

Protecting Our Children from HPV Cancers



HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.

We can help reduce the risk of cancer in our children by helping them make a lifetime of healthy choices.



Healthy diet



Physical activity



Sunscreen



No tobacco

We can also help prevent most HPV cancers by getting our children the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12.

The HPV vaccine is for both boys and girls.

HPV vaccination helps prevent

6 types of cancers



Don't wait to vaccinate.

The American Cancer Society recommends that boys and girls get the HPV vaccine between ages 9 and 12. Teens who start the series late may need 3 shots.



Late
Ages 13-14
2 Doses
6-12 months apart



Late - Extra Dose
Ages 15-26
3 Doses
1st dose at visit one
2nd dose 1-2 months later
3rd dose 6 months after 1st dose



Age matters. When you vaccinate your child on time, you give them the best protection from HPV cancers. In fact, HPV cancer prevention decreases the longer you wait to vaccinate.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection.



Scientists and health organizations around the world closely monitor HPV vaccine safety and have found it to be safe and effective.



HPV vaccination can prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers when given at the recommended ages.

Learn more at cancer.org/hpv, and talk to your child's doctor about the HPV vaccine.