



HPV*
IT'S NOT
JUST A
WOMAN
THING

This image is of a model and is used for illustrative purpose only.

* Human Papillomavirus



**REAL MEN
TAKE
ACTION**

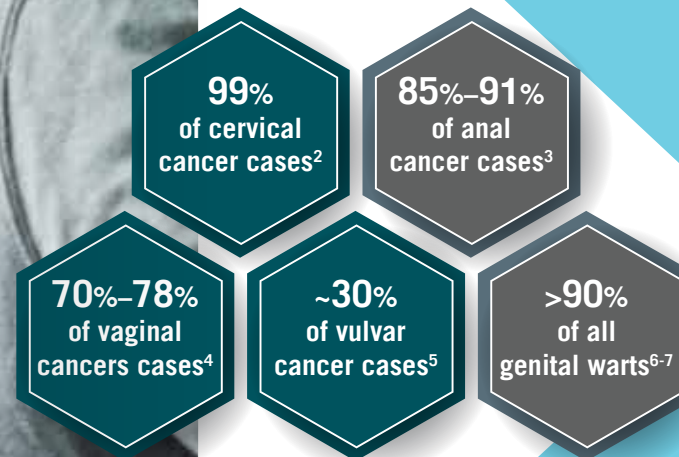
What is **HPV**?

HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus. It is a common viral infection that infects teens and adults.¹

HPV can be transmitted from one person to another through skin to skin genital contact.¹

Which diseases are caused by **HPV**?

HPV is responsible for:



Am I at risk of HPV?

Infection with HPV is very common as 80% of sexually active individuals will get HPV infection at some point in their life. HPV can affect anyone even those who are married or in a steady relationship.⁸ Having HPV infection, increases man's risk of anal cancer and genital warts.¹

HPV can lie dormant for years before it can cause any disease and it's almost impossible to determine if you'll get HPV or not. You may already have HPV if you are sexually active and there is no routine screening available for male to check if you are already infected with HPV. You may have HPV without showing any signs and symptoms and can pass it on to your partner without knowing it.¹

What are the symptoms of HPV infection?

NO SYMPTOMS. NO ROUTINE TESTS. IT'S BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY

HPV infection has no sign & symptoms. Majority of HPV infections clear on their own but when they don't, they can cause certain kinds of cancers in both men and women.¹

HPV related cancer normally develops slowly and may not be diagnosed until years, or even decades after a person first get infected with HPV.¹

HPV prevention should be a priority for everyone as you may never see the symptoms of HPV infection until it's too late.¹

Is HPV Preventable?

Yes, HPV infection is preventable.

SPEAK TO YOUR DOCTOR TODAY TO KNOW HOW TO PREVENT HPV!

REAL MEN TAKE ACTION AGAINST HPV!

References : 1. CDC. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs): 'HPV and Men-Fact Sheet' CDC; 2016. Available online at <https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv-and-men.htm> 2. Walboomers et al. Human Papillomavirus is a necessary cause of invasive cervical cancer worldwide. *J Pathol.* 1999;189(1):12-9. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10451482>, accessed June 2018. 3. Alemany L, Saunier M, Alvarado-Cabrero I, et al. Human papillomavirus DNA prevalence and type distribution in anal carcinomas worldwide. *Int J Cancer.* 2015;136(1):98-107. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24817381>, accessed Feb 2018. 4. Alemany L, Saunier M, Tinoco L, et al. Large contribution of human papillomavirus in vaginal neoplastic lesions: a worldwide study in 597 samples. *Eur J Cancer.* 2014;50(16):2846-2854. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25155250>, accessed Feb 2018. 5. de Sanjose S, Alemany L, Ordi J, et al. Worldwide human papillomavirus genotype attribution in over 2000 cases of intraepithelial and invasive lesions of the vulva. *Eur J Cancer.* 2013;49(16):3450-3461. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23886586>, accessed Feb 2018. 6. Garland SM, Steben M, Sings HL, et al. Natural history of genital warts: analysis of the placebo arm of 2 randomized phase III trials of a quadrivalent HPV (types 6, 11, 16, and 18) vaccine. *J Infect Dis.* 2009;199(6):805-814. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19199546>, accessed Feb 2018. 7. Chan PKS et al. Distribution of Human Papillomavirus types in anogenital warts of men. *J Clin Virol.* 2009;44(2):112. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19097933>, accessed Feb 2018. 8. Chesson HW et al. *Sex Transm Dis.* 2014, 41, 660-664. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6745688/>, accessed Sept 2018.