



Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives



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Rhaglen Frechu Feirws Papiloma Dynol (HPV)



Dogfen friffio ar gyfer penaethiaid a staff ysgolion

Mae'r ddogfen friffio hon ar gyfer
ysgolion sy'n rhan o'r rhaglen frechu HPV
i blant oedran ysgol yng Nghymru.

Gwnewch yn siŵr bod gan bob aelod o
staff yr ysgol sydd angen gwybod am y
rhaglen fynediad at yr wybodaeth hon.

! Mae'r brechlyn HPV yn helpu
i ddiogelu pobl ifanc rhag
canserau a achosir gan y
feirws HPV.

Tri rheswm dros gael y brechlyn HPV:

1 Mae'n lleihau'r risg o ganser ceg y groth
90%, yn ogystal â gostwng cyfraddau
mathau eraill o ganserau sy'n gysylltiedig
â HPV yn sylweddol.

2 Bydd dros 80% o bobl yn dod i gysylltiad
â HPV yn ystod eu hoes, ac mae dros 150
o wahanol fathau o'r feirws.

3 Mae'r brechlyn yn ddiogel, yn effeithiol
ac yn hawdd i'w gael.

Cymhwysedd ar gyfer brechiad HPV

Cynigir y brechlyn HPV **am ddim i bob bachgen
a merch sydd rhwng 12 a 13 oed** (blwyddyn ysgol
8), a disgyblion hŷn sydd wedi methu'r cyfle i gael y
brechlyn HPV o'r blaen.

Gall pobl ifanc nad ydynt wedi cael eu brechlyn HPV
yn yr ysgol ei gael yn eu practis meddygon teulu hyd
at eu pen-blwydd yn 25 oed (yn achos bechgyn mae
hyn ond yn berthnasol i'r rhai a aned ar neu ar ôl 1
Medi 2006).

Mae rhai unigolion eraill mewn mwy o berygl o HPV,
felly maen nhw hefyd yn gymwys i gael y brechlyn
hwn. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael o:
icc.gig.cymru/brechlynHPV

**Mae cefnogaeth ysgolion i'r
rhaglen frechu HPV yn cael ei
gwerthfawrogi'n fawr ac mae'n
hanfodol i wella amddiffyniad
rhag HPV i oedolion ifanc.**

**Mae'n syniad da i ddisgyblion, a'u
rhieni/gwarcheidwaid, wirio gyda'u
practis meddygon teulu eu bod
wedi cael yr holl imiwneiddiadau y
dylent fod wedi'u cael, yn cynnwys
y brechlyn MMR (y frech goch,
clwy'r pennau a rwbela).**

**Nid yw'n rhy hwyr i gael eich
imiwneiddio'n llawn.**



Sganiwch fi i fynd i
wefan plant a phobl
ifanc oed ysgol



Dengys tystiolaeth mai dim ond un dos o'r brechlyn HPV sydd ei angen i roi'r amddiffyniad gorau i bobl gymwys o dan 25 oed. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael o: icc.gig.cymru/brechlynHPV

Mae'r brechlyn HPV yn rhoi amddiffyniad rhagorol rhag HPV ac mae'n hynod ddiogel. Disgwylir y bydd y brechlyn yn achub miloedd o fywydau bob blwyddyn yn y pen draw.

Pecynnau cydsynio a gwybodaeth am y brechiad

Bydd **pecynnau cydsynio ar gyfer disgyblion a'u rhieni/gwarcheidwaid** yn cael eu rhoi i ysgolion uwchradd cyn y sesiwn brechu HPV sydd wedi'i threfnu. Gall y pecynnau fod ar bapur neu ar ffurf ddigidol.

Mae pob pecyn cydsynio fel arfer yn cynnwys:

- **Llythyr (neu e-bost), taflen a ffurflen gydsynio.** Mae'r llythyr a'r daflen yn rhoi gwybodaeth i ddisgyblion a rhieni/gwarcheidwaid am y brechlyn a'i fanteision. Rhoddir gwybodaeth er mwyn sicrhau cydsyniad ar sail gwybodaeth i bobl ifanc gael y brechlyn HPV. Gofynnir i rai ysgolion anfon y rhain yn electronig.
- Mae'r daflen ar gael mewn fformatau hygyrch (yn cynnwys Print Bras, Hawdd ei Deall, Iaith Arwyddion Prydain a Sain fel arfer). Dylid cyfeirio rhieni/gwarcheidwaid at: icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau/adnoddau-hygyrch
- **Mae angen ffurflen gydsynio wedi'i llenwi cyn rhoi brechiad.** Er ein bod yn argymhell bod disgyblion yn cael **cydsyniad eu rhieni/gwarcheidwaid**, bydd rhai plant yn yr ysgol uwchradd yn gallu cydsynio'n gyfreithiol drostyn nhw'u hunain. Gall hyn gynnwys rhai plant sydd o dan 16 oed, ond dim ond os bydd yr unigolyn sy'n rhoi'r brechlyn yn eu hasesu fel rhai sy'n ddigon aeddfed i ddeall yn llawn yr hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig. Gelwir hyn yn 'gymhwysedd Gillick'. Am ragor o wybodaeth am hyn, chwiliwch am 'cydsyniad' yma: 111.wales.nhs.uk (safle allanol), neu siaradwch â nyrs eich ysgol.
- Pan fydd pobl ifanc yn rhoi eu cydsyniad eu hunain, mae'n dal yn well bod rhieni/gwarcheidwaid yn rhan o'r broses o wneud y penderfyniad. Os yw'r unigolyn ifanc yn cytuno, bydd y rhiant/gwarcheidwad yn cael gwybod bod y brechiad wedi'i roi.

Ynglŷn â'r brechlyn HPV

Mae HPV yn cael ei gysylltu â datblygiad **amrywiaeth o ganserau a defaid gwenerol**. Y brechlyn HPV yw'r **ffordd fwyaf diogel** o helpu i ddiogelu rhag y clefydau hyn.

Mae tystiolaeth yn dangos bod y brechlyn HPV yn helpu i ddiogelu bechgyn a merched rhag risgiau yn y dyfodol o'r canlynol:

- canser ceg y groth
- rhai mathau o ganser y pen a'r gwddf
- rhai canserau'r anws
- rhai canserau yn ardal yr organau cenhedlu (er enghraifft y pidyn, y fagina a'r fwlf) a
- defaid gwenerol.

Mae canserau'r pen a'r gwddf fwyaf cyffredin ymhlith dynion. Mae tua 700 o achosion yn cael eu diagnosio yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn.

Mae tystiolaeth eisoes yn dangos gostyngiadau aruthrol o ran briwiau cyn-ganseraidd a chanserau ceg y groth mewn pobl ifanc sydd wedi cael y brechlyn HPV, o'u cymharu â phoblogaethau heb eu brechu.

Rhoddir y brechlyn HPV yn rhan uchaf y fraich. Dylid rhoi'r brechlyn cyn i unigolyn ifanc gael cyfathrach rywiol er mwyn rhoi'r amddiffyniad gorau iddo. Felly, mae'n cael ei gynnig ar oedran cyn i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl ifanc ddod i gysylltiad â'r feirws.

Mae condomau yn lleihau'r risg ond nid ydynt yn rhoi amddiffyniad llwyr yn erbyn y feirws HPV. Mae llawer o wahanol fathau o'r feirws hwn, felly dylai pobl gymwys gael y brechlyn hyd yn oed os ydyn nhw eisoes yn cael cyfathrach rywiol.

- Gofynnir i ysgolion ganiatáu i weithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol ddefnyddio'u barn glinigol wrth ddefnyddio asesiad cymhwysedd Gillick fel ffordd o gael cydsyniad gan y bobl ifanc eu hunain lle bo'n briodol.
- Dylid cyfeirio unrhyw ymholiadau neu bryderon gan rieni/warcheidwaid ynglŷn â hunan-gydsyniad a phroses asesu cymhwysedd Gillick at dimau nyrsio ysgol neu dimau imiwneiddio'r bwrdd iechyd.

Sut mae cydsyniad yn cael ei gasglu:

- Efallai y gofynnir i'ch ysgol gasglu **ffurflenni cydsynio papur wedi'u cwblhau** gan rieni/warcheidwaid ar ran y tîm nyrsio ysgol/y tîm imiwneiddio, ac i annog dychwelyd y ffurflenni cydsynio nad ydynt wedi cael eu dychwelyd.
- Anfonir ffurflenni cydsynio electronig, lle cânt eu defnyddio, yn uniongyrchol gan y rhiant/gwarcheidwad at y tîm nyrsio ysgol/imiwneiddio.
- Gall timau nyrsio/imiwneiddio ysgolion roi gwybod i ysgolion am bobl ifanc nad ydynt wedi dychwelyd eu ffurflenni cydsynio er mwyn iddynt gymryd camau dilynol.
- Dylid **dychwelyd ffurflenni erbyn y dyddiad y cytunwyd arno** gyda'r nyrs ysgol neu'r tîm imiwneiddio.

Pwy fydd yn rhoi'r brechlyn i'r plant:

- Bydd y rhaglen yn cael ei chyflwyno gan dîm nyrsio/imiwneiddio ysgolion y bwrdd iechyd lleol.
- Byddant yn rhoi'r brechiad yn unol â safonau a osodwyd yn genedlaethol. Mae gan yr holl frechwyr gymwysterau a hyfforddiant priodol, gan gynnwys hyfforddiant diogelu. Maent hefyd wedi'u hyfforddi'n llawn i ateb cwestiynau am y brechlyn HPV gan ddisgyblion, athrawon a rhieni/gwarcheidwaid, yn ogystal â chwestiynau am frechlynnau eraill fel y ffliw, MMR, y pigiad atgyfnerthu 3-mewn-1 i Bobl yn eu Harddegau a'r brechlyn Meningococol (MenACWY).

Sut gall eich ysgol gefnogi'r rhaglen frechu HPV?

Mae'r berthynas rhwng ysgolion a thîm nyrsio/imiwneiddio ysgolion y GIG yn hanfodol ar gyfer diogelu iechyd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn amcangyfrif bod brechu yn atal hyd at 5 miliwn o farwolaethau yn fyd-eang bob blwyddyn. Tybir y bydd sicrhau bod nifer uchel

o bobl ifanc yn cael y brechlyn HPV yn helpu i ddileu cancer ceg y groth erbyn diwedd y ganrif.

Mae'r berthynas sydd gan ysgolion â rhieni/gwarcheidwaid a phobl ifanc yn golygu bod ganddynt rôl bwysig i'w chwarae o ran annog mwy o bobl ifanc i gymryd rhan yn y rhaglen frechu.

Defnyddiwch eich holl sianeli cyfathrebu i helpu i hyrwyddo'r brechlyn a rhannwch y ddogfen frifffio hon â'r staff yn eich ysgol chi.

Gallwch hefyd lawrlwytho Pecyn Cymorth Cyfathrebu HPV i ysgolion o phw.brandkitapp.com. Mae'r pecyn cymorth sy'n cynnwys fideos ac animeiddiadau ar gael i'w defnyddio mewn gwasanaethau ysgol, sgysysau â disgyblion neu wersi ABCh.



Bydd y canlynol yn helpu i gefnogi'r sesiwn frechu ac yn lleihau tarfu yn yr ysgol ar y diwrnod:

- Cyn diwrnod y brechiadau, siaradwch â'r tîm nyrsio/imiwneiddio ysgol i drefnu lleoliad addas a'u gofynion.
- Os gofynnir amdano, rhowch restr gyflawn o blant a phobl ifanc gymwys o fewn y garfan oedran, gan gynnwys manylion cyswllt eu rhieni/gwarcheidwaid.
- Mae'n bwysig rhoi gwybod i rieni/gwarcheidwaid pa ddiwrnod y bydd brechiadau'n cael eu rhoi. Bydd y pecyn cydsynio yn cynnwys yr wybodaeth hon. Gwnewch yn siŵr bod pecynnau cydsyniad yr ysgol yn cael eu dosbarthu i rieni/gwarcheidwaid. Gellir anfon neges (e.e. e-bost neu neges destun) i'w hatgoffa o'r:
 - dyddiad(au) brechu; a'r
 - dyddiad cau ar gyfer dychwelyd y ffurflen gydsynio.
- Rhowch **sicrwydd** i rieni/gwarcheidwaid ynghylch **effeithiolrwydd, diogelwch a phwysigrwydd** y brechlyn HPV.
- Efallai y bydd gan ddisgyblion a'u rhieni/gwarcheidwaid gwestiynau am y brechlyn. Rhowch wybod iddyn nhw fod rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael o: icc.gig.cymru/brechlynHPV

- Defnyddiwch gyfrifon cyfryngau cymdeithasol yr ysgol neu sianeli cyfathrebu'r ysgol i rannu cynnwys perthnasol sydd ar gael o phw.brandkitapp.com
- Siaradwch â'ch tîm nyrsio/imiwneiddio ysgol os oes gennych ymholiadau neu os ydych yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gamwybodaeth sy'n cael ei lledaenu am y brechiad.

Mae deddfwriaeth a chanllawiau ar waith i gefnogi gweinyddu rhaglenni brechu yng Nghymru ac i hwyluso rhannu gwybodaeth am ddisgyblion at ddibenion brechiadau ar gyfer plant oedran ysgol.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn y ddogfen **Cynorthwyo'r gwaith o weinyddu a rheoli rhaglenni brechu plant a ddarperir mewn ysgolion.**

Gwybodaeth bellach am y brechlyn HPV

- Mae dros 280 miliwn o ddosau o'r brechlyn HPV wedi'u rhoi ledled y byd, mewn o leiaf 113 o wledydd.
- Fel yn achos pob brechlyn, mae diogelwch ac effeithiolrwydd y brechlyn HPV wedi cael ei brofi'n drylwyr mewn treialon clinigol.
- Mae'r brechlyn HPV yn bodloni safonau diogelwch uchel y DU. Mae wedi cael ei gynnig i ferched yng Nghymru er 2008, ac i fechgyn er 2019.
- Fel yn achos pob meddyginiaeth, gall y brechlyn HPV achosi sgil-ffeithiau, ond ni fydd pawb yn eu profi. Y sgil-ffaith mwyaf cyffredin yw braich boenus/chwyddedig, neu gochni lle rhoddwyd y pigiad. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r sgil-ffeithiau yn ysgafn a byddant fel arfer yn gwella ar ôl diwrnod neu ddau.
- Mae rhestr lawn o gynhwysion y brechlyn a'r sgil-ffeithiau posibl ar gael o medicines.org.uk/emc (safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig) drwy roi 'Gardasil 9' yn y blwch chwilio.

- Mae diogelwch pob brechlyn yn parhau i gael ei fonitro gan yr Asiantaeth Rheoleiddio Meddyginiaethau a Chynhyrchion Gofal Iechyd (MHRA) drwy'r Cynllun Cerdyn Melyn. Gall unrhyw un roi gwybod am achosion tybiedig o sgil-ffeithiau gan frechlynnau a meddyginiaethau drwy'r cynllun Cerdyn Melyn. Gellir gwneud hyn ar-lein yn www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard (safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig), drwy ffonio **0800 731 6789** (dydd Llun i ddydd Gwener, 9yb i 5yh) neu drwy chwilio am MHRA Yellow Card yn Google Play neu yn Apple App Store.

Diolch yn fawr

Mae cyflwyno rhaglenni brechu drwy ysgolion yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod gan blant a phobl ifanc fynediad hawdd at frechlynnau. Mae hyn yn helpu i sicrhau bod cynifer â phosib o bobl yn cael eu brechu ac yn lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd i blant a phobl ifanc.

Rydym yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth ysgolion i gynnal y sesiynau brechu hyn, ac am gyfathrebu â rhieni/gwarcheidwaid ynglŷn â phryd y bwriedir cynnal y sesiynau brechu HPV.

Os oes gennych ymholiadau neu gwestiynau ynglŷn â chyflwyno rhaglen frechu HPV yn eich ysgol chi, cyfeiriwch nhw at dîm nyrsio ysgol/imiwneiddio'r bwrdd iechyd lleol.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am HPV a'r brechiad ar gael yn: icc.gig.cymru/brechlynHPV

Mae'r wybodaeth yn y daflen hon yn gywir ar adeg ei chyhoeddi. I gael yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, ewch i icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau



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- Use school social media accounts or school communication channels to share relevant content available from phw.brandkitapp.com
- Speak to your school nurse/immunisation team if you have any queries or are aware of any misinformation or disinformation being circulated about the vaccination.
- The HPV vaccine meets the high UK safety standards and has been offered to girls in Wales since 2008, and boys since 2019.
- Like all medicines, the HPV vaccine can cause side effects, but not everyone gets them. The most common side effect is a sore/swollen arm, or redness at the site of injection. Most side effects are mild and may last a day or two.
- A full list of the vaccine ingredients and possible side effects are available at medicines.org.uk/emc (external site) by entering 'Gardasil 9' into the search box.

Further information about the HPV vaccine

Further information is available from **Supporting the administration and management of childhood vaccination programmes delivered in schools.**

Legislation and guidance are in place to support the administration of vaccination programmes in Wales and to facilitate the sharing of pupil information for the purposes of vaccinations for school aged children.

- More than 280 million doses of the HPV vaccine have been given worldwide, in at least 113 countries.
- Like all vaccines, the safety and effectiveness of the HPV vaccine has been rigorously tested in clinical trials.

The information in this leaflet is correct at the time of publication. For the most up-to-date information, please visit phw.nhs.wales/vaccines

Further information on HPV and the vaccine is available at: phw.nhs.wales/HPVaccine

If you have any enquiries or questions regarding the delivery of the HPV vaccination programme in your school, please direct these to the local health board school nursing/immunisation team.

Delivering vaccination programmes through schools is vital for ensuring children and young people have easy access to vaccines. This helps to achieve high uptake of vaccination and reduces inequalities in health for children and young people. We are grateful for the support of schools in hosting these vaccination sessions, and for communicating to parents/guardians when the HPV vaccination sessions are scheduled to take place.

A note of thanks

- The safety of all vaccines continues to be monitored by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) through the Yellow Card Scheme. Anybody can report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines through the Yellow Card scheme. This can be done online at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard (external site), by calling **0800 731 6789** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

- Schools are asked to allow health professionals to use their clinical judgement in the application of Gilllick competency assessment as a means of obtaining self-consent from young people where appropriate.
- Any queries or concerns from parents/guardians about self-consent and the process of Gilllick competency assessment should be directed to health board school nursing or immunisation teams.

How consent is collected:

- Your school may be asked to collect **completed paper consent forms** from parents/guardians on behalf of the school nursing/immunisation team, and to follow up on non-returned consent forms.
- Electronic consent forms, where used, are sent directly from the parent/guardian to the school nursing/immunisation team.
- School nursing/immunisation teams may inform schools of young people who have not returned consent forms for further follow up.
- Forms should be **returned by the deadline agreed** with the school nurse or immunisation team.

Who will give the vaccine to the children:

- The programme will be delivered by the local health board school nursing/immunisation team.
- They will administer the vaccination according to nationally set standards. All vaccinators have appropriate qualifications and training, including safeguarding training. They are also fully trained to answer any questions from pupils, teachers and parents/guardians about the HPV vaccine, along with questions about other vaccines such as flu, MMR, Teenage 3-in-1 Booster and Meningococcal (MenACWY) vaccinations.

How your school can support the HPV vaccination programme

The relationship between schools and the NHS school nursing immunisation team is vital for protecting the health of future generations. The World Health Organization estimates that vaccination prevents up to 5 million deaths globally every year, and that high uptake of the HPV vaccine will help towards the eradication of cervical cancer by the end of the century.

Schools have an important role to play in promoting the uptake of the vaccination programme, because of the relationship they have with the parents/guardians and young people.

Please use all your communication channels to help promote uptake and share this briefing document with staff in your school.

You can also download a HPV School Communication Toolkit from phw.brandkitapp.com. The toolkit includes videos and animations available for use in school assemblies, pupil talks or PSE classes.

The following will help to support the vaccination session and minimise disruption to the school on the day:

- Ahead of the day of the vaccinations talk to the school nursing/immunisation team to arrange a suitable location and requirements.
- If requested, provide a complete list of eligible children and young people within the age cohort, including their parents/guardians contact details.
- It's important to let parents/guardians know which day vaccinations will take place. The consent pack will contain this information. Please ensure the school consent packs are distributed to parents/guardians. Communication (e.g., an email or a text) can be sent to remind them of the:
- vaccination date(s); and
- date they need to return the consent form by.

- Please **reassure** parents/guardians of the **effectiveness, safety and importance** of the HPV vaccine.
- Pupils and their parents/guardians may have questions about the vaccines. Let them know that further information is available at phw.nhs.wales/HPVaccine





About the HPV vaccine

HPV is linked to the development of a **range of cancers and genital warts**. The HPV vaccine is the **safest way** to help protect against these diseases. Evidence shows that the HPV vaccine helps protect boys and girls against future risks of:

- cervical cancer
- some head and neck cancers
- some cancers of the anus
- some cancers of the genital area (for example penis, vagina and vulva) and genital warts.

Head and neck cancers are most common in males with around 700 cases diagnosed in Wales each year.

Evidence is already showing dramatic reductions in pre-cancerous lesions and cervical cancers in young people who have received the HPV vaccine, in comparison to unvaccinated populations.

The HPV vaccine is given in the top part of the arm. In order to give the best protection, it should be given before a young person becomes sexually active. Therefore, it is offered at an age before most young people come into contact with the virus.

Condoms reduce the risk but do not provide complete protection against the HPV virus. As there are lots of different types of this virus, eligible people should still have the vaccine even if they are already sexually active.

The HPV vaccine is excellent at giving protection against HPV and is very safe. It is expected that the vaccine will eventually save thousands of lives each year.

Consent packs and vaccination information

Consent packs for pupils and their parents/guardians will be supplied to secondary schools before the scheduled HPV vaccination session. This may be paper based or in a digital format.

Each consent pack usually contains:

- **A letter (or email), leaflet and consent form.** The letter and leaflet give pupils and parents/guardians an understanding of the vaccines and their benefits. Information is provided to enable informed consent for young people to receive the HPV vaccine. Some schools will be asked to send these electronically.
- The leaflets are also available in **accessible formats** (including Large, Print, Easy Read, British Sign Language and Audio). Parents/guardians should be directed to: phw.nhs.wales/vaccines/accessible-information

A completed consent form is required before a vaccination is given. While we recommend that pupils get **agreement from their parents/guardians**, some children in secondary school will be able to legally consent for themselves. This may include some children who are under 16, but only if they are assessed by the person giving the vaccine as being mature enough to fully understand what is being offered. This is called 'Gillick competence'. For more information about this, search consent here: 11.wales.nhs.uk (external site), or speak to your school nurse.

• Where young people give their own consent, it is still preferred that parents/guardians are involved in the decision making. If the young person is in agreement, the parent/guardian will be informed that the vaccination has been given.

For eligible people under 25 years old, evidence shows that only one dose of the HPV vaccine is needed for the best protection. More information is available at: phw.nhs.wales/HPVaccine



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Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Programme

Briefing document for head teachers and school staff



Eligibility for HPV vaccination

The HPV vaccine is offered **free to all boys and girls who are aged 12 to 13 years** (school year 8), and older pupils who have previously missed the HPV vaccine.

Young people who don't receive their HPV vaccine at school can receive it at their GP surgery up until their 25th birthday (for boys this only applies to those born on or after 1 September 2006).

Some other individuals are at increased risk from HPV, so they are also eligible for this vaccine. More information is available at phw.nhs.wales/HPVvaccine

School support with the HPV vaccination programme is highly valued and essential for improving protection against HPV for young adults.

It's a good idea for pupils, and their parents/guardians to check with their GP surgery that all their other immunisations are up to date including for MMR (measles, mumps and rubella). It's not too late to get up to date.



Scan me to go to the school age children and young people webpage

3 reasons for having the HPV vaccine:

1 It cuts the risk of cervical cancer by 90%, as well as dramatically lowering the rates of other types of HPV related cancers.

2 Over 80% of people will be exposed to HPV during their lifetime, and there are more than 150 different types.

3 The vaccine is safe, effective and easy to get.