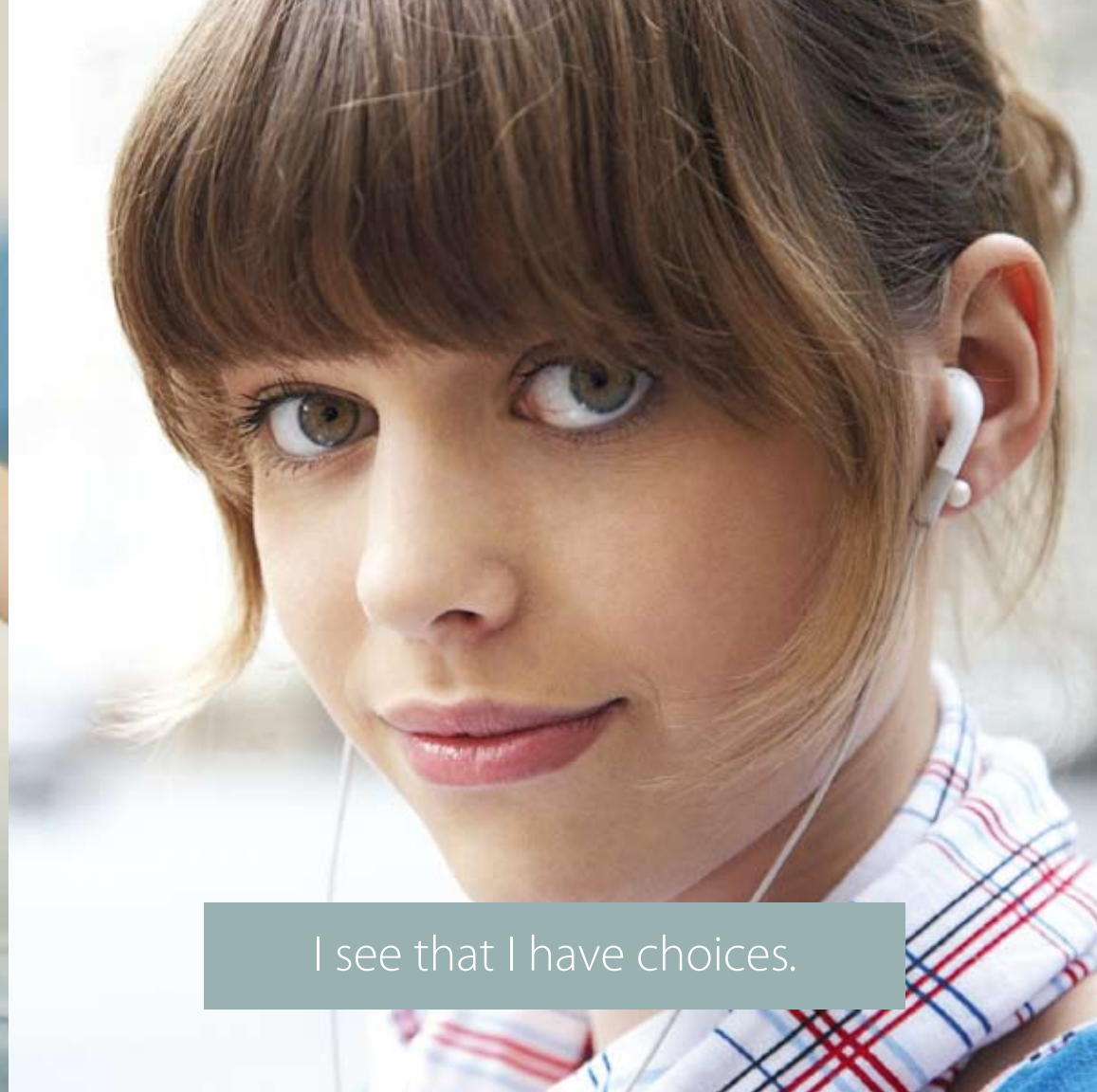


embarrassing uncomfortable
contagious lesions visible ugly burden
myths risks
spreads 100 different kinds
burning growths
transmit
cancer STI itchy
infection abnormal cells viral
genital discharge
bumps disease consequences
skin-to-skin contact



A picture is worth a thousand words.

I see the need to protect myself.



I see that I have choices.



Get the picture?

Spread the word not the disease

hpvinfo.ca Information for youth



Here is a “snapshot” of key HPV facts to help you

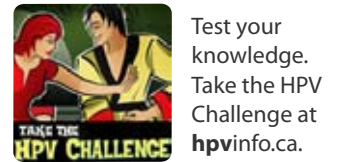
“get the picture” on HPV.

Fast Fact: 75% of Canadians will get HPV

FAQs about HPV

How to protect yourself from HPV

- Be careful
- Get screened
- Get vaccinated



Test your knowledge. Take the HPV Challenge at hpvinfo.ca.

→ What is HPV?

The Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus. Often, it has no signs or symptoms. There are more than 100 different kinds of HPV with at least 40 that can cause genital warts and cancer.

→ Who is at risk?

Anyone who is sexually active is at risk for HPV.

→ How do I know if I have it?

You might not. Since not all HPV infections have symptoms, you may not be able to tell if you (or your partner) are infected.

→ How do I protect myself?

Condoms are a good way to protect yourself from many kinds of sexually transmitted infections. Use them consistently. But when it comes to HPV, a condom does not provide full protection. You can still get HPV from skin not covered by the condom.

→ Is there anything more I can do?

Vaccination exists and is 100% effective at preventing the HPV types responsible for 90% of genital warts and 70% of all cervical cancers. You should also have regular Pap testing. It's the best defense against cervical cancer because it's the only way to detect abnormal cells in the cervix.

→ Is there a cure?

There is no cure for the virus once you are infected. There are treatments for the warts and cell changes caused by the virus, but these do not cure the virus itself.

Profile of the ONLY VISIBLE SIGN OF HPV

Fast Fact: Vaccination is 100% effective

AKA:

genital warts

Contact info:

you get them through skin-to-skin contact

Distinguishing features:

ugly, looks like small cauliflower, red or white

Emotional profile:

itching, burning, embarrassing

Where you'll find them:

on or inside the sex organs

Dislikes:

genital warts are not likely to show up if you use condoms or get vaccinated

Growth potential:

could escalate into cancer

It could happen to you. But it doesn't have to.

The highest rates of HPV infection are in young people aged 15 to 24. If you are in this age group, you are more likely to get the virus. It could be you will never get HPV, or that you'll get it and your body will fight it off. But why take a chance when it comes to genital warts and cancer?

Get the full picture

Visit hpvinfo.ca for answers to your questions. Everything you need to know about preventing and treating HPV is online.

Knowledge, screening and vaccination can help prevent HPV.



Spread the word not the disease

hpvinfo.ca

