

A REMINDER SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO HELP ENSURE PATIENTS COMPLETE THE COURSE OF 3 DOSES.

Patients can register to receive an email or free
SMS message reminding them about subsequent doses.

**To receive a free SMS reminder
text 'HPV' to 1800 858 448.**

Patient information is also available at www.hpv.com.au

Information for patients who have been prescribed
GARDASIL, to help patients understand more about
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) disease and the vaccine.

Not to be left in waiting rooms or public areas.

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Patient information for males and females prescribed GARDASIL



GARDASIL® FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Information for male and
female patients who have
been prescribed GARDASIL.

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GARDASIL®
[Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus
(Types 6, 11, 16, 18) Recombinant Vaccine]

GARDASIL[®]

COMMON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR FEMALE PATIENTS

Your Doctor has prescribed GARDASIL. This leaflet is intended to provide you with information so that you can understand more about Human Papillomavirus (HPV) related cancer and diseases and the vaccine.

What is HPV?

HPV is a common virus. There are more than 100 different HPV types, including approximately 40 types that can affect the genital area. Up to four out of five sexually active females will be infected with HPV at some time in their lives.

How do people get HPV?

Anyone who has any kind of sexual activity involving genital contact could get genital HPV. That means it's possible to get the virus without having intercourse. Many people who have HPV may not show any signs or symptoms, and can transmit the virus without even knowing it. A person can be infected with more than one type of HPV.

In most people, the virus is harmless and has no symptoms. In some people infected with HPV types such as 6 or 11, the virus may lead to diseases such as genital warts. In females infected with certain types of HPV, such as 16 or 18, the virus may persist and lead to abnormal changes in cells of the cervix, which have a risk of turning into cervical cancer.

What is Cervical Cancer?

Cervical cancer is cancer of the cervix. The cervix is the lower part of the uterus, or womb, and is situated at the top of the vagina. Cervical cancer develops when abnormal cells in the lining of the cervix begin to multiply out of control, and form pre-cancerous abnormalities. If undetected, these abnormalities can develop into tumours and spread into the surrounding tissue. In females, abnormal cervical cells are usually detected during a routine Pap test.

What are Genital Warts?

Genital warts commonly appear as skin-coloured, irregular growths. They are found on the inside or outside of the genitals in both males and females. Genital warts can cause symptoms such as burning, itching and pain.

Does HPV cause any other diseases?

Yes, HPV has been shown to cause some vaginal, vulval and anal cancers. HPV has also been linked to some head and neck cancers.

GARDASIL has been tested in clinical trials for the prevention of genital warts and cervical, vulval, vaginal and anal pre-cancers and cancer. GARDASIL has not been tested for any other HPV diseases.

What is the GARDASIL vaccine?

In females, GARDASIL helps protect against cervical, vulval, vaginal, and anal pre-cancers and cancer, genital warts and infection due to HPV types 6, 11, 16 or 18. In males, GARDASIL helps protect against genital warts, anal cancer, precancerous lesions and HPV infection due to HPV types 6, 11, 16 or 18.



How can a vaccine prevent cancer?

GARDASIL works by causing the body to produce its own protection against HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18. These four types cause the majority of cervical cancers and pre-cancers, some low-grade cervical abnormalities, and a proportion of anal, vulval and vaginal pre-cancers and cancers in females. HPV types 6 and 11 cause the majority of genital warts cases. GARDASIL has been tested in clinical trials for these conditions. GARDASIL has not been tested for any other HPV diseases.

If I get vaccinated will I still need Pap smears?

Yes. The vaccine is designed to protect against cervical cancer due to the HPV types in the vaccine. The HPV types covered by the vaccine cause up to 80% of all cervical cancers. Therefore you must still continue to have regular Pap smears to detect any abnormal cell changes due to the HPV types not covered by the vaccine. Vaccination, along with regular Pap smears, provides an ideal strategy for preventing cervical cancers and pre-cancerous abnormalities.

Will the vaccine still benefit me if I am already sexually active or have already had an abnormal Pap smear?

The vaccine may be of benefit, as it is unlikely that a woman will have been infected with all the HPV types covered by the vaccine. Women who have had an abnormal Pap smear result may still benefit from the vaccine, as the HPV type that caused the abnormality may not have been one covered by the vaccine.

How many doses are required?

The vaccine is given as 3 doses over 6 months via injection into the muscle in the upper arm or thigh. Ideally, the doses are given as follows:

First dose: at a date you and your doctor choose.

Second dose: 2 months after first dose.

Third dose: 6 months after the first dose.

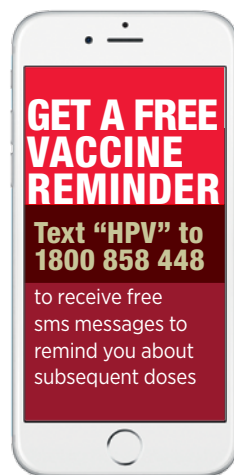
If you miss a dose, speak to your doctor about when to receive the missed dose. Make sure you receive all three doses.

How safe is the vaccine?

The vaccine was shown to be well tolerated during large clinical trials. The most common side effects are redness, swelling or pain at the injection site, and mild fever.

Talk to your doctor. Your doctor can answer any other questions you may have. Further information is available at www.hpv.com.au

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GARDASIL®

COMMON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR MALE PATIENTS

Your Doctor has prescribed GARDASIL. This leaflet is intended to provide you with information so that you can understand more about Human Papillomavirus (HPV) related cancer and diseases and the vaccine.

What is HPV?

HPV is a common virus. There are more than 100 different HPV types, including approximately 40 types that can affect the genital area. Most sexually active males will be infected with HPV at some time in their lives.

How do people get HPV?

Anyone who has any kind of sexual activity involving genital contact could get genital HPV. That means it's possible to get the virus without having intercourse. Many people who have HPV may not show any signs or symptoms, and can transmit the virus without even knowing it. A person can be infected with more than one type of HPV.

In most people, the virus is harmless and has no symptoms. In some people infected with HPV types such as 6 or 11, the virus may lead to diseases such as genital warts. In males infected with certain types of HPV, such as 16 or 18, the virus may persist and lead to abnormal changes in cells of the penis, anus or perianal region, which have a risk of turning into cancer.

What are Genital Warts?

Genital warts commonly appear as skin-coloured, irregular growths. They are found on the inside or outside of the genitals in both males and females. Genital warts can cause symptoms such as burning, itching and pain.

Does HPV cause any other diseases?

Yes, HPV has been shown to cause cervical cancers as well as some vaginal, vulval and anal cancers. HPV has also been linked to some head and neck cancers.

GARDASIL has been tested in clinical trials for the prevention of genital warts and cervical, vulval, vaginal and anal pre-cancers and cancer. GARDASIL has not been tested for any other HPV diseases.

What is the GARDASIL vaccine?

In males, GARDASIL helps protect against genital warts, anal cancer, precancerous lesions and HPV infection due to HPV 6, 11, 16 or 18. In females, GARDASIL helps protect against cervical, vulval, vaginal and anal pre-cancers and cancer, genital warts and infection due to HPV types 6, 11, 16 or 18.



How does GARDASIL work?

GARDASIL works by causing the body to produce its own protection against HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18. By helping to prevent infection, the vaccine can help stop the progression to precancerous lesions and cancer. HPV types 6 and 11 cause the majority of genital warts cases. HPV 16 and 18 cause the majority of anal pre-cancers and cancers.

Will the vaccine still benefit me if I am already sexually active or have already had genital warts?

The vaccine may still be of benefit as it is unlikely that you will have been infected with all the HPV types covered by the vaccine.

How many doses are required?

The vaccine is given as 3 doses over 6 months via injection into the muscle in the upper arm or thigh. Ideally, the doses are given as follows:

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Make sure you receive all three doses.

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