

Clinical education:

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

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MELBOURNE SEXUAL HEALTH CENTRE

Part of **AlfredHealth**



HPV

- About 40 types affect the genital/reproductive system
- Seeing less and less since Gardasil vaccination commenced
- Common effects are genital warts or abnormalities in cervical screening
- Most of the time asymptomatic
- Spread by direct, skin-to-skin contact during sex
- Vertical transmission during birth rare
- Long latency and self clearance over time
- Not a notifiable infection

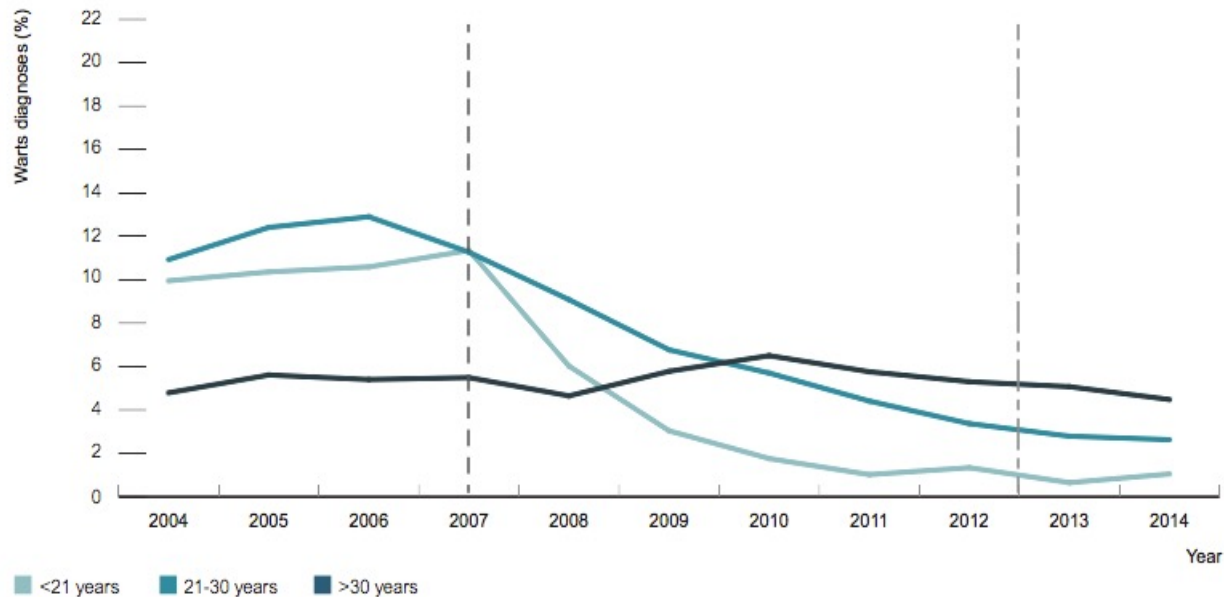




HPV - Genital Warts

Number of females dx with hpv at first visit..

Figure 141 Proportion of Australian born women diagnosed with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004 – 2014, by age group



* The first dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for women in mid-2007 and the second dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for men in 2013

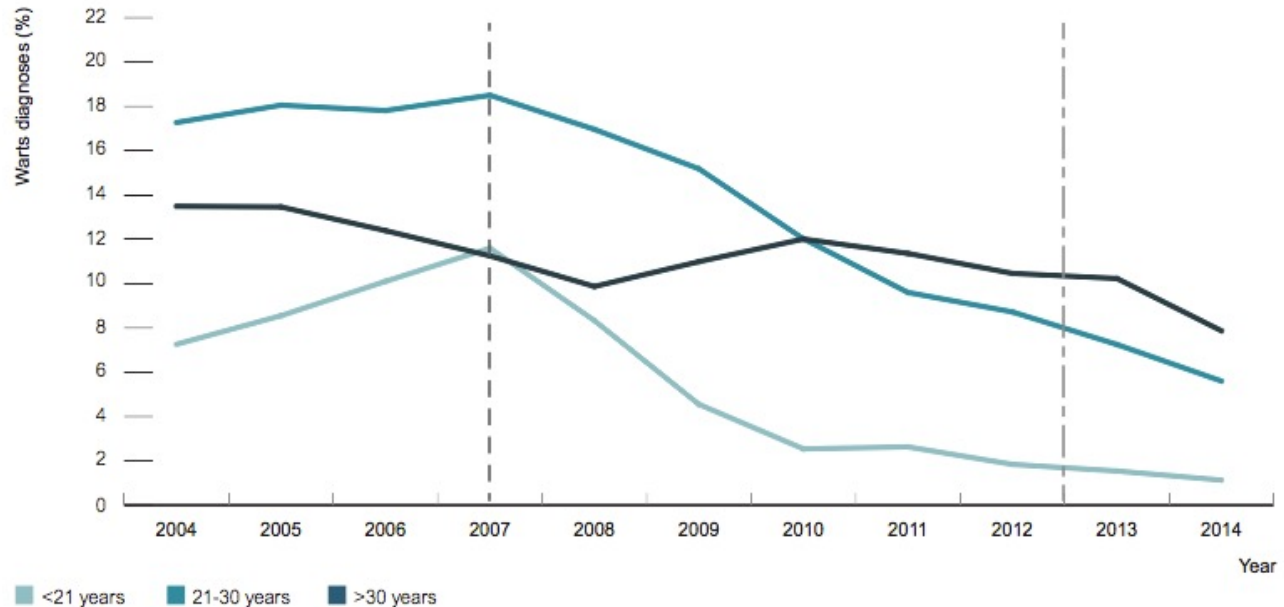
Source: Genital Warts Surveillance Network



HPV - Genital Warts

Number of males dx hpv at first visit..

Figure 142 Proportion of Australian born heterosexual men diagnosed with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004 – 2014, by age group



* The first dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for women in mid-2007 and the second dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for men in 2013

Source: Genital Warts Surveillance Network



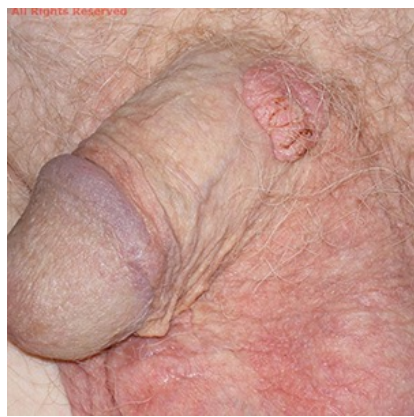
HPV genital warts

- Growths or bumps that appear on the vulva, in or around the vagina or anus, on the cervix, and on the penis, scrotum, groin or thigh.
- May be raised or flat, single or multiple, small or large.
- 90% caused by HPV types 6 & 11
- Warts may appear within several weeks after sexual contact with a person who has the virus; or they may take months to appear; or they may never appear.
- Genital warts can be treated with Liquid Nitrogen or topical creams but this is purely aesthetic, and does not get rid of the virus. Your immune systems clears the virus over time



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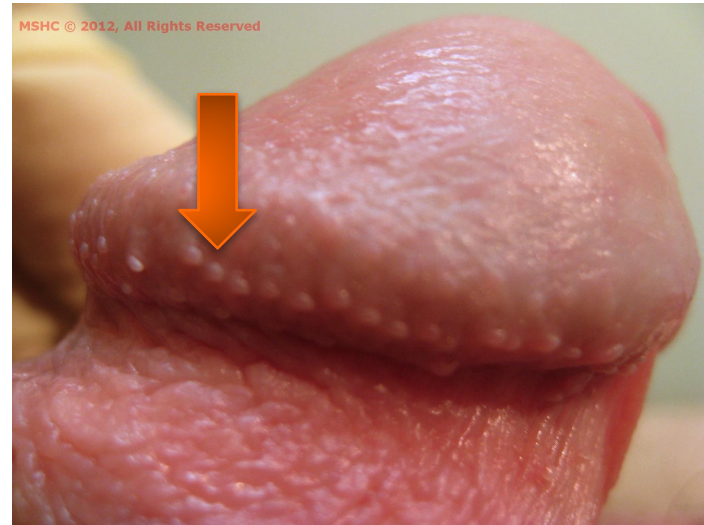


Not to be confused with normal anatomical variants



Penile Sebaceous Glands

Pearly Penile Papules





HPV Genitourinary cancers

- Some HPV types are “high risk” and can be oncogenic
- Can cause cervical cancer and some vaginal, vulval and anal cancers.
- HPV 16 and 18 are responsible for the majority (70% internationally; 80% in Australia) of cervical cancers.
- Most women clear the virus naturally and **do not** go on to develop cervical cancer.
- Its only when these types are NOT naturally cleared that they can go on to cause cancers.
- Increased incidence of anal cancer in people living with HIV - Gardasil vaccine in GMSM
- Cervical screening test – a screening test, not diagnostic. Looks for changes on cells of cervix
- Cervical cell changes proven by biopsy and HPV DNA test can be treated by laser therapy under anaesthetic





HPV Prevention = Vaccination

- Gardasil prevents HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18.
- Gardasil 9 prevents HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58.
- Protects those who have **never** been exposed to these types of HPV
- Under the National Immunisation Program Gardasil is **free** for:
 - 12-13 year old girls in a school-based program, generally delivered in the first year of high school
 - 12-13 year old boys in a school-based program, generally delivered in the first year of high school
- Otherwise around \$500 to \$ 600 in total for all 3 vaccines

