current NIP allocation
 e.g. Not vaccinated in the past years, private school students, out-of-school youth



Adolescent girls and boys
 e.g. Through SK projects/ Youth programs / Student council



LGBTQIA Communities and Allies
 Gender, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion

WHERE CAN FILIPINOS ACCESS HPV VACCINES?



Botika, RHUs



Adolescent-friendly institutions



Social hygiene clinics/ outpatient clinics



Maternal and Child Health; Family and Reproductive Health



Healthy Workplaces & Learning Institutions



Youth Programs

*Sa HPV vaccine,
 Cervical cancer-free ang future natin.*

