

II. INTERNATIONAL CANCER DAYS

CURRENT STATUS IN HPV VACCINE APPLICATIONS AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS ON CERVICAL CANCER DEVELOPMENT

HPV AŐI UYGULAMALARINDA GÜNCEL DURUM VE SERVİKS KANSERİ GELİŐİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİNLİĐİ

Nazan YURTCU

Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sivas,
TURKEY

nazanyurtcu@cumhuriyet.edu.tr

Abstract

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide. This type of cancer is caused by a sexually transmitted virus called Human Papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is effective in the development of cervical cancer at a rate of 99.9%. Cervical cancer is a cancer that can be prevented by early diagnosis with screening tests and HPV vaccine. There are two different HPV vaccines licensed by the Ministry of Health in our country. The first is Gardasil®, which is effective against four HPV types (6,11,16,18), and the second is Cervarix®, which is effective against two HPV types (16,18). Finally, Gardasil®9, effective against nine HPV types (6,11,16,18,31,33,45,52,58) approved by the World Health Organization in 2014, has not yet been licensed in our country. There is no national vaccination program for HPV vaccination in our country, but the Turkish Society of Gynecological Oncology recommends vaccination. It has been shown that there is a significant reduction in the incidence and mortality of cervical precancerous lesions and cancer in countries where HPV vaccine is routinely administered.

In our study, we wanted to show the long-term effect of HPV vaccination on the reduction in the incidence of cervical precancerous and cancer formation, in the light of current data.

Keywords: *Cervical Cancer, HPV Vaccines, Cancer, Immunization*