



Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives



HPV Vaccination

Protecting against HPV infection
to help reduce your risk of cancer



GIG
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You cannot protect yourself against everything.

But you can get yourself vaccinated against the human papillomavirus (HPV), a common virus which can cause many different types of cancer.

The HPV vaccination programme

More than 280 million doses of the HPV vaccine have been given worldwide, including 120 million doses in the US and over 10 million in the UK.

The HPV vaccine has been offered to all girls in school year 8 since September 2008. From September 2019, the vaccine has also been offered to year 8 boys. This is because the evidence is clear that the HPV vaccine helps protect both boys and girls from certain types of cancer.

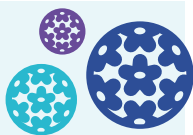






What is HPV and how is it spread?

HPV is a very common virus which usually has no symptoms.



People probably will not even know they are carrying the virus, and **in most people HPV clears up quickly.**



If you don't know you have the virus it means **you can pass it on to others.**



More than seven out of 10 people who have not had the HPV vaccination will get infected.



HPV lives on the skin in and around the whole genital area (your private parts) and is usually spread through intimate sexual contact. Condoms do not provide complete protection from HPV. Getting the vaccine now protects you against future risks.



There may not be immediate symptoms, but HPV can lead to cancers such as:

- cervical cancer (in females);
- some mouth and throat cancers; and
- some cancers of the anus and genital area.

HPV can also cause genital warts, which is one of the most common types of sexually transmitted infections.

What difference has the HPV vaccine made so far?

- It is expected that the vaccine will save hundreds of lives every year in the UK. A recent English study has shown a reduction of 90% in cancer-causing HPV in young women in their 20s who were vaccinated aged 12 to 13.
- The HPV vaccine also protects you against over 90% of genital wart infections.

Having the HPV vaccine

The vaccine is given in your arm and you normally need two injections to be fully protected. The first injection is usually given at school in year 8. The school nurse or vaccination team will let you know when both injections are due.

To give you the best protection, the vaccine should be given before you become sexually active. If you are sexually active you should still have the vaccine.

The HPV vaccine

Since 2012, Gardasil has been the HPV vaccine used in the UK. Sometime during the 2021 to 2022 academic year the HPV vaccine will switch to Gardasil 9. If you had Gardasil for your first dose you can have Gardasil 9 for the second dose. Both boys and girls can have the HPV vaccine.

Anyone can catch, carry and pass on HPV. Getting the HPV vaccine when you are offered it makes sure you are protected for your future.

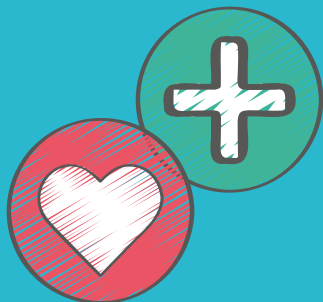


Side effects of the HPV vaccine

Side effects are usually mild. The most common side effect is a sore, swollen or red arm where you had the injection. This usually wears off within a few days. Less common side effects are headaches, nausea and fever. Serious side effects are extremely rare.

As with all vaccines, reports of side effects are closely monitored and reviewed. Extensive reviews of the safety of the HPV vaccine have found that evidence does not support a link between the vaccine and a number of serious and chronic (long-term) illnesses. For more information, go to [who.int/groups/global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety/topics/human-papillomavirus-vaccines/safety](https://www.who.int/groups/global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety/topics/human-papillomavirus-vaccines/safety)

You or your parent or carer can report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines through the Yellow Card scheme. You can do this online at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or by calling the hotline (free) on **0800 731 6789** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm).



Are there any reasons why I should not be vaccinated?

There are very few teenagers who cannot have their HPV vaccination. You should not have the vaccine if you have had a severe (life-threatening) reaction to any ingredient of the vaccine or to a previous dose of HPV vaccine. This severe reaction is called an anaphylactic reaction. These reactions are extremely rare and nurses are fully trained to deal with them.

If you have had a severe reaction to a vaccination in the past, it's important that you include the details of this on your consent form. It's also important you tell the person giving you the vaccine.

If you have a minor illness without a temperature, such as a cold, you should still have the vaccination. If you are ill with a high temperature, put the vaccination off until you are better.

Also, speak to your doctor or nurse before having the vaccination if you:

- have a bleeding disorder; or
- have had convulsions (fits) not associated with fever.

What should I do if I feel unwell after the vaccination?

If you have a temperature and feel unwell after the vaccination, you can take paracetamol to help you feel better. Read the instructions on the packet carefully and take the correct dose for your age. We don't recommend that you take this medicine before having the vaccine to try to prevent a temperature from developing.



Remember, if you are under 16 you should not take medicine that contains aspirin.

Extra information for girls



Having the HPV vaccination between the ages of 12 and 14, followed by regular cervical screening when you reach 25, offers the best possible protection against cervical cancer.

Do I still need to go for cervical screening if I have had the vaccine?

Anyone aged 25 to 64 who lives in Wales and has a cervix is offered cervical screening (smear) tests.

The vaccine will prevent around seven out of 10 cervical cancer cases, but screening can find other high-risk HPV infection not covered by the vaccine. By finding HPV infection or cell changes early, screening can prevent cervical cancer from developing. For more information, visit [cervicalscreeningwales.wales.nhs.uk/home](https://www.cervicalscreeningwales.wales.nhs.uk/home)

What about the other cancers?

There are currently no screening programmes for other HPV-related cancers. If you are worried about any symptoms, speak to your GP practice.



A little
injection?
Worth it!

Any questions?

What do I need to do?

If you receive a consent form and information leaflet from school, make sure you and your parent or carer read the information about the vaccination, sign the consent form and return it to school as soon as possible. It's best to involve your parent or carer in your decision about having the vaccination, but in some circumstances you can give permission for the vaccination yourself if you fully understand what is being offered.

What if I've lost my consent form?

You can get another one – just speak to your school nurse as soon as possible.

What if I have not had my first HPV vaccine by the age of 15?

The HPV vaccine works best before you've ever been exposed to the virus. If you have not had any HPV vaccine before your 15th birthday you should discuss it with your school nurse, vaccination team or GP practice. They will let you know how many doses you will need and where you can get the vaccination.

I missed my vaccination. Can I still have it?

Yes. If you are in the eligible groups and have missed any of your HPV vaccinations at school, you can still have them up until your 25th birthday. You should try to catch up as soon as possible. Contact your school nurse, vaccination team or GP practice and discuss it with them to see if you can have it.

Does this mean I cannot get cancer?

No. The HPV vaccine protects you against most, but not all, forms of HPV. Because HPV can lead to cancer, this vaccine is about reducing your risk.





Will I be vaccinated against other diseases at school?

Yes, you will be offered other vaccinations before you leave school, such as:






- a booster dose of the Td/IPV vaccine, which helps protect against tetanus, diphtheria and polio;
- the MenACWY vaccine, which helps protect against meningitis; and
- the MMR vaccine which protects against measles, mumps and rubella (if you have not yet had the recommended two doses).

In areas where these vaccinations are not available in school you will be able to have them with your GP practice.

Will I be offered the COVID-19 vaccine?

Some young people are now being offered the COVID-19 vaccine. If you are eligible you will be told when and where you can have it. For more information, visit phw.nhs.wales/covidvaccine/eligibility

HPV vaccine to-do list

-  Talk to your parent or carer about getting the HPV vaccine and let them read the consent form and information leaflet.
-  If you still have questions, talk to your school nurse - they are there to help.
-  Return the signed consent form to school.
-  Make sure you go to school on the vaccination day. If you miss it for whatever reason, you should have more opportunities to have the vaccine.
-  If you have left school or are not sure if you have missed any vaccinations, speak to your GP practice.



Where can I get more information?

If you have any questions or want more information, you can visit **111.wales.nhs.uk**, talk to your doctor or nurse or call **NHS 111 Wales**.

You can find out more information on vaccines offered in Wales at: **phw.nhs.wales/vaccines**

Information on cervical cancer is available by visiting Jo's Cervical Cancer Trust website at: **jostrust.org.uk**

You can find out more about the vaccine, including its contents and possible side effects at **medicines.org.uk/emc**. You will need to enter the name of the vaccine (Gardasil or Gardasil 9) in the search box. You can also see the patient leaflet online.

You can report suspected side effects online at **www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard** or by downloading the Yellow Card app or calling **0800 731 6789** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm).

A schedule showing which vaccinations are routinely offered in Wales is available from: **111.wales.nhs.uk/CompleteSchedule**

To order more copies of this leaflet, visit: **publichealthwales.org/HealthInformationResources**

You can find out how the NHS uses your information at: **111.wales.nhs.uk/AboutUs/Yourinformation**



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Ble gallaf gael rhagor o wybodaeth?

Os oes gennyfch unrhyw gwestiynau neu os ydych eisiau rhagor o wybodaeth, ewch i 111.wales.nhs.uk, siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nyrs neu ffoniwch **GIG 111 Cymru**.

Gallwch ddod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am y brechlynnau a gynygir yng Nghymru yn: icc.gig.cymru/brechlyn

Mae gwymbodaeth am ganser ceg y groth ar gael drwy fynd i wefan Canser Ceg y Groth jostrust.org.uk

Gallwch gael gwymbod mwy am y brechlyn, ac am ei gynnwys a'r sgil-ffeithiau posibl, yn medicines.org.uk/emc. Bydd angen i chi nodi enw'r brechlyn (Gardasil neu Gardasil 9) yn y bocs chwilio. Gallwch hefyd weld y datlen i gleffion ar-lein.

Gallwch roi gwymbod am unrhyw sgil-ffeithiau posibl ar-lein yn www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard neu drwy lawrlyddor ap Yellow Card neu ffonio **0800 731 6789** (Llun - Gwener, 9am i 5pm).

Mae'r amserlen frechu sy'n dangos i chi pa frechiadau a gynygir yn rheolaidd yng Nghymru ar gael yn: 111.wales.nhs.uk/amserlengyflawn

I archebu rhagor o gopiau o'r datlen hon, ewch i: icc.gig.cymru/gwasanaethau-a-thimau/adoddau-gwymbodaeth-iechyd

Gallwch gael gwymbod sut y mae'r GIG yn defnyddio eich gwymbodaeth yn: 111.wales.nhs.uk/amdanomni/ **ieichgwymbodaeth**



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Rhestr wirio brechlyn HPV



Siaradwch â'ch rhiant neu ofalwr am gael y brechlyn HPV a gadewch iddynt ddarllen y ffurflen ganiatâd a'r darllen wybodaeth.



Os oes gennych gwestiynau o hyd, siaradwch â nyrs eich ysgol - mae yno i helpu.



Dychwelwch y ffurflen ganiatâd wedi'i llofnodi i'r ysgol.



Sicrhewch eich bod yn mynd i'r ysgol ar y diwrnod brechu. Os byddwch yn ei fethu am ba reswm bynnag, dylech gael mwy o gyflioedd i gael y brechlyn.



Os ydych wedi gadael yr ysgol neu os nad ydych yn siŵr a ydych wedi colli unrhyw frechiadau, siaradwch â'ch meddygfa.



A fyddaf yn cael cynnig y brechlyn COVID-19?

Mae rhai pobl ifanc bellach yn cael cynnig y brechlyn COVID-19. Os ydych yn gymwys, cewch wybod pryd a ble y gallwch ei gael. I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, ewch i icc.gig.cymru/brechlynacovid/cymhwystra

meddygfa.

Mewn ardaloedd lle nad yw'r brechlynnau hyn ar gael yn yr ysgol byddwch yn gallu eu cael yn eich

2 ddos a argymhellir (eto).

- y brechlyn MMR sy'n amddiffyn rhag y frech goch, clwy'r penau a rwbela (os nad ydych wedi cael y llid yr ymennydd; a
- brechlyn MenACWY, sy'n helpu i amddiffyn rhag amddiffyn yn erbyn tetanus, difftheria a pholio.
- dos atgyfnerthu o'r brechlyn Td/IPV, sy'n helpu i

adael yr ysgol fel:

Byddwch, cewch gynnig brechlynnau eraill cyn i chi

A fyddaf yn cael fy mrechlu rhag clefydau eraill yn yr ysgol?



Unrhyw gwestiynau?

Beth sydd angen i mi ei wneud?

Os byddwch yn cael ffurflen ganiatâd a thafien wrthych chi gan yr ysgol, sicrhewch eich bod chi a'ch rhiant neu ofalwr yn darllen y wybodaeth am y brechlyn, llofnodir ffurflen ganiatâd a'i dychwelyd i'r ysgol cyn gynted â phosibl. Mae'n well cynnwys eich rhiant neu ofalwr yn eich penderfyniad ynghylch cael y brechlyn, ond mewn rhai amgylchiadau gallwch roi caniatâd ar gyfer y brechlyn eich hun os ydych yn deall yn llawn beth sy'n cael ei gynniig.

Beth os ydwi i wedi colli fy ffurflen ganiatâd?

Gallwch gael un arall – siaradwch â nyrs eich ysgol cyn gynted â phosibl.

Beth os nad wyf wedi cael fy mrechlyn HPV cyntaf pan fyddaf yn 15 oed?

Mae'r brechlyn HPV yn gweithio orau cyn i chi erioed dod i gysylltiad â'r feirws. Os nad ydych chi wedi cael unrhyw frechlyn HPV cyn eich pen-blwydd yn 15 oed dylech ei drafod gyda'ch nyrs ysgol, y tim brechu neu eich meddygfa. Byddant yn rhoi gwybod i chi faint o ddosau y bydd eu hangen arnoch a ble y gallwch gael y brechlyn.

Collais fy mrechid. A allaf ei gael o hyd?

Gallwch. Os ydych yn y grwpiau cymwys ac wedi colli unrhyw rai o'ch brechlynnau HPV yn yr ysgol, gallwch eu cael hyd at eich pen-blwydd yn 25 oed. Dylech geisio dal i fyny cyn gynted â phosibl. Cysylltwch â nyrs eich ysgol, y tim brechu neu eich meddygfa a'i drafod gyda nhw i weld a allwch ei gael.

A yw hyn yn golygu na allaf gael canser?

Nac ydy. Mae'r brechlyn HPV yn eich amddiffyn rhag y rhan fwyaf o fathau o HPV, ond nid pob un ohonynt. Gan y gall HPV arwain at ganser, mae'r brechlyn hwn yn ymwneud â lleihau eich risg.





Pigiad bach?
Mae'n werth
chwell!



Beth am y canserau eraill?

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes rhaglenni sgrinio ar gyfer canserau eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â HPV. Os ydych chi yn pryderu am unrhyw symptomau, siaradwch â'ch meddygfa.

Mae unrhyw un rhwng 25 a 64 oed sy'n byw yng Nghymru ac sydd â cheg y groth yn cael cynnig profion sgrinio serffigol (taeniad). Bydd y brechlyn yn atal tua saith o bob 10 o achosion o ganser ceg y groth, ond gall sgrinio ddod o hyd i haint HPV risg uchel arall nad yw'n cael ei gwmpasu gan y brechlyn. Drwy ddod o hyd i haint HPV neu newidiadau celloedd yn gyfnar, gall sgrinio atal canser ceg y groth rhag datblygu. I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, ewch i icc.gig.cymru/gwasanaethau-a-thimanu/sgrinio/sgrinio-serffigol-cymru

(smear) tests.
and has a cervix is offered cervical screening
Anyone aged 25 to 64 who lives in Wales

A oes angen i mi fynd i gael sgrinio serffigol os ydw i wedi cael y brechlyn?

Mae cael y brechlyn HPV rhwng 12 a 14 oed, wedi'i ddilyn gan sgrinio serffigol rheolaidd pan fyddwch yn 25 oed, yn cynnig yr amddiffyniad gorau posibl rhag canser ceg y groth.



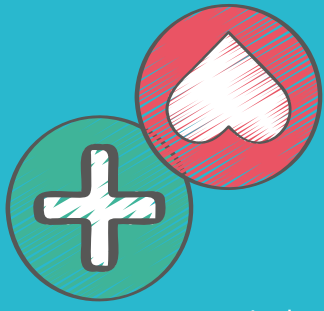
Gwybodaeth ychwanegol i ferched

Sgîl-ffeithiau'r brechlyn HPV

Mae'r sgîl-ffeithiau fel arfer yn ysgafn. Y sgîl-ffeithiau fel arfer yn cael eu monitro'n agos a'u hadolygu. Mae adolygiadau helaeth o ddiogelwch y brechlyn HPV wedi canfod nad yw tystiolaeth yn cefnogi cysylltiad rhwng y brechlyn a sawl salwch difrifol a chronig (hirdymor). I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, ewch i who.int/groups/global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety/topics/human-papillomavirus-vaccines/safety

Fel gyda phob brechlyn, mae adroddiadau am sgîl-ffeithiau yn cael eu monitro'n agos a'u hadolygu. Mae adolygiadau helaeth o ddiogelwch y brechlyn HPV wedi canfod nad yw tystiolaeth yn cefnogi cysylltiad rhwng y brechlyn a sawl salwch difrifol a chronig (hirdymor). I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, ewch i who.int/groups/global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety/topics/human-papillomavirus-vaccines/safety

Gallwch chi neu eich rhiant neu ofalwr roi gwybod am unrhyw sgîl-ffeithiau tybiedig brechlynnau a meddygiaethau drwy'r cynllun Cerdyn Melyn. Gallwch wneud hyn ar-lein yn www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard neu drwy ffonio'r llinell gymorth (am ddim) ar **0800 731 6789** (dydd Lun i ddydd Gwener, 9am i 5pm).



Pa wahaniaeth y mae'r brechlyn HPV wedi! wneud hyd yma?

- Disgwyllir y bydd y brechlyn yn achub cannoedd o fywydau bob blwyddyn yn y DU. Mae astudiaeth ddweddar yn Lloegr wedi dangos gostyngiad o 90% mewn HPV sy'n achosi canser mewn menywod ifanc yn eu 20au a gafodd eu brechu pan oeddent yn 12-13 oed.
- Mae'r brechlyn HPV hefyd yn eich amddiffyn rhag dros 90% o heintiau defaid gwenerol.

Gael y brechlyn HPV

Rhoddir y brechlyn yn eich braich ac fel arfer mae angen dau bigiad arnoch er mwyn cael eich amddiffyn yn llawn. Fel arfer rhoddir y pigiad cyntaf ym mlwyddyn 8 yr ysgol. Bydd nyrs yr ysgol neu'r tîm brechu yn rhoi gwylbod i chi pan fydd angen i chi gael y ddau bigiad.

Er mwyn rhoi'r amddiffyniad gorau i chi, dylid rhoi'r brechlyn cyn i chi ddechrau cael rhyw. Os ydych yn cael rhyw dylech gael y brechlyn o hyd.

Y brechlyn HPV

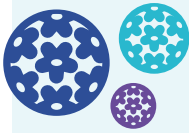
Ers 2012, Gardasil yw'r brechlyn HPV a ddefnyddir yn y DU. Rywbryd yn ystod blwyddyn academaidd 2021 i 2022 bydd y brechlyn HPV yn newid i Gardasil 9. Os cawsoch Gardasil ar gyfer eich dos cyntaf gallwch gael Gardasil 9 ar gyfer yr ail dos. Gall bechgyn a merched gael y brechlyn HPV.



Gall unrhyw un dda, cario a throsglwyddo HPV pan fydd yn cael y brechlyn HPV pan fydd yn cael ei gynniig i chi yn sicrhau eich bod wedi'ch amddiffyn ar gyfer eich dyfodol.

Beth yw HPV a sut y mae'n lledaenu?

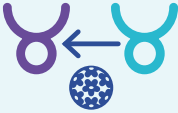
Mae HPV yn feirws cyffredin iawn, nad oes ganddo unrhyw symptomau fel arfer.



Mae'n debyg na fydd pobl hyd yn oed yn gwybod eu bod yn cario'r feirws, ac yn y rhan fwyaf o bobl mae HPV yn clirio'n gyflym.



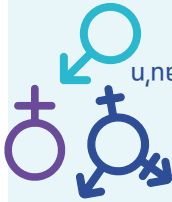
Os nad ydych yn gwybod bod y feirws gennych, mae'n golgu y gallwch ei drosglwyddo i eraill.



Bydd mwy na saith o bob 10 o bobl nad ydynt wedi cael y brechlyn HPV yn cael eu heintio.



Mae HPV yn byw ar y croen yn ardal yr organau cenhedu (eich rhannau preifat) ac o'i hamgylch ac mae fel arfer yn cael ei ledaenu drwy gyswilt rhywiol agos. Nid yw condomau'n darparu amddiffyniad llwyr rhag HPV. Mae cael y brechlyn bellach yn eich amddiffyn rhag risgiau yn y dyfodol.



Etallai na fydd symptomau ar unwaith, ond gall HPV arwain at ganserau fel:

- canser ceg y groth (mewn menywod);
- rhai canserau'r geg a'r gwddf; a
- rhai mathau o ganser yr anws ac ardal yr organau cenhedu.

Gall HPV hefyd achosi defaid gwenerol, set un o'r mathau mwyaf cyffredin o heintiau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol.





Ni allwch amddiffyn eich hun
rhaŷ papeth.

Ond gallwch gael eich brechu
(HPV), set feirws papiloma dynol
sy'n gallu achosi llawer o
wahanol fathau o ganser.

Y rhaglen frechu HPV

Mae dros 280 miliwn o ddosau o'r brechlyn
HPV wedi'u rhoi ledled y byd, gan gynnwys
120 miliwn o ddosau yn yr UD a thros 10
miliwn yn y DU.

Mae'r brechlyn HPV wedi cael ei gynniŷ
i bob merch ym mlwyddyn 8 yr ysgol ers mis
Medi 2008. Ers mis Medi 2019, mae'r brechlyn
hefyd wedi cael ei gynniŷ i fechgyn ym
mlwyddyn 8. Mae hyn oherwydd
bod y dystiolaeth yn glir bod y
brechlyn HPV yn helpu i amddiffyn
bechgyn a merched rhag mathau
penodol o ganser.





Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives



Brechu HPV

Amddiftyn rhag haint HPV er mwyn
helpu i leihau eich risg o ganser



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