

# HPV

(Human Papillomavirus)

## Common Infection Common Reality

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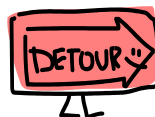
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# What is HPV?



- Human Papillomavirus
- HPV is a sexually transmitted disease or an infection of the genitals
- HPV is an infection that may or may not lead to many serious short and long-term effects and consequences
- Most HPV infections do not show symptoms
- There is no known cure for HPV, and the infection may or may not go away on its own
- HPV infections can result in genital warts, Pap test abnormalities, or cervical cancer



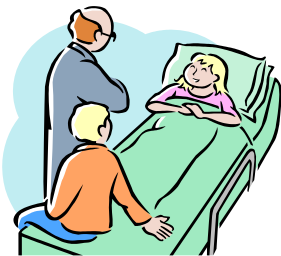
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# Types of HPV:

- There are over 100 different strands of HPV
- HPV is categorized into “high risk” and “low risk”



**High Risk HPV:** High risk types of HPV can lead to cancer of the cervix, vulva, penis, or anus

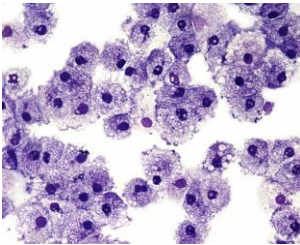


- **HPV 16** is the most common
- High risk HPV can cause both types of cervical cancer: Squamous and Glandular
- **98%** of Squamous lesions have been linked to high risk HPV
- **75%** of Glandular lesions have been linked to high risk HPV
- An estimated 11,150 U.S. women will be diagnosed this year with cervical cancer, and about 3,670 will die from it

**Low Risk HPV:** Low risk types of HPV can cause Pap abnormalities and genital warts

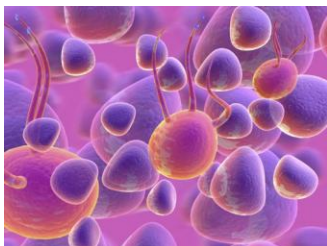
- **HPV 6 and HPV 11** are the low-risk viruses that are most commonly found in genital warts
- HPV types may also be classified as transient or persistent.

**Transient HPV** - Usually goes away on its own in about 8 months to a year, but may cause abnormal pap smears or irregular squamous cells that worsen over time

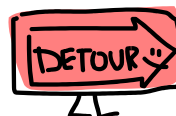


- However, it is possible that the virus remains in a “hidden sleeping state” and then reactivates many years later

**Persistent HPV** - When the immune system cannot fight off the infection



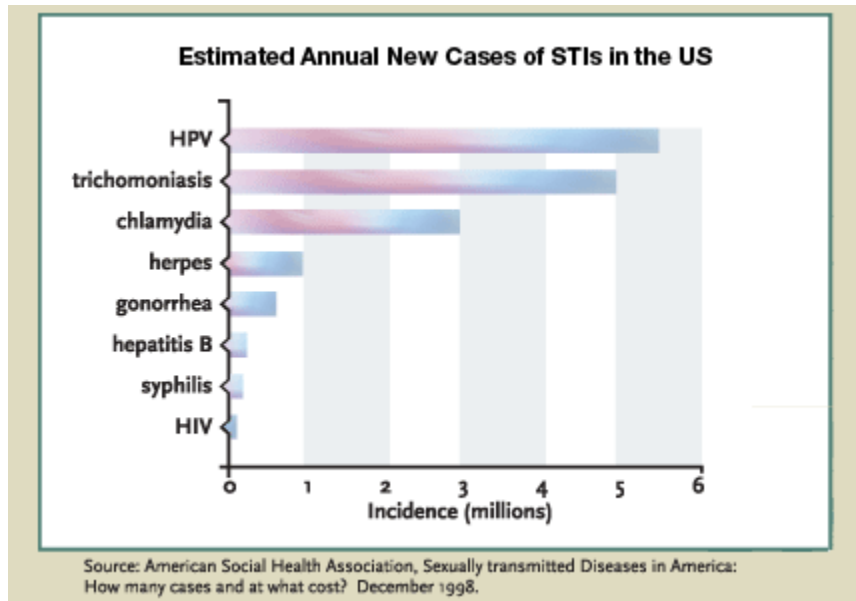
- Persistent HPV, combined with High risk types (above), usually causes pre-cursor cancer and cancer



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# How common is HPV?

- HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States today



- Over half of sexually active women and men are infected with HPV at some point in their lives
- Approximately 20 million Americans, ages 15-49, are *currently* infected with the Human Papillomavirus
- Each year, about 6.2 million people in the U.S. become newly infected



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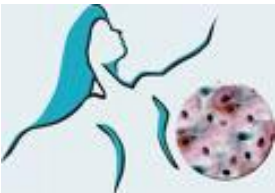
# Who has the highest risk of getting HPV?



- **Ages 15-24**
  - About half of those who are infected with HPV each year are sexually active adolescents and young adults 15 to 24 years of age



- **Women Ages 14-24**



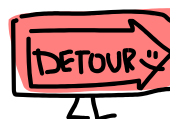
- Sexually active women face the greatest risk of HPV infection, and 1 in 4 U.S. women are currently infected with HPV

- Women ages 20 to 24 had the highest overall HPV infection percentage of 44.8

- HPV infections for 14-to-24-year-olds has risen from 4.6 million to 7.5 million over the past few years



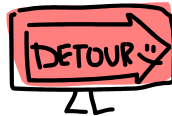
- Adolescents and college women are most likely to contract HPV if their partner has or has had multiple sex partners



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# How do you get HPV?

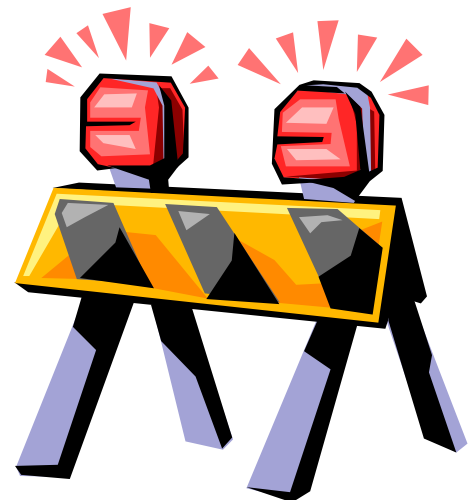
- through direct skin-to-skin contact
  - vaginal or anal sex: penetrative genital contact
  - oral sex, manual-genital, and genital-genital contact: genital contact in the absence of penetration



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## What are the Warning Signs and Symptoms of HPV?

- Remember: Most people do not have any symptoms when they are infected with HPV



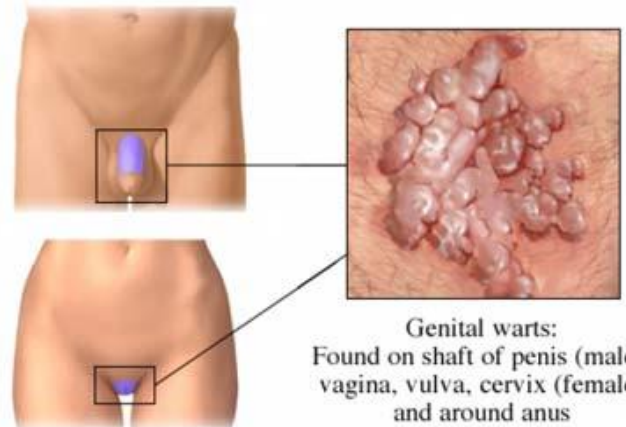
- **Genital Warts**

(Warning: This link contains very graphic pictures of genital warts)

-warts on the vulva, vagina, anus, cervix, penis or scrotum that are flesh colored, flat or raised, alone or in clusters

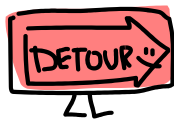
-warts may cause itching and burning, and sometimes pain or bleeding

-**genital warts treatment options**



- **Abnormal Pap Smear**

- This is the only other warning sign for other strands of HPV



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# Prevention:

- **Limit your sex partners**
  - Sexual behavior is the most common contributor of getting an HPV infection



- **Don't have sex at an early age**
  - Women are at risk of becoming infected if their first sexual intercourse experience takes place at an early age, such as 16 years old or younger



- **Use Condoms**
  - Failure to use condoms in any form of sexual intercourse causes HPV infections

[-How to put on a condom](#)



- **Regular Gynecologist Check-ups**
  - A contributing factor for HPV infections that progress into pre-cancer or cancer is not going or missing gynecologist checkups and [Pap smears](#)



- **HPV vaccine**

- **Gardasil** is the first vaccine developed to prevent cervical cancer, precancerous genital lesions, and genital warts due to HPV.

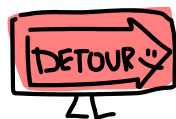


-Recommended routine vaccination for girls 11-12 years of age. Recommendation also allows for vaccination of girls beginning at nine years old as well as vaccination of girls and women 13-26 years old.

-It is important for girls to get the HPV vaccine before they become sexually active. The vaccine is most effective for girls/women who get vaccinated before their first sexual contact. It does not work as well for those who were exposed to the virus before getting the vaccine.



-However, most women will still benefit from getting the vaccine because they will be protected against other virus types contained in the vaccine.

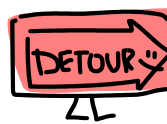


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## Where to turn if you have HPV



- **Gynecologist/Doctor**
- **Family and friends**
- **Online/Local Support Organizations:**
  - **HPV Support: HPV / Genital Warts Support Community**  
<http://www.hpvsupport.com/>
  - **American Social Health Association**  
[http://www.ashastd.org/hpv/hpv\\_community.cfm](http://www.ashastd.org/hpv/hpv_community.cfm)
  - **Chicago HELP**  
<http://www.chicagohelp.org/>
  - **WebMD Genital Warts/HPV: Support Group/Webboard**  
<http://boards.webmd.com/.5987f42e/>



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# Sources:

## Centers for Disease Control

[http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/common-infection/CDC\\_HPVClinicianBro\\_LR.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/common-infection/CDC_HPVClinicianBro_LR.pdf)

## HPV Vaccine

<http://www.cdc.gov/nip/vaccine/hpv/hpv-faqs.htm#1>

## Gardasil

<http://www.gardasil.com/>

## Pap Smear

<http://familydoctor.org/138.xml>

## Abnormal pap smear

[http://womenshealth.about.com/cs/papsmears/a/abnormal\\_paps.htm](http://womenshealth.about.com/cs/papsmears/a/abnormal_paps.htm)

## Wart Pictures

[http://www.hpvfaq.com/pictures\\_of\\_genital\\_warts.asp](http://www.hpvfaq.com/pictures_of_genital_warts.asp)

## Wart Treatment

[http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/HealthInfo/std\\_warts.htm](http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/HealthInfo/std_warts.htm)

## Cervical Cancer

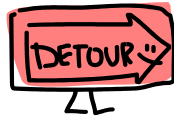
[http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/content/CRI\\_2\\_4\\_1X\\_What\\_is\\_cervical\\_cancer\\_8.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/content/CRI_2_4_1X_What_is_cervical_cancer_8.asp)

## How to put a condom on

[http://www.feelconfident.co.uk/condoms/how\\_to\\_put\\_on\\_a\\_condom.htm](http://www.feelconfident.co.uk/condoms/how_to_put_on_a_condom.htm)

**The Palo Alto Medical Foundation We're Talking**  
<http://www.pamf.org/teen/sex/std/std/hpv.html>

**"Study: 1 In 4 U.S. Women Has HPV." CBS News**  
<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/02/27/health/main2522484.shtml>



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