

To those children and parents who are considering HPV vaccination.

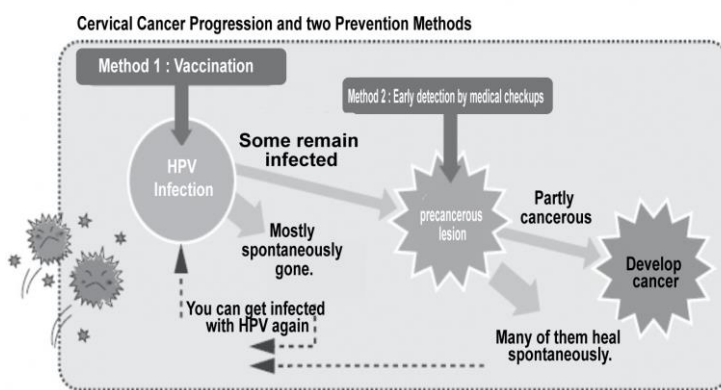
The HPV vaccine is available to 6th graders as a routine vaccination, but we have temporarily stopped actively recommending it. However, we have temporarily stopped actively recommending the vaccination.

When you receive the HPV vaccine, please confirm the "significance and efficacy" of the vaccine and the "possible symptoms after vaccination" and consider them.

Significance and Effectiveness of Vaccination

Prevents infection with the virus that is the main cause of uterine cancer.

In Japan, about 10,000 people are diagnosed with uterine cervical cancer every year, and about 2,700 people die as a result of the disease, making it a serious disease. The cause of cervical cancer is the human papillomavirus (HPV), which is transmitted through sexual contact. The cause of cervical cancer is the human papillomavirus (HPV), which is transmitted through contact.



As the HPV vaccine is a new vaccine, its effectiveness in preventing proliferative cancer itself has not been proven at this stage. However, the effectiveness of the vaccine in preventing HPV infection and precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix (a condition that is one step away from becoming cancer) has been confirmed. Since most cervical cancer occurs through precancerous lesions, it is expected to prevent cervical cancer. Overseas epidemiological studies have shown that the HPV infection rate and precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix decreased before and after the introduction of the HPV vaccine.

The main symptoms that can occur after vaccination

The main symptoms seen after HPV vaccination are pain, swelling, and redness at the vaccination site.

In addition to itching, bleeding, and discomfort at the site of inoculation, fatigue, headache, abdominal pain, muscle and joint pain, hives, and dizziness have also been reported.

Severe symptoms have been reported in rare cases.

Severe allergy (anaphylaxis) with symptoms such as difficult breathing, hives, etc.

Symptoms of Guillain-Barré syndrome, a disease of the peripheral nerves, such as difficulty exerting strength in the hands and feet

Symptoms such as headache, vomiting, and loss of consciousness (acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), a neurological disease of the brain and other organs)

Report of Suspected Adverse Reactions

In cases where a suspected adverse reaction is reported as an abnormality in the state of health after vaccination, even if the cause of the abnormality has not been proven to be due to vaccination, the report shall be submitted to the Council (or to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare). In cases where a suspected adverse reaction to a vaccine is reported, the Council (a meeting of experts related to vaccines) shall, at regular intervals, confirm the frequency and other factors based on the summary of the reported case, and conduct a periodic evaluation of safety. We will continue to conduct periodic evaluations of safety.

The total number of suspected adverse reactions reported*1 by the end of August 2017 was 3,130 (92.1 per 100,000 people*2), of which 1,784 (100,000 people) were judged to be seriously ill by doctors or companies. The number of reported cases that were judged to be multiple is 1,784 (52.5 per 100,000). However, this figure includes cases of fainting, etc. that were recovered after a short period of inoculation.

1 Reports by companies are from the start of sales, and reports by medical institutions are from November 26, 2010.

2 The frequency per 100,000 persons is calculated based on the denominator of 3.4 million vaccinated persons (Cervarix® 2.59 million, Gardasil® 810,000), which is estimated based on the shipping volume, assuming the average number of vaccinations per person to be 2.7 times, considering the vaccination schedule.

Please consult with your doctor about vaccination.

When your child turns 20 years old

Vaccinated children should also undergo a cervical cancer screening every two years after turning 20 years old.

For more detailed information on HPV, please refer to the website of the Infectious Disease Control Division.
Chiba City HPV

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For more information on HPV, please visit Infectious Disease Control Division.

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