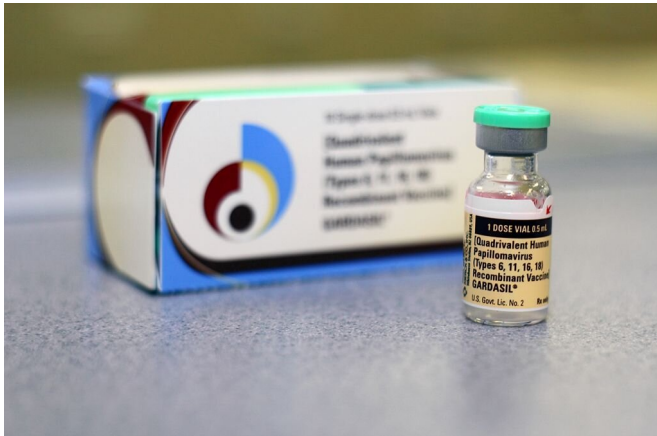


More HPV vaccinations could prevent cancer in 1,300 Californians

2 July 2019, by Enrique Rivero



An increase in California's HPV vaccination rate would reduce the financial burden that treatment for these cases would put on the health care system. Credit: Jan Christian/Wikimedia Commons

Based on a 2017 rate of vaccination against HPV among a group of California 20-year-olds, researchers estimate that this group is at risk for an excess of 1,352 cases of cancer that could be prevented with a 99.5 percent vaccination rate. Treatment for these preventable cancers would cost the health care system \$52.2 million. The size of the group was 296,525 people, the approximate number of 20-year-olds in California in 2017.

Human papillomavirus, or HPV, is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States and is linked to seven types of cancer: cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, rectal, anal and oropharyngeal, or throat. There are more than 150 types of HPV, and an estimated 80 percent to 90 percent of sexually active people will be infected with one of those types during their lifetime. Short-term HPV infections are common, particularly in sexually active young people, and usually clear up on their own. Infections that persist for several years pose a [cancer risk](#). HPV-related

cancers can take 10 to 30 years to develop.

The researchers estimated the number of HPV-related cancer cases and associated medical costs among all California's 20-year-olds. Using vaccine coverage rates from 2017 (60.9 percent for [adolescent girls](#), 46.3 percent for adolescent boys), they estimated the lifetime number of cancer cases caused by vaccine-preventable HPV strains among this group. They also estimated the excess cancer cases that would occur based on the 2017 vaccination rate compared to the expected rates if an optimal 99.5 percent of girls and boys were vaccinated.

An increase in California's HPV vaccination rate would reduce the number of preventable cancers and the [financial burden](#) that treatment for these cases would put on the health care system.

More information: Eleonore B. Baughan et al. Excess Cancer Cases and Medical Costs Due to Suboptimal Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in California, *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* (2019). DOI: [10.1097/OLQ.0000000000001016](https://doi.org/10.1097/OLQ.0000000000001016)

Provided by University of California, Los Angeles

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