



Fact or Fiction: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

HPV is a virus that can cause cancer and other diseases. The HPV vaccine gives your child long-term protection from cancer and other health effects caused by the virus.

Don't let these common myths stop your child from getting this important vaccine.

FICTION	FACT
My child is too young for the HPV vaccine.	The Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children receive the HPV vaccine between the ages of nine and 12 because their bodies produce the most antibodies during this time. The HPV vaccine is used to help prevent cancer before they are exposed to the virus.
The HPV vaccine does not protect against cancer.	Studies on the HPV vaccine have shown that it provides close to 100% protection against infections and pre-cancers caused by HPV.
Only girls should receive the HPV vaccine.	Both boys and girls should receive the HPV vaccine to help protect them from certain cancers when they get older.
The vaccine is dangerous.	The HPV vaccine is safe. 120 million doses have been given in the United States since 2006. It has gone through extensive testing and continues to be monitored by scientist and health organizations around the world in over 80 countries.
The HPV vaccine does not give long-lasting protection.	When your child is vaccinated, their body creates antibodies that provide strong, long-lasting protection. There are currently no signs the vaccine's protection lessens with time.

Protect your child today from HPV-related cancer or disease tomorrow.

Source: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/infectious-agents/hpv/hpv-vaccine-facts-and-fears.html>