



HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS

HPV is a very common virus that can cause cancers later in life. About 13 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year. You can protect your child from these cancers with HPV vaccine.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and lasting protection against the HPV infections that most commonly cause cancer. The HPV vaccine series is most effective when given before a person is exposed to the virus.

CDC recommendations:

Children ages 11–12 years should get 2 doses of HPV vaccine, given 6 to 12 months apart. HPV vaccines can be given starting at age 9. Only 2 doses are needed if the first dose was given before 15th birthday.

Children ages 9–14 years who have received 2 doses of HPV vaccine less than 5 months apart will need a third dose.

People ages 15–26 years who start the series later need 3 doses of HPV vaccine.

- · The doses are given over 6 months.
- If your teen isn't vaccinated yet, talk to their doctor about doing so as soon as possible.

People with weakened immune systems should get 3 doses if they are 9–26 years old.

People older than 26 years. Vaccination is not recommended for everyone older than age 26 years.

- Some adults age 27 through 45 years who are not ALREADY vaccinated may decide to get HPV vaccine after speaking with their doctor about their risk for new HPV infections and the possible benefits of vaccination for them.
- HPV vaccination in this age range provides less benefit, because more people in this age range have already been exposed to HPV.

Where to get vaccinated: HPV vaccines are available at healthcare providers' offices, pharmacies, and local health departments. Most insurance plans cover HPV vaccination.

For more information about HPV Vaccines, vaccine safety and effectiveness, precautions and contraindications including use during pregnancies, and additional resources scan here



FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL (570) 904-8808 OR VISIT WWW.CANCERNEPA.ORG





HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS

Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV is transmitted when blood, semen, or another body fluid from a person infected with the virus enters the body of someone who is uninfected.

Hepatitis B can range from a mild, short-term, acute illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, long-term, chronic infection. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to severe complications, including liver failure, liver cancer, and even death. The best way to prevent hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated. The vaccine is safe and effective and usually given as a 3-dose series over 6 months or a 2-dose series over 2 months.

CDC Recommendations:

CDC recommends hepatitis B vaccine for:

- All infants.
- All children and adolescents younger than 19 who have not been vaccinated.
- Adults 19–59.
- Adults 60 and older with risk factors for hepatitis B, including:
 - Diabetes
 - · Chronic liver disease
 - Kidney disease requiring dialysis
 - · HIV infection
 - · Travel to countries with high rates of hepatitis B
 - · Men who have sex with men
 - · People who inject drugs
 - · Household or sexual contacts of people with hepatitis B

Where to get vaccinated: Hepatitis B vaccines are available at healthcare providers' offices, pharmacies, and local health departments. Most insurance plans cover hepatitis B vaccination.

For more information about Hepatitis B Vaccines, vaccine safety and effectiveness, precautions and contraindications including use during pregnancies, and additional resources scan here