

HPV Vaccine | Cervical Cancer Prevention For Adults & Kids

6 MIN • YOUTUBE • [HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=3ASr7U1aREw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ASr7U1aREw)

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SUMMARY

The discussion focuses on the importance of HPV vaccination and screening to prevent cervical and other HPV-related cancers in both men and women. The speaker emphasizes the need for early vaccination in children and the importance of dispelling myths surrounding the HPV vaccine.

- HPV causes cervical cancer in women and anogenital cancers in men, including throat cancer.*
- Screening for cervical cancer is recommended from ages 21 to 65 through Pap smears and HPV testing.*
- The HPV vaccine should be administered to both boys and girls, ideally between ages 9 and 12, to build immunity against the virus.*
- There are three types of HPV vaccines available, including Gardasil and Cervarix, typically given in two or three doses.*
- Common myths about the HPV vaccine include fears of it causing cancer or autism, which lack scientific evidence.*
- The HPV vaccine has been used in the West for over a decade, providing ample data to support its safety and efficacy.*
- Education and awareness are crucial to combat vaccine hesitancy and promote public health.*

When we talk about HPV largely it causes cervix cancer in women and in men it can cause anogenital cancers penile cancer it's applicable in our children boys and girls both >> our generation being able to deal with it and how can we prevent the younger ones how do we screen by doing papsmears by doing HPV testing and we screen from any symptom get to the gynecology age group where cervix cancer or HPV vaccin could be given from the year 9 or 10 years of age group but should be given by >> the HPV and cervical cancer. Tell us a little bit about our generation being able to deal with it and how can we prevent the younger ones and about the vaccine of course.

>> Yes. So um when we talk about HPV largely it causes cervix cancer in women and in men it can cause anogenital cancers, penile cancer. It can also cause uh throat cancer. So in the west HPV positive tonsillar cancer or head and neck cancer is an epidemic at this time. >> Okay. Just like here HPV positive cervix cancer is an epidemic. So how can we prevent our population that is already mature? By screening.

>> Mhm. >> And by acting on any symptoms that may be coming our way. How do we screen? We screen for cervix cancer as I just described. by doing papsmears, by doing HPV testing >> and we screen from 21 year of age group to 65 >> and papsmears every 3 years, HPV testing every 5 years. Any symptom get to the gynecologist.

If we talk about prevention, prevention has to happen way early and it's applicable in our children, boys and girls both age group where cervix cancer or HPV vaccine to be even more broad I think we need to call it HPV vaccine today because it's applicable to both girls and boys has to be given could be given from the year 9 or 10 years of age group but should be given by 11 12 for sure because the vaccine then helps build immunity and memory in these children to fight HPV virus that comes to home into their bodies and cause the cancer in the areas of predilection.

which is cervix which is throat which is you know penile area or anogenital area where even boys are at risk. So three kinds of vaccines out there. Gardasil vaccine by MSD by GSK we have cervix and we have Servac that is India uh made made in India and most vaccines are given in two or three doses. Uh we must vaccinate our girls and boys to prevent these different types of cancers.

The side effect from these vaccines are no bigger at all than a regular vaccination that our child goes through like an MMR vaccine or even lesser than a flu vaccine. >> So we we mustn't be afraid. We must vaccinate our children. >> Right. Um what are the common myths that people tell you that what and and why they're against the HPV? You know, people talk about uh the HPV vaccine leading to different kinds of cancers. Um people also talk about autism as a result of vaccination, which is this whole um cult following where >> antivaccin >> antivaccine cult. Um I I I really don't think any one of those um are uh correct in terms of u the factual evidence to back anything and if you really go out there HPV vaccine may be relatively new for India but you have a decade worth of data coming from the west >> right it's that old >> and it's that old I when I was uh giving a recent talk I utilized slides that I had a decade old slidesh >> I utilized as my first HPV vaccine talk in India.

>> Mhm. >> We are that behind. So really enough and more has already happened. World has already witnessed HPV vaccination for over a decade. Right? >> If there was any significant um side effect adverse event playing out, you would have it >> everywhere backed by evidence by now which is not there which just goes on to say we are having we are being fearful for something that does not exist. We have to fear the cancer.

>> Yeah. >> Not the vaccine. >> Right. So that of course that that really helps and I'm glad that you mentioned that because I see a lot of people being hesitant towards the HPV vaccine thinking that this is very new and I want to wait it out because of lack of information. So I'm so glad that you've mentioned and I think another very very important thing that you mentioned which I think may be a complete eyeopener for many is that the vaccine is both for girls and for boys.

>> That's true. I think it's often misinterpreted as being only for girls. So, I'm glad that you shared that and and busted that myth. Parenting tips, celebrity interviews, recipes, conversations with experts, DIYs, and lots more. Subscribe to Kids Stop Press