

Receiving the HPV Vaccine

Please ensure to read this form as it contains important information regarding the vaccine.

1 Cervical cancer and human papillomavirus (HPV)

- (1) Cervical cancer is the growth of abnormal cells in the lining of the cervix uteri (the opening of the uterus). Its rate of incidence is currently increasing amongst those in the 20's and 30's, with approximately 11,000 women reportedly developing this cancer annually in Japan. The detection of cervical cancer is often delayed due to it having little to no noticeable symptoms in its early stages. Once the disease progresses, symptoms such as irregular vaginal bleeding and bleeding after sexual intercourse may appear.
- (2) Cervical cancer is caused by the contraction of the human papillomavirus (HPV).
- (3) In most cases, HPV infections are temporary and patients recover without treatment. However, a prolonged period of infection can lead to the on-set of cervical cancer.
- (4) HPV is a very common virus, with most sexually-active women contracting an HPV infection at least once in their lifetime.
- (5) Whilst there are over 200 strains of HPV, only 15 have been identified as carcinogenic. Approximately 50-70% of cervical cancer incidences are caused by two types of HPV –16 and 18.

2 HPV Vaccine Information

- (1) There are three varieties of HPV vaccine available: Cervarix®, GARDASIL®, and SILGARD®9

Cervarix®: prevents infection against HPV types 16 and 18.

GARDASIL®: prevents infection against types 6, 11, 16, and 18.

SILGARD®9: prevents infection against types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58.

Notes:

HPV strains 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58 are the main types which cause cervical cancer.

HPV strains 6 and 11 are the main types which cause anogenital warts (condylomata acuminata)

- (2) Standard Vaccination Process

Cervarix®: The vaccine is administered via intramuscular injection to the upper arm, and the **second** and **third** doses are administered **one month** and **six months** after the initial dose respectively.

GARDASIL®: The vaccine is administered via intramuscular injection to the upper arm, and the **second** and **third** doses are administered **two months** and **six months** after the initial dose respectively.

SILGARD®9: The vaccine is administered via intramuscular injection to the upper arm, and the **second** and **third** doses are administered **two months** and **six months** after the initial dose respectively. If the first dose is administered when the patient is under 15 years of age, the course of vaccination can be completed with only one subsequent dose after 6 months. The effectiveness of this course of vaccination is relatively equal to three doses.

(3) Precautions

- i. HPV vaccines do not prevent all HPV infections.
- ii. HPV vaccines cannot treat existing HPV infections, nor can they treat or slow the development of existing cervical cancer or pre-cancerous lesions (abnormal cells which may develop into cancer).

3 The following individuals cannot receive the vaccination:

- (1) Those with an obvious fever (of 37.5°C or above).
- (2) Those suffering from a severe acute disease.
- (3) Those with a history of hypersensitivity to vaccine ingredients (including severe allergic reactions accompanied by difficulty breathing or generalized rash, usually appearing within 30 minutes after vaccination). Please speak to your physician for more details on ingredients.
- (4) Those who have been advised by a physician to not receive the vaccination.

4 The following individuals should consult their doctor before receiving the vaccination:

- (1) Those with a low platelet count or those susceptible to bleeding.
- (2) Those with preexisting conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, renal disease, hepatic disease, blood disorders, or developmental disorders.
- (3) Those who developed a fever within two days of receiving a vaccine in the past.
- (4) Those with a history of convulsions.
- (5) Those who have been diagnosed with an immune status abnormality, or have a family history of congenital immune deficiency.
- (6) Those who are pregnant or may be pregnant (during the three-dose vaccination period).
- (7) Those who are currently breastfeeding.
- (8) Those who have received other HPV vaccines.

5 Common Side Effects

- (1) Common side effects which are considered to be related to the vaccine are listed below.

Frequency of Incidence	Cervarix® Bivalent Vaccine	GARDASIL® Quadrivalent Vaccine	SILGARD®9 Nonavalent Vaccine
50% or more	Pain, redness, swelling, fatigue	Pain	Pain
10-49%	Itchiness, abdominal pain, muscle pain, joint pain, headaches	Erythema, swelling	Swelling, erythema, headaches
1-9%	Rash, dizziness, fever	Headaches, itchiness, fever	Dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, itchiness, fever, fatigue, internal bleeding

Less than 1%	Abnormal sensations at the site of injection, numbness, weakness throughout body	Diarrhea, abdominal pain, limb pain, musculoskeletal pain, skin hardening, bleeding, feelings of discomfort, fatigue	Nausea, stomach pain, muscle pain, joint pain, bleeding, hematoma, fatigue, skin hardening
Frequency Unknown	Limb pain, fainting, inflammation of lymph nodes	Fainting, nausea, joint pain, muscle pain, fatigue	Numbness, fainting, limb pain

- (2) In rare instances, one may experience a hypersensitive reactions; such as an anaphylactic reaction, or anaphylaxis- like reaction (difficulty breathing, swelling around the eyes or lips, tracheal spasm (episodic shortness of breath), rash), Guillain-Barre Syndrome (ascending paralysis of both legs), immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) (purple spots, nose bleeds, bleeding of the gums), or acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) (paralysis, sensory impairment, motor impairment). If you experience any of the above, please consult with your physician immediately.

6 Compensatory System for those Experiencing Health Complications related to Vaccination

- (1) Those who experience health complications that require medical treatment or develop an impairment affecting their daily life as a result of a routine vaccination can be compensated under the Preventive Vaccination Act.
- (2) Depending on the severity of the health complications experienced, compensation under law is provided for medical expenses, medical allowance, child-rearing pension for disabled children, disability pension, lump-sum death benefit, funeral expenses, and caregiving allowance. Apart from lump-sum death benefits and funeral expenses, these benefits will be paid until the conclusion of treatment for the illness or the period of treatment in the case of impairment.
- (3) However, to receive compensation, a national review committee composed of experts in fields such as vaccination and the treatment of infectious diseases, as well as legal experts, must determine if the health complications are experienced as a direct result of vaccination or if there are other attributing factors (such as infection contracted prior or following vaccination). If it can be proven that the health complications were caused by vaccinations, then you will be eligible to receive compensation.

※For queries regarding compensation applications, please contact the Public Health Promotion Division (053-453-6119) .