



Module name: Public Health Policy

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Immunisation

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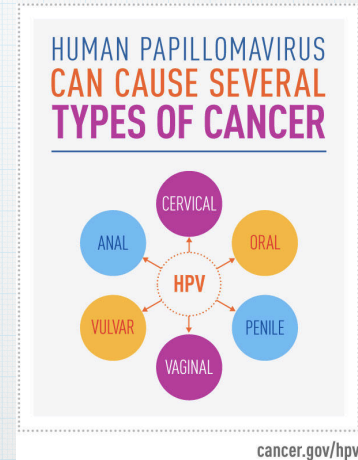
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Introduction to HPV

- * HPV is a name of very common group of viruses.
- * HPV effects the skin.
- * HPV have more than 100 different types.
- * How you can get HPV?
 - any skin-to-skin contact of the genital area
 - vaginal, anal or oral sex
 - sharing sex toys

(NHS, 2021)



HPV is large group of viruses. Which dose not cause any symptoms to some individuals, but on another had can be very dangerous to some as can cause the most dangerous for me and many others and that's the cancer more specific the cervical cancer. The virus at it self effects the skin and when a infected skin touch the other non infected one. Let me give and example. Even if you use a condom, but some pard of the skin is not covered and touch you that mean you can be infected. What the statistics are saying is that in our life is very possible to have some of types of the HPV viruses. How you can see from the slide there is many way that you can have it , but the sexual contact is the most common one for sure. I've read that is not about with how many people you had sex, the number of possibility is larger to have HPV, but one another had you can have with one and this person to infect you as well.

History of HPV

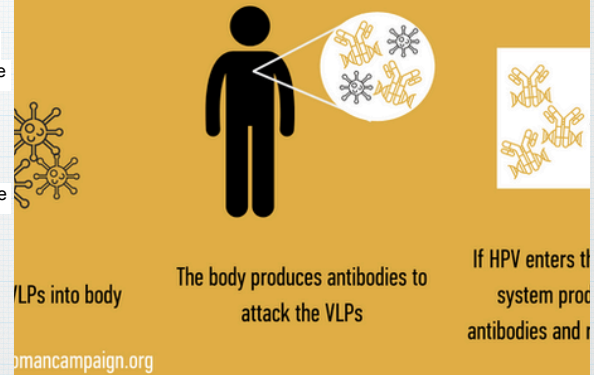
"The HPV vaccine was first developed by the University of Queensland in Australia by Professors Ian Frazer and Jian Zhou. In 1990, Frazer and Zhou began to synthesise particles that mimicked HPV, from which the vaccine would later be made."

In 2006 clinical researches were continued and because of this now we have almost 100% success vaccine to protect us from HPV.

In 2007 80 countries improved the HPV vaccine.

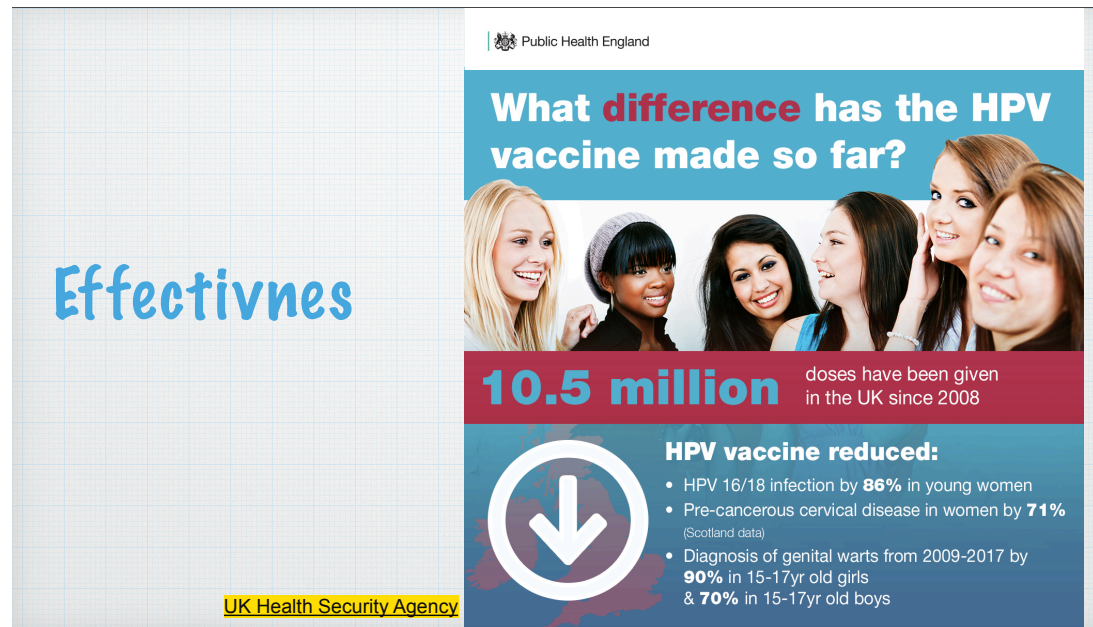
(Woman, 2020)

HOW THE HPV VACCINE WORKS

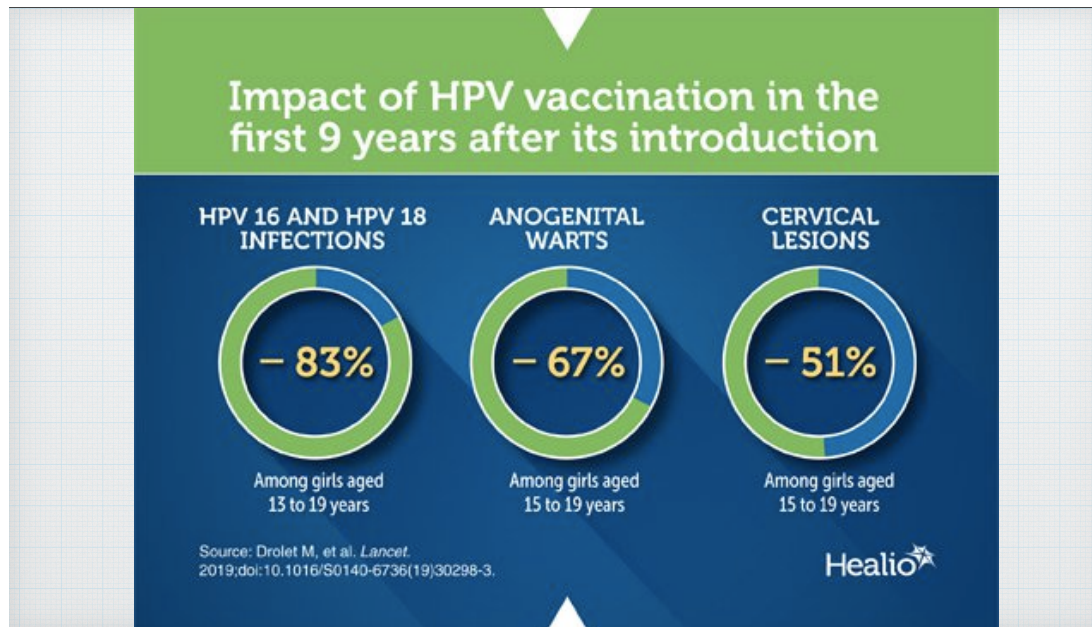


The first vaccine for HPV developed at the University of Queensland in Australia. The professors' names are Ian Frazer and Jian Zhou. The first steps were in the 1990s; Frazer and Jian began the research, from which the vaccine was made. Till 2006, the research was continuing. And one year after, 80 countries improved the vaccine, which saved many and will continue helping.

Effectivnes



Based on my research on the leaving humans in UK . HPV is still killing woman's from cancer every year the number is still larger that what I expect (850). As this woman did not had chance to had from the vaccine yet. The number of the vaccinated around the teenagers and the young woman of age 20. Just to mention if some one dose not know the vaccine is free from NHS. It is easy to have it. The local GP are assisting with high quality of confidence as well.



How you can see from this picture the impact of the HPV vaccine only for 9 years is improving. From nearly 100% down to nearly half of it just for this short period of time. However, during the years we expect these numbers to go lower and lower. As it is proved that this vaccine is saving women from cancer every single day.

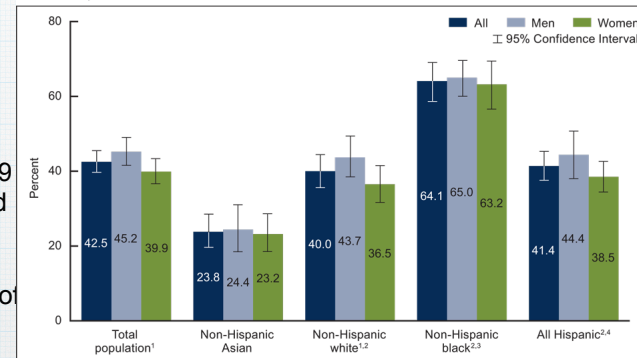
Relevant policy (HPV)

- * The number of girls and boys aged between 12 to 13 years are being offered the (HPV) vaccine as part of the NHS vaccination programme which helps protect them from cancer and in the genital areas.
- * The policies of HPV vaccination programme was developed in 2008 to protect secondary school girls age between 12 - 13 years old against cervical cancer..
- * The evidence from the programme has shown that the number of young women with pre-cancerous cervical disease is falling and the number of infections of HPV types 16 and 18.
- * In 2018 the rate of genital wart was among 15 to 17 year old girls was 91% lower compared to 2015 and a decline of 81% was seen in the same aged heterosexual boys over the same period. (HPV vaccination guidance for healthcare practitioners. 2021)

Details

- * The year between 2011–2014 the number of oral HPV was 7.3% among adults aged between 18–69 which was 11.5% among men and 3.3% among women
- * Figure 1: This shows the number of oral HPV was lowest among non-Hispanic

Figure 3. Prevalence of any genital HPV among adults aged 18–59, by race and Hispanic origin and sex: United States, 2013–2014



¹Percentage for men is significantly higher than women.

²Percentage is significantly different from non-Hispanic Asian, all, men, and women.

³Percentage is significantly different from non-Hispanic white, all, men, and women.

⁴Percentage is significantly different from non-Hispanic black, all, men, and women.

NOTES: HPV is human papillomavirus. Any genital HPV means tested positive to one or more of the 37 HPV types from a penile or vaginal swab sample. Penile samples were available only for 2013–2014, so results presented were limited to that cycle. Access data table for Figure 3 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/data-briefs/db280_table.pdf.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2013–2014.

Continue...

- * Prevalence of any oral HPV was lower among non-Hispanic Asian adults (2.9%) and higher among non-Hispanic black adults (9.7%) compared with both non- Hispanic white (7.3%) and Hispanic adults (7.0%).
- * Prevalence of any oral HPV was lowest among non-Hispanic Asian women. No significant difference in prevalence was seen among non-Hispanic white, non- Hispanic black, and Hispanic women.
- * Men had a higher prevalence of oral HPV than women, overall and within each race and Hispanic group.

(National Center for Health statistics ,April 2017)

Impact of the social policies

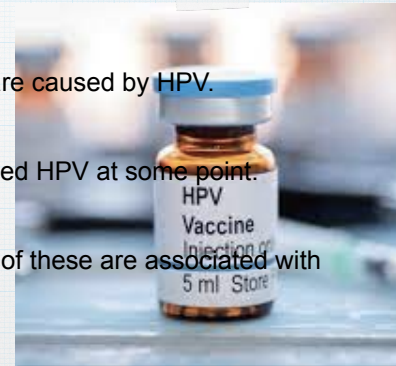
The impact of HPV is very common for sexually transmitted infection which causes 4.5% of all cancers in women and men.

In the of European continent 2.5% of all cancers are caused by HPV.

85-90% of sexually active women and men will need HPV at some point.

There are 200 different types of HPV which some of these are associated with a high risk of cancer

However, in some European countries, the amount of high-risk of HPV infection is from 15% in women (europeancancer.org)



Details

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women around the world, killing more than 300,000 each year.

Almost nine-in-10 deaths are in low and middle income countries where there is little access to cervical cancer screening. The hope is vaccination will have an even bigger impact in those countries than wealthier nations such as the UK.

In the UK, girls are offered the vaccine between the ages of 11 and 13, depending on where they live. The vaccine has also been offered to boys since 2019.

The HPV vaccine can prevent an infection but it cannot rid the body of the virus once it has been caught.

(BBC News James Gallagher, 2021)

Risk factors

- * Immune status – people who are immunocompromised, such as those living with HIV, are more likely to have persistent HPV infections and a more rapid progression to pre-cancer and cancer
- * Coinfection with other sexually transmitted agents, such as those that cause herpes simplex, chlamydia and gonorrhoea
- * Parity (number of babies born) and young age at first birth
- * Tobacco smoking (WorldHealthOrganization, 2020)

1. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a group of viruses that are common worldwide as there are more than 100 types of HPV.
2. There a HPV test that are used to screen for cervical cancer which is recommended for screening in women aged 30 and over
3. Men with HPV don't know if they are infected as they don't develop symptoms unless you get genital warts.
4. For women they could find out if they got HPV if they take a (PAP) test during screening.
5. Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women globally, with an estimated 570,000 new cases in 2018.
6. Vaccines that protect against HPV 16 and 18 are recommended by WHO and have been approved for use in many countries.
7. Clinical trials and post-marketing surveillance have shown that HPV vaccines are safe and effective in preventing infections with HPV infections.
8. Screening and treatment of pre-cancer lesions in women is a cost-effective way to prevent cervical cancer. (CDC-Control and Prevention factsheet]

Immunisation

- Immunisation is defined as the process of getting vaccine and becoming immune to the diseases through the vaccination. There are various sexual transmitted infections which needs to prevent and can be possible through the vaccination. This can protect against the HPV, hepatitis A along with hepatitis B. There is discussion about the public health issues or diseases. (Winnie, (2020)
- There are many vulnerable adults who get such type of infection which are related with sexual transmitted diseases. This is a public health concern and early adults should take care about it especially when are getting close to their partner. There is major cause which are related with bacteria, which includes chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis.

Continued.....

- Hepatitis B is public health concern which can be passed through the body fluids like vaginal secretions, semen along with blood and are most often transmitted through the sexual contact. It can also be transmitted when uses of shared needles along with other injection equipment. There can be mild illness and can lead to chronic infection which includes cirrhosis and liver cancer.
- Hepatitis A refers to the transmitted primarily through the oral contact with faces. This can include contaminated water sources, food along with sexual contact, especially oral-anal sex.
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) name of group of viruses which infect the skin. There is different type of HPV. This is health issues related with public concern that are related with different health issues or diseases (Heena, (2019)).

Organisations

- There is epidemiology of sexual transmitted disease which are profound impact on reproductive and sexual health worldwide. There are more than 1 million STIs are acquired every day. According to WHO 374 million are new infections that there are one in four are chlamydia about 129million, gonorrhoea 82 million, syphilis 7.1 million along with trichomoniasis 156 million. There are more than 490 million people who were estimated to be living with genital HSV infection in year 2016.
- There are about 300 million women who are having HPV infection, this cause of cervical cancer. There are about 296 million people who are living with chronic hepatitis B globally. These are the infection which are preventable through using the vaccination. In this, there is need to make some awareness for the prevention of sexual transmitted disease which can cause different illness and government agencies should take care about this. Government agency should use the vaccination that can help in prevention from the sexual transmitted disease (Cooper, (2018)).

Continued...

- From above discussion, it can be concluding that there are many cause of sexual transmitted disease which are preventable and should be prevented through immunisation which are effective.
- This is public health issues that occurs due to different reasons. Large population are affected and immunisation is highly helpful to get over through it.

Conclusion

- * For confusion. My team and I after all the research and discussing between us. We are all agreed that the HPV vaccine is really really helpful.
- * Scientists believe that in few more years the HPV viruses will be disappeared after when all population have access to the vaccine.

References (Sohaire)

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