

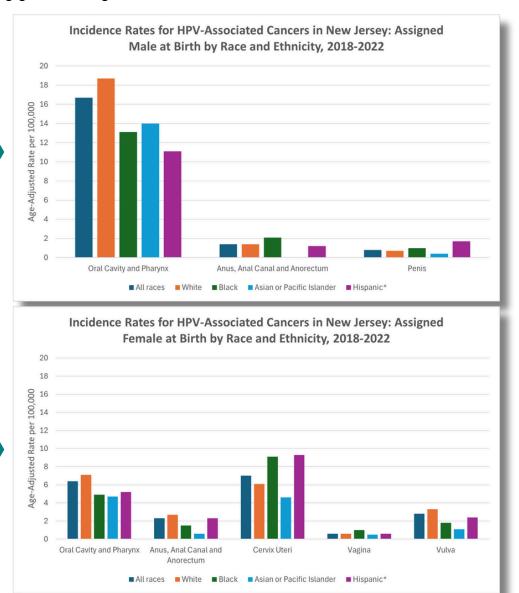
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) DATA BRIEF

Vaccine Preventable Disease Program

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) ASSOCIATED CANCERS

HPV is a group of more than 200 related viruses. HPV is named for the warts (papilloma) that some HPV types can cause. Some HPV types can lead to cancer. All genders can get cancer of the mouth (oral cavity), throat (pharynx), and anus (including anal canal and anorectum) caused by HPV infections. HPV can also cause penile, cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancer. Fortunately, there is a vaccine that can prevent infection with the types of HPV that most commonly cause cancer. The graphs below illustrate the distribution of HPV-associated cancer types by race and ethnicity among gender assigned at birth.

Assigned Male at Birth



*Persons of
Hispanic
ethnicity may be
any race or
combination of
races.

Assigned Female at Birth

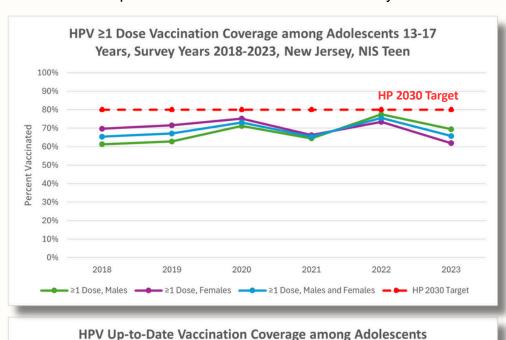
Key Findings

- The rate of HPV-associated oral cavity and pharynx cancers is *highest* among **White** individuals assigned male at birth.
- The rate of anus, anal canal, and anorectum cancer is highest among Black individuals assigned male at birth.
 - The rate of penile cancers is highest among Hispanic individuals and lowest among Asian or Pacific Islander individuals who are assigned male at birth.
 - **White** individuals who are assigned female at birth shown to have a *higher* incidence rate in oral cavity and pharynx, anus, anal canal, and anorectum, and vulva cancers compared to other races.
- The rate of cervical (cervix uteri) cancer was *highest* in **Hispanic** and **Black** individuals who were assigned female at birth.
- The rate of vaginal cancer is highest among Black individuals who are assigned female at birth.

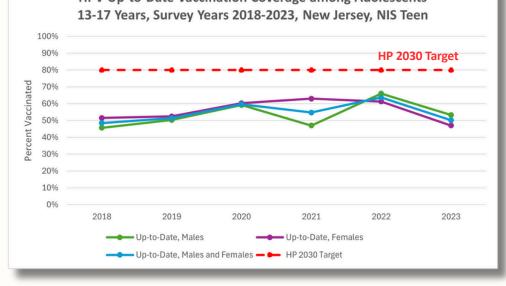
HPV IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

Over 90% of HPV-associated cancers are preventable through vaccination. The HPV vaccine is recommended for preteens at ages 11 or 12, but can be administered as early as age 9. All preteens ages 11 or 12 should receive two doses of the HPV vaccine six to twelve months apart; however, dosing of the HPV vaccine depends on age and health condition. Catch-up vaccination is advised through age 26. Vaccination may be administered to persons 27 through 45 years of age by shared clinical decision-making. The graphs below are from the CDC National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, showing trends in HPV vaccination for those ages 13-17 who received 1+ dose and who are up to date on vaccination in New Jersey.





HPV Up to Date Dose





- In 2023, male adolescents who were up to date or received one or more doses of the HPV
 vaccine had a higher percentage rate compared to female adolescents.
- There was a steady increase in HPV vaccination coverage for up to date and those who
 received one or more doses from 2018 to 2020, except for 2021 and 2023, where the coverage
 rates decreased.
- *Up to date* HPV vaccine coverage for both males and females significantly decreased from 2022, with **63.7%** to **50.2%** in 2023.

REFERENCES

1.CDC. Cancers Caused by HPV. Available at: cdc.gov/hpv/about/cancers-caused-by-hpv.html

DATA SOURCES

- NJ State Cancer Registry SEER* Stat Database: March 5, 2025, analytic file. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Std Population (age <1 and 90+ - Census P25-1130 standard.
- National Immunization Survey Teen (NIS-Teen). Data accessed on April 07, 2025, via TeenVaxView portal at: cdc.gov/teenvaxview/index.html

RESOURCES

- NJDOH. HPV: nj.gov/health/cd/topics/hpv.shtml
- Immunize.org: <u>immunize.org/vaccines/a-z/hpv</u>
- CDC. HPV Educational Tools and Resources: cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/educational-resources/index.html
- Protect Me With 3+: protectmewith3.com
- American Academy of Pediatrics. Human Papillomavirus Vaccines: <u>aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/human-papillomavirus-vaccines</u>
- *American Cancer Society. Prevent 6 Cancers with the HPV Vaccine: cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/hpv/hpv-vaccine.html

*The link to this website is intended to provide additional information pertaining to immunizations strictly for informational or educational purposes. The New Jersey Department of Health is not responsible for the content of this website and does not endorse private organizations.

To view the HPV Data Brief, visit: nj.gov/health/cd/vpdp.shtml

