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New prophylactics human papillomavirus vaccines against cervical cancer

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The first prophylactic Virus-like Particle (VLP) based Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine was registered for use nearly 13 year now. WHO already released an updated position paper on the use of HPV vaccines, recommending that all countries now should proceed with national implementation of HPV vaccine, implement a catch-up for 9 to 14 years olds (and if feasible and affordable up to 18 years of age) and noting that all the three licensed HPV vaccines have excellent safety, efficacy and effectiveness. HPV 6/11/16/18 vaccinations of females in Indonesia are substantially reduce genital warts, CIN and cervical cancer; improve quality of life and with the Indonesia GDP of USD 3,531.80 in 2014, the cost/QALYs result with or without catch up is considered very cost-effective when implemented. The challenge now is in achieving high global coverage by addressing barriers to vaccine access, addressing vaccine hesitancy and developing accurate and comparable methods for monitoring coverage over time. The two first prophylactic bivalent and quadrivalent HPV vaccine have been implemented around the world and substantially decreased the global incidence of HPV infection and related-diseases in countries with high coverage rates. Human papillomavirus is causatively associated with Cervical Cancer (CC). In 2014, the Food and Drug Administration approved a new human papillomavirus 9-valent vaccine (9vHPV), targeting nine HPV types: HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18, which are also targeted by the quadrivalent HPV vaccine (qHPV), plus five additional high cancer risk HPV types (HPV types 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58). Current research is focusing on finding alternatives to produce and deliver new HPV vaccines to overcome all of the limitations that might have restricted the potential benefit of previous vaccines on public health. Next generation of HPV vaccines hopefully will address the limitations associated with current vaccines and will represent a step forward in preventing cervical cancer.

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