

Nunavut Communicable Disease and Surveillance Manual:

7.2 Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

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7.2 Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Special Precautions/Considerations

Precautions: Routine

Reporting

Notifiable: No

Reporting: No

Infectious Agent	Human Papillomavirus (HPV): There are over 100 types of HPV virus with ≥ 18 being high risk oncogenic types. Up to 40 HPV types infect the genital tract. ¹⁻²
Clinical	
Clinical Presentation	Most HPV infections are asymptomatic, subclinical or go unrecognized. Symptoms are virus type dependant and can include: pain, itching, bleeding and presence of warts in the ano-genital area. Late manifestations include cancerous changes to cells of: cervix, anus, penis, oropharynx.
Diagnostics	Women: A pap test screens for abnormal cervical cells and may identify HPV if present. Men: There is no regular HPV screening. Physical examination can identify external HPV lesions such as warts in the genital and adjacent areas.
Treatment	External HPV or genital warts can be treated. Abnormal cellular changes should be referred to a specialist.
Pathogen	
Occurrence	Worldwide: HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections. Canada: The overall prevalence in Canada is 10.8% to 29% for any HPV types ⁴ . Nunavut: One study among 1290 females identified a prevalence of 25.8% for oncogenic types of HPV ³ .
Reservoir	Humans.
Transmission	Sexual transmission by direct epithelial (skin or mucosa) to epithelial contact and vertical transmission to an infant exposed to the virus in the maternal genital tract. Subclinical infection may still cause viral transmission to a partner.
Incubation Period	About 2-3 months for genital warts (range is 1-20 months).
Communicability	Unknown. Likely as long as infection persists.
Susceptibility and Resistance	Most HPV infections are self-limiting, clearing within 24 months. Persistent infection with oncogenic types may lead to cancer.
Public Health Management	
Case	No follow up of reported cases is required.
Contacts	Not applicable.
Outbreaks	Not applicable.
Health Education	For sexually active people promote use of condoms. Vaccines are available that protect against the types of HPV that cause approximately 70% of cervical cancers. Publicly funded vaccine is available for eligible Nunavummiut (see Nunavut Immunization Manual). For those not eligible for the publicly funded program, the vaccine can be purchased privately if

	recommended. Regular screening should be encouraged per guidelines i.e. pap smear.
Health Settings Management	
Infection Control Measures in Health Care Settings	Not applicable.
Occupational Health	Not applicable.
Surveillance	
Case Definition	A positive HPV laboratory result.
Reporting Requirements and Forms	None.
Tools	
Guidelines	HPV Immunization Program package
Materials & Resources	HPV Fact Sheet
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Heymann D., editor. Control of communicable diseases manual. 19th ed. Washington: American Public Health Association; 2008. 2 American Academy of Pediatrics. Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. Red Book. Human Papillomaviruses. pp 477-483. 28th Edition. 2009 3 Healey, SM, et al. Oncogenic human papillomavirus infection and cervical lesions in Aboriginal women of Nunavut. Canada. Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2001; 28: 694 -700. 4 Public Health Agency of Canada (2007). Canada Communicable Disease Report: Statement on Human Papillomavirus Vaccine, 33. Source: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/07vol33/acs-02/index-eng.php 5 Public Health Agency of Canada (2012). Canada Communicable Disease Report: Statement Update on Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines, 38. Source: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/12vol38/acs-dcc-1/index-eng.php 	
Approval	
Approved by Dr. Maureen Baikie, Chief Medical Officer of Health on August 6, 2013.	

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Immunization Protocol for Gardasil[®]

Purpose	Provide information and guidance for the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Immunization program in Nunavut.
Objective	Prevent infection with specific types of HPV (6, 11, 16 and 18) and decrease HPV-associated cervical cancer.
Indication	Nunavut's publicly funded program targets grade 6 girls.
Eligibility	Girls in grade 6 (age ≥ 9 years), including school non-attenders and eligible girls who were incompletely immunized. Those not eligible for the publicly funded program may discuss access to the vaccine with their health care provider. If recommended, the vaccine can be purchased privately.
Product	Gardasil [®]
Vaccine Type	Active recombinant vaccine.
Vaccine components	Recombinant, quadrivalent vaccine for HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18. Amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium borate, yeast.
Formats available	Packages of 1 or 10 single-dose vials.
Manufacturer	Merck Canada Inc.
Administration	Intramuscular (IM) in the deltoid region of the upper arm.
Dose Series	3 doses each of 0.5 mL IM (at 0, 2, and 6 months). If the schedule is interrupted, the vaccine series does not need to be restarted. For catch up, the minimum period between dose 1 and 2 is four weeks, and between dose 2 and 3 is twelve weeks.
Booster Dose	Not applicable.
Vaccine interchangeability	Not applicable.
Contraindications	Previous anaphylactic reaction to HPV vaccine or any vaccine component. Aluminum sensitivity. Safety has not been established in pregnancy. Women who become pregnant before series completion should defer further immunization until no longer pregnant. If vaccine is inadvertently administered to a pregnant woman no intervention is required as the vaccine has not been associated with teratogenicity.
Precautions and Additional Notes	It is recommended that the series be completed during the school year. The immunizations should be administered in September, November and March. At the discretion of the health center immunizations may be delivered at the health center or school.
Vaccine Supply and Distribution	Regional pharmacy is responsible for territorial vaccine supply and distribution. Vaccine should be ordered and distributed in accordance with usual practices.

Storage	<p>Store in monitored vaccine refrigerator between 2°C and 8°C.</p> <p>Protect from light.</p> <p>DO NOT FREEZE. Freezing destroys the active components of the vaccine. Segregate damaged product keeping the cold chain protocol and inform RCDC and regional pharmacy.</p>
Consent	<p>Consent forms must be reviewed and signed by the client or parent/guardian prior to vaccination.</p>
Anaphylaxis	<p>Review the principles of the emergency management of anaphylaxis, as found in <i>Anaphylaxis: Initial Management in the Non-Hospital Setting</i>, found in the Canadian Immunization Guide.</p>
Side Effects	<p>Injection site: pain, erythema, swelling</p> <p>Systemic: headache, Syncope, sometimes accompanied by tonic-clonic movements, has been reported following vaccination with HPV vaccine. Similar events follow other vaccines given to adolescents and young adults and can also occur in other age groups. Such reactions are expected and usually occur within the first several minutes following immunization. Secondary injury may occur from a fall. Most injuries are preventable by ensuring vaccinees are observed for 15 minutes after vaccination.</p>
Reportable Adverse Events/Side Effects	<p>Report all serious adverse events, events requiring medical attention, unusual/unexpected events, or medication errors should be reported as per the Nunavut Community Health Nursing Administration Manual as noted below.</p> <p>The Nunavut policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) should be used only for the reporting of serious adverse events following immunization. The form is available online at: http://www.health.gov.nu.ca/en/Health_CareProfessionals.aspx •The Unusual Occurrence Report should be used for reporting medication errors and other events. The report can be found in the Nunavut Community Health Nursing Administration Manual, Policy 05-004. <p>If there is an AEFI and a vaccination error, both AEFI and Unusual Occurrence Report forms should be completed.</p> <p>Copies of all completed forms should be faxed to regional CDC at the numbers listed below Baffin: 867-975-4833; Kitikmeot 867-983-4088; Kivalliq: 867-645-8272</p>
Vaccine Coverage and Reporting	<p>Vaccine coverage data are essential for monitoring the vaccine uptake, impact of immunization strategies, and policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centres submit HPV Vaccine Uptake and Recording Tool to RCDCs in mid-December and mid-June of each year. • RCDC staff aggregate health center data to monitor annual coverage and submit to the office of the CMOH for territorial reporting.
Documentation	<p>All immunizations given should be documented on the Immunization Card, chart, personal immunization record, and electronic record (where applicable).</p>
Materials and Resources	<p>All protocols and materials are available on the DoH website</p> <p>Annual HPV Immunization Program package: from the office of the CMOH</p> <p>HPV Vaccination Fact Sheet and Consent form</p> <p>HPV Fact Sheet</p> <p>HPV Public Service Announcement for community radio</p> <p>HPV Vaccine Uptake and Recording Tool</p>

References

1. Gardasil® Product Monograph. Merck Canada Inc. July 14, 2011.
2. Public Health Agency of Canada. Canadian Immunization Guide – 7th Edition (2006). Source: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/index-eng.php>
3. Public Health Agency of Canada. National Advisory Committee on Immunization, Statement on Human Papillomavirus Vaccine. 15 February 2007. Vol 33 ACS 2. Source: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/07vol33/acs-02/index-eng.php>
4. Public Health Agency of Canada. National Advisory Committee on Immunization, Statement Update on Human Papillomavirus Vaccines. January 2012. Vol 38 ACS 1. Source: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/12vol38/acs-dcc-1/index-eng.php>



HPV VACCINE UPTAKE AND RECORDING TOOL – Academic Year (specify): _____
GRADE 6 GIRLS ONLY

PLEASE NOTE:

1. Record the names of all **GRADE 6 GIRLS ONLY** (including non-attenders) on this form. Use additional pages as necessary.
2. The approved HPV vaccine schedule in Nunavut is 0, 2 and 6 months. Begin the dose series in the early fall to ensure completion before the end of the academic year. Refer to the *HPV Immunization Protocol* for additional information.

Community: _____ **Number of enrolled and non-attending grade 6 girls in current year:** _____

Last Name	First Name	DOB (dd-mm-yyyy)	Consent received? (Y/N)	Date dose #1 given (dd-mm-yyyy)	Date dose # 2 given (dd-mm-yyyy)	Date dose # 3 given (dd-mm-yyyy)	Comments: (e.g. refused, moved, consent not returned, not in school etc.)

Please fax this form to your RCDC by mid-December and mid-June as follows:

- Baffin: 867-975-4833
- Kitikmeot: 867-983-4088
- Kivalliq: 867-645-8272

Name and designation of person completing report: _____



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Bâtir le *Nunavut* ensemble

Public Service Announcement

HPV vaccinations free to Grade 6 girls in Nunavut

Nunavut

60 sec

Human Papillomavirus, or HPV, is the leading cause of cervical cancer. Eighty per cent of women will get HPV at some point in their life.

Being vaccinated against HPV can help stop cervical cancer. It's easy ... just three needles over six months in the upper arm protect girls from many of the types of HPV. Having your daughter vaccinated means her chance of getting cervical cancer is lessened. It could save her life.

Nunavut has some of the highest rates of HPV in Canada. The Government of Nunavut is offering the HPV vaccine free to Grade 6 girls in schools across the territory. Anyone, who is not in Grade 6, but would like to get the vaccine, should talk to their nurse or doctor.

The HPV vaccine has been tested and is proven to be safe. Over 26 million vaccines have been given worldwide in more than 100 countries. Every province and territory across Canada has an HPV vaccination program.

Please contact your local health centre for more information.

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Media Contact:

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Les communiqués de presse sont disponibles en inuktitut, en anglais, en inuinnaqtun et en français à : www.gov.nu.ca.



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Inungnut Tuhaqtitjutikhaq

HPV-mut kapuutikhat akiittut ukununga Ilihaqnia 6 arnagutitinut Nunavunmi

NUNAVUT

60 sec

Human Papillomavirus, imaluuniit HPV, hivulliliktut aanniarutinut apkutikkut kaansanut. 80 pusatnguyut arnat aanniarutiginiqtaat una HPV-nguyut inuuhirringni.

Kapukhirumik ikayuutigilugu HPV-mit ikayuutauniaqtuq nutqaqtillugu apkutikkut kaansamit. Ayurnaittuq ... pingahuinait kapuutikhat 6-ni tatqirhiutini akhatquqmi munarilugit arnaguttit amihunit aanniarutinut HPV-mit. Panit kapukhiktillugu havautinik kangikhitjutigiya taimaa inmi apkutikkut kaansanigiangani mikhilaaqtuq. Inuuffaaqnarungnaqhiyuq.

Nunavut angitqiyayut naunaitkutait HPV-mut Kantami. Kavamanga Nunavut uktuliktut ikayuqlutik uuminga HPV-mut kapuutikhanik havautinik akiittumik ukununga Ilihaqnia 6 arnaguttinut iliharvikni nunami. Arnaguttit, talvaniingittut Ilihaqnia 6, kapukhirumayut kihimi, uqaqviyakhaat munaqhimgnut taaktimingnutluuniit.

Una HPV-mut kapuutikhaq ukturtauhimayut qayangnaittullu. Amigaitqiyat 26 million-nit kapuutit kapuutayut nunakyuami amigaitqiyanut nunagiyayunut. Tamaita aviktuqhimayuni nunanilu Kanatami pikaktut HPV-mut kapuutikhanut havaakaayunut.

Uqaqvigilugu munarhiliqivik naunairumagungni.

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Tuhaqtitjutinut Uqaqvikhaq:

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Tuhagakhanut



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Message d'intérêt public

Vaccination gratuite contre le VPH pour les filles de la sixième année

Nunavut

60 sec

Le virus du papillomavirus, ou VPH, est la première cause du cancer du col utérin. Quatre-vingt pour cent des femmes contracteront le papillomavirus humain au cours de leur vie.

Le vaccin contre le VPH peut contribuer à freiner le cancer du col utérin. C'est simple – juste trois piqûres dans les bras étalés sur 6 mois et les jeunes filles sont protégées contre plusieurs types de VPH. Si votre fille se fait vacciner maintenant, elle sera moins à risque d'avoir le cancer du col utérin en vieillissant. Ce vaccin pourrait sauver sa vie.

Le Nunavut compte certains des taux les plus élevés de papillomavirus humain au Canada. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement du Nunavut offre gratuitement le vaccin aux filles de la sixième année qui fréquentent l'école dans l'ensemble du territoire. Les jeunes filles qui ne sont pas en sixième année, mais aimeraient recevoir le vaccin, sont invitées à en parler à leur infirmière ou à leur médecin.

Le vaccin contre le VPH a fait l'objet d'études et d'analyses minutieuses et il est prouvé qu'il est sécuritaire. Plus de vingt-six millions de vaccins ont été administrés à l'échelle mondiale dans plus de cent pays. Chaque province et territoire du Canada dispose d'un programme de vaccination contre le VPH.

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec le centre de santé de votre localité.

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Renseignements aux médias :

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Fact Sheet

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Fact Sheet

What is Human Papillomavirus (HPV)?

HPV is a common virus that can cause cancer in the cervix, genitals, head and neck.

How is HPV Spread?

HPV is commonly spread through direct skin to skin contact during intimate sexual activity with an infected partner.

What are the signs and symptoms of HPV infection?

Most people with HPV do not develop symptoms. In many cases HPV will clear within two years. When the HPV infections do not clear they can cause cancer and genital warts.

Cervical cancer usually does not have symptoms until the cancer is advanced. Regular pap smears will help to find early signs of disease and allow for early treatment.

Other HPV related cancers usually do not have signs and symptoms until they are advanced. These include cancers of the vulva, vagina, penis, anus and throat.

Genital warts are most common and can appear within weeks or months after sexual contact with an infected partner. The warts will look like small bumps or a group of bumps in the genital area. The warts will be small or large, raised or flat. There is usually no pain but the warts can cause itchiness.

How do people get HPV?

HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections. Not everyone with HPV will show symptoms and they may not know they have an HPV infection.

HPV is spread by skin-to-skin contact with someone who is infected. HPV can be passed on even when no symptoms are present.

Can HPV be treated?

There is no cure for HPV infection. Diseases caused by HPV can be treated. Treatment should always be discussed with your health care provider.

How can people prevent HPV?

The Government of Nunavut has a publicly funded HPV school-based immunization program for all eligible Nunavummiut. People not eligible for this program can speak to a health care provider to obtain more information.

Using condoms may lower the risk of getting HPV infection or passing it to their partners. A condom will only protect the covered area; contact with an uncovered wart could cause an infection.

Where can I get more information?

For more information contact your Community Health Centre or Public Health.
<http://www.hpvinfos.ca>

Naunaitkutakhaq

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Naunaitkutakhaq

Huna una Human Papillomavirus (HPV)?

HPV aanniarutauvaktuq taimaa kaansaknaqhunilu apkutikkut, uhuk/uttuk, niaquqmi qunguhirmilu.

Qanuq una HPV Hiamitirpakpa?

HPV hiamitirpaktuq uvinikkut kahakkaangata nuliaqtitlugit aanniarutiqaqtumit inungmit.

Huna aanniarutit HPV-mut aanniarutiqaqtunut?

Amihut inuit HPV-qaqtut aanniarutiqaqtunut ilivaktut. Amihuni aanniarutini HPV nakuuhiniaqtut marukni ukiuni. Una HPV nakuuhingitpat kaansaknaqtuq ukuningalu uhukmi uttukmilu unngut.

Apqutimi kaansauyuq aanniarutingit naunaktut kihimi naunaikpaktut kaansaquyaqhimagaangata. Kakugunguraangat ihivriuqhirumik qiliurlugu kannguyatut ittumut uttukkut ikayuutauniaqtut paqittiyaanginni qilamik aanniarutinut qilamiklu ikayuqhiyaanginni aanniarutimut.

Allat HPV-mit kaansauyut naunaiyuitut aanniarutait kihimi aanniarutiqaqyualiraangata naunaikpaktuq. Ukuat ilaayut kaansauyut talvani uttuup qaqlua, uttuk, uhuk, itiq iggiamilu.

Uhukmi uttukmilu unngut takunnaqpaktut imaalu naunaikpaktut ikittuni havainiqni tatqirhiutiniluunniit quyaqiraangata inungmit aanniarutiqaqtumit. Unngut mikiyutut ittut puvinngayutut immakhimayutut amihutluunniit katihimayut puvinnganiit talvani uhup uttuuluunniit haniani. Unngut mikiniaqtut angilutikluunniit, puvinngayutut ittut attariqtuqluunniit. Ulurianangittut kihimi kukilaqvaktut.

Qanuq inuit aanniarutinikpakpat HPV-mik?

HPV aanniarutaungittaktuq nuliaqtuni aanniarut. Tamaitaungittut inuit aanniarutiqaqtut HPV-mik aanniarutiqaqtut ilimaittut aanniarutiqaqaluaqhutik HPV-mik.

HPV hiamitpaktuq uvinirmit uvinirmut kahakkaangata inungmik aanniarutiqaqtumik. HPV hiamitaaqtuq naunaingitkaluaqhutik aanniarutmik aanniartitlugit.

Una HPV-nguyuuq nakuuhittaaqqa ikayuqtauqpata?

Nakuuhiutjutikhaittuq HPV-mut aanniarutinut. Aanniarutit HPV-mit munariyaugumik ihuaqhittaaqtut. Ikayuutikahuyut uqariyakhat munaqhingnut.

Qanuq aanniaqtailiniaqqat inuit HPV-mit?

Kavamanga Nunavut inungnut naunaiktiptaivlutik manikhanik tunivaktut HPV-mut iliharvikmi kapuktauyunut havautikhanut tamainnut kapukhiktaqtunut Nunavunmiutanut. Inuit ilaulimaittut uumunga havaakhamut uqaqtaaqut munaqhinut piyaamingni naunaitkutikhanik.

Atuqlutik uhup puunginnik ikayuutauniaqtuq aanniarutiqaqnaittumik HPV-mik aanniarutimik allanulluunniit inungnut pikatimingnut aanniartitlugit. Uhup puunga ikayuutigiyaa puukhiania puunganit; kahakkumik puungittumut unguqumik aanniarutiqaqalukniarungnaqhiyut.

Humit piniaqqik naunaitkutikhanik?

Apiqutikhaqaruvit hivayaqlugu Nunangni Munakhiqarvingmut uvaluunniit Aanniatuliriyikkuni Munaqhi Qaritauyakkutluunniit uumunga.

<http://www.hpvinfos.ca>

HPV fact sheet_24July2013 – Inuinnaqtun–July 25 2013

Munarhiliiqiyikkut



Fiche d'information

Fiche d'information sur le virus du papillome humain (VPH)

Qu'est-ce que le virus du papillome humain (VPH)?

Le VPH est un virus répandu qui peut causer des cancers du col de l'utérus et des organes génitaux, ainsi que des cancers au niveau de la tête et du cou.

De quelle manière le VPH est-il transmis?

Le VPH se transmet généralement par contact direct de la peau lors d'activités sexuelles intimes avec un partenaire infecté.

Quels sont les signes et les symptômes d'une infection au VPH?

La plupart des personnes porteuses du VPH ne développent des symptômes. Dans de nombreux cas, le VPH disparaîtra en moins de deux ans. Lorsque les infections au VPH ne disparaissent pas, elles peuvent causer des cancers et des verrues génitales.

Le **cancer du col de l'utérus** est habituellement asymptomatique jusqu'à ce que le cancer soit avancé. Des tests Pap réguliers aideront à détecter des signes précoces de la maladie et à entreprendre au besoin un traitement rapide.

D'autres cancers liés au VPH ne présentent généralement pas de signes ou de symptômes jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient assez avancés. Il s'agit notamment de cancers de la vulve, du vagin, du pénis, de l'anus et la gorge.

Les **verrues génitales sont plus courantes** et peuvent apparaître quelques semaines ou mois après un contact sexuel avec un partenaire infecté. Les verrues ressemblent à de petites bosses ou à un groupe de bosses dans la région génitale. Les verrues seront petites ou grandes, en relief ou plates. Elles sont généralement indolores, mais peuvent causer des démangeaisons.

Comment les gens contractent-ils le VPH?

Le VPH est l'une des infections sexuellement transmissibles les plus courantes. Les porteurs du VPH ne présentent pas tous des symptômes, et bien souvent ne savent pas qu'ils sont infectés par le VPH.

Le VPH se transmet par contact cutané avec une personne infectée. Le VPH peut être transmis, même si aucun symptôme n'est présent.

Est-il possible de traiter une infection au VPH?

Il n'existe aucun remède pour une infection au VPH, mais les maladies causées par le VPH peuvent être traitées. Le traitement doit faire l'objet de discussions avec votre fournisseur de soins de santé.

Comment prévenir le VPH?

Le gouvernement du Nunavut possède un programme de vaccination en milieu scolaire financé par l'État offert à tous les Nunavummiut admissibles. Les personnes non admissibles à ce programme peuvent contacter un fournisseur de soins de santé afin d'obtenir plus de renseignements à ce sujet.

L'utilisation de préservatifs peut réduire le risque d'infection au VPH ou le risque de transmission du VPH à un ou une partenaire. Le préservatif protège uniquement la surface de peau couverte, le contact avec une verrue à découvert peut causer une infection.

Où puis-je obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires?

Veillez contacter votre centre de santé communautaire ou le centre de santé publique.
<http://www.hpvinfos.ca>