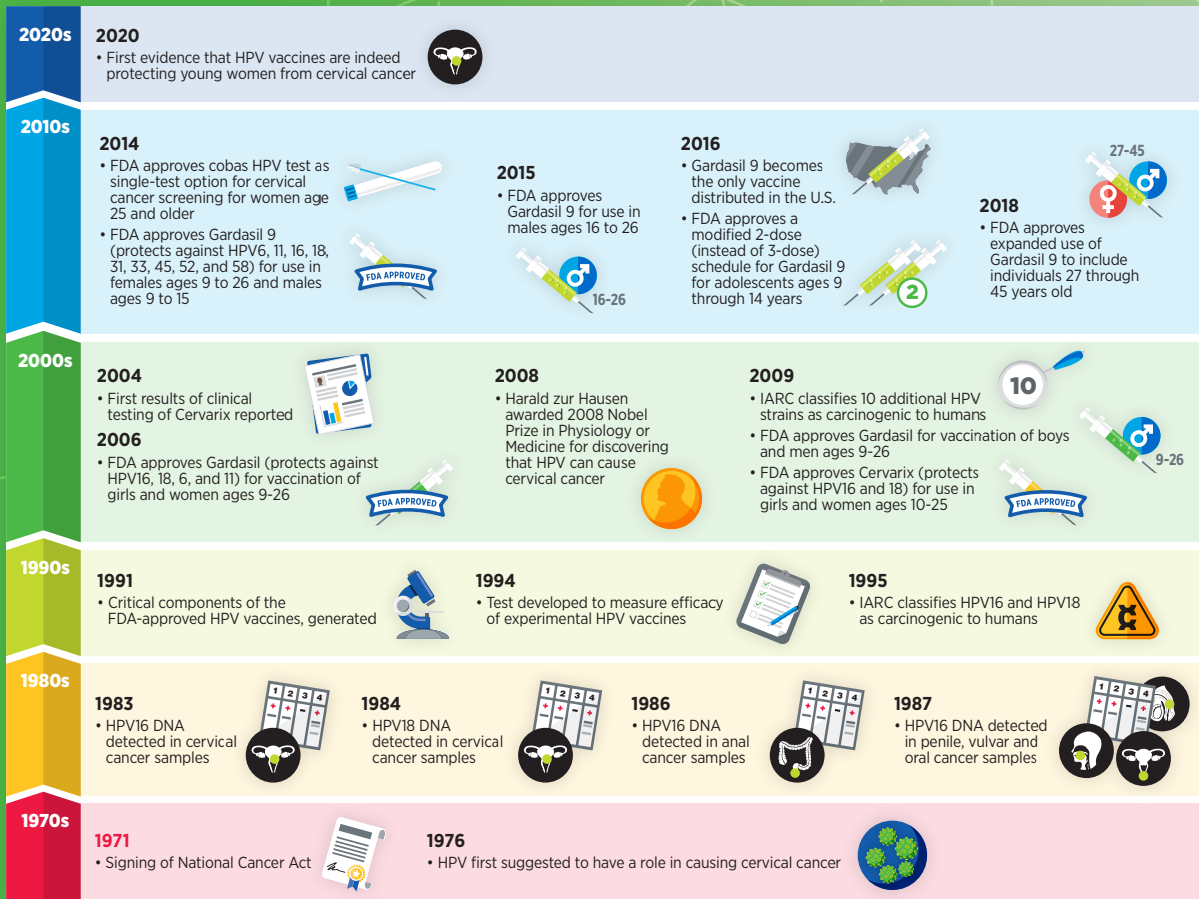


FIGURE 11

**NATIONAL CANCER ACT
50 YEARS**
1971-2021

50 YEARS OF PROGRESS AGAINST HPV AND RELATED CANCERS



Human papillomavirus (HPV) was first suggested to have an important role in causing cervical cancer in 1976. During the ensuing years, researchers confirmed this hypothesis and identified the cancer-causing strains of HPV. They also found that certain strains of HPV cause many cases of anal, head and neck, penile, vaginal, and vulvar cancers. Thirty years after the first suggestion of a cancer-causing role for HPV, the dedicated efforts of many basic and clinical researchers across the biomedical research enterprise culminated in approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of a vaccine that prevents infection with the two most common cervical cancer-causing HPV strains, HPV16 and HPV18, after the vaccine was shown to prevent precancerous cervical abnormalities caused by these

strains. Since then, FDA has approved a vaccine, Gardasil 9, which protects against infection with nine different types of HPV and the use of an HPV test called the cobas HPV test as a stand-alone option for cervical cancer screening for women age 25 and older. Research efforts are now focusing on identifying strategies to increase the uptake of HPV vaccination and screening among eligible populations. These efforts include strategies to enhance communication between health care providers and parents to boost vaccination initiation among youth and to simplify the vaccination regimen by determining whether fewer doses of the vaccine can still trigger a sufficient immune response against the virus.