

## For those who receive the HPV vaccine (Gardasil®)

When vaccination with HPV vaccine, it is necessary to understand the health condition of the recipients. Therefore, be sure to read the following information about the HPV vaccine. Also, on the pre-examination slip Please fill in as much detail as possible

### ○ Overview of HPV vaccine Gardasil®

1. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a lesion that develops in the vulva and vulva (intraepithelial tumor of the vulva, including cervical cancer and its precancerous lesions. It is a virus that causes intraepithelial neoplasia), condyloma acuminata, etc.
2. Gardasil® is involved in the development of cervical cancer and its precancerous lesions, vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia, intraepithelial neoplasia, and condyloma acuminata. It is a vaccine that prevents the infection of HPV6, 11, 16 and 18 types.
3. Inoculation with Gardasil® cannot be expected to prevent infections other than HPV6, 11, 16, 18 and the onset of lesions due to these. again, Even if Gardasil® is given to a person who is already infected with HPV6, 11, 16, 18, the virus will be eliminated or he will develop the disease. It cannot slow down or treat the progression of cervical cancer or precancerous lesions.
4. If you are infected with any of the HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 at the time of Gardasil® inoculation, you can expect a preventive effect against that HPV type. You can't, but it's unlikely that you're infected with all four HPV types, so even if you're infected with one type of HPV, the others It can be expected to have a preventive effect on the three types of HPV.
5. By inoculating Gardasil® in the early teens, who are less likely to be infected with HPV, HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 including cervical cancer You can prevent the onset of illness more effectively.

### ○ About the effect of Gardasil®

1. Gardasil® has been used in clinical trials to infect women aged 16-45 years with HPV 6, 11, 16, 18, precancerous lesions of cervical cancer, and vulvar epithelium. It has been confirmed to be effective in preventing internal tumors, intraepithelial tumors, and condyloma acuminata. Preventive effect confirmed in girls aged 9 to 15 years However, it has been confirmed that inoculation with Gardasil® produces antibodies similar to females aged 18 to 26 years.
2. The duration of the preventive effect of Gardasil® has not been established. Even now, follow-up observations regarding the duration of preventive effects after inoculation are not being continued. increase.
3. At this time, there are no clear criteria for determining whether additional Gardasil® vaccination is required. In the future, Gardasil® will be added Please be aware of future information as you may need to be vaccinated.
4. Clinical trials have confirmed that Gardasil® can prevent precancerous lesions, but its preventive effect on cervical cancer It has not been confirmed. Cervical cancer is thought to develop after precancerous lesions are found and should be prevented. Is believed to be able to prevent cervical cancer.

### ○ About side reactions of Gardasil®

1. The main side reactions that were considered to be related to Gardasil® vaccination are:
  - \* Frequency 10% or more: Pain, redness, and swelling at the injection site
  - \* Frequency 1 to less than 10%: fever, itching at the injection site • bleeding • discomfort, headache • Frequency less than 1%: lump at injection site, pain in limbs, stiff muscles, diarrhea, abdominal pain, increased white blood cell count
  - Frequency unknown: asthenia (upper eyelid drooping, overlapping objects, etc.), chills, tiredness, dullness, hematoma, faintness, lightheadedness, dizziness, Joint pain, myalgia, vomiting, nausea, swollen lymph nodes • Pain, red swelling with local pain and fever in the skin
2. Rarely, hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions <dyspnea, swelling around the eyes and lips, etc.>, bronchospasm <Seizure shortness of breath>, hives, etc.), Guillain-Barré syndrome (paralysis of both legs from bottom to top), thrombocytopenic purpura (nosebleed, Gingival bleeding, increased menstrual bleeding, etc.), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (paralysis, sensory deficits, motor deficits, etc.) may occur. If you suspect any of these symptoms, tell your doctor right away.
3. If a health hazard occurs despite proper inoculation of Gardasil®, depending on the content and degree, the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Council After deliberation, you may be able to receive medical expenses, etc. under the "Pharmaceutical Side Effects Relief System". Details J, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency Please see the Ho △ page of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency.

○ Please do not receive the inoculation for the following people

1. Those who have a clear fever (usually above 37.5 ° C).
2. Those who have a serious acute illness.
3. Due to the ingredients of Gardasil® (ask your doctor for details), hypersensitivity (dyspnea or systemic that usually appears within 30 minutes after inoculation) Those who have had a severe allergic reaction with hives etc.).
4. In addition, those who are told by their doctor that it is better not to get vaccinated.

○ The following people, please consult your doctor before inoculation.

1. Those who have thrombocytopenia or coagulopathy.
2. Those who have underlying diseases such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, blood disease, and stunted growth.
3. Those who have had allergic symptoms such as fever and systemic rash within 2 days after vaccination in the past.
4. Those who have had convulsions in the past.
5. Those who have been pointed out that their immune status is abnormal in the past or who have close relatives who have been diagnosed with congenital immunodeficiency.
6. Pregnant women or those who may be pregnant.
7. Those who are currently breastfeeding.
8. Those who have been vaccinated with HPV vaccines other than Gardasil®.

○ Precautions for inoculation of Gardasil®

1. Gardasil® is available to females over 9 years of age.
2. Gardasil® is given intramuscularly in the arm or thigh (thigh) after the first inoculation (1st), 2nd month (2nd), and 6th month (3rd).
3. It is necessary to inoculate 3 times to get the sufficient preventive effect of Gardasil®.
4. If you inoculate Gardasil® for the first time, use Gardasil® for the second and third times. If you receive different type of vaccine on the second time and the third time from the first time, The preventive effect of vaccination with other vaccines has not been confirmed.
5. If you become pregnant in the middle of three vaccinations, please refrain from vaccination and consult your doctor about subsequent vaccinations.

○ Caution after inoculation of Gardasil®

1. After inoculation, do not rub strongly, but only lightly press.
2. After inoculating Gardasil®, you may feel faint due to fear or pain caused by the injection. To lose your mind and fall to avoid it, do not go home immediately after inoculation, but sit at the inoculated medical institution for about 30 minutes and rest so that you can contact the doctor immediately. Please keep it.
3. After inoculating Gardasil®, the injection site may swell or hurt, but this is due to the internal resistance of the body. This happens to recognize the component as a foreign substance. It usually subsides in a few days.
4. After inoculation, keep the inoculation site clean.
5. Please refrain from excessive exercise for 24 hours after inoculation.
6. There is no problem with bathing on the day of inoculation.
7. Pay attention to the symptoms for one week after inoculation, and consult your doctor if you have any symptoms of concern.
8. Cervical for early detection and treatment of HPV-induced lesions that cannot be prevented by the vaccine even after vaccination with the HPV vaccine You need to have a cancer screening. When you become 20 years old and over. get regular cervical cancer screening after age.

Inoculation schedule	Month	Date	Inoculation Institute	
	Hour	Minute		