

# Gardasil 9

## The Vaccine

Gardasil 9 protects against nine strains of potentially harmful HPV. These types are 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58.

The doses for HPV vaccination are as follows;

- Under 25 years old - 1 dose
- 25 – 45 years old – 2 doses given at least 6 months apart
- Individuals who are immuno-suppressed or known to be living with HIV – 3 doses. The second dose is given 1 month after the initial dose. The third dose is given 3 months after the second dose.

Gardasil 9 can be given at the same time as many other vaccinations, so you may be offered this at the same time as a vaccine for Hepatitis A/B.

## Is the vaccine safe?

Gardasil 9 has been tested for safety by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) and meets the standards to be given in the UK and Europe.

The HPV vaccine has been administered to millions of people worldwide.

We offer vaccination for Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) at all our ROAM sessions. We do not offer vaccination to everyone, and you do not have to accept vaccination if they are offered or suggested to you.

## Side Effects

The most common side effect of the vaccine can include itching, swelling, soreness and redness at the injection site. This may last for a few days. Some other common side effects include – fever, fatigue, muscle ache, headache and sickness. These are common with vaccines and should resolve.

If you feel unwell after vaccination, contact your GP or ROAM. If out of hours, contact 111.

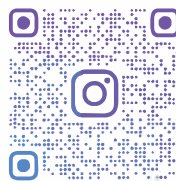
Serious side effects are very rare. You can report any unusual side effects to - [www.yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk](http://www.yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk)



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

### CONTACT US

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# VACCINATIONS

HEPATITIS A & B

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

FOR GAY, BISEXUAL & ALL MEN  
WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN  
(GBMSM) IN SCOTLAND



**LOTHIAN**  
Sexual Health



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# Hepatitis

Hepatitis A & B (HAV and HBV) are viral infections that affect the liver, and if untreated can lead to serious liver damage including cirrhosis, cancer and premature death. It is passed on through faeces, blood and sex.

Gay, bisexual and all men who have sex with men (GBMSM) have a higher risk of acquiring hepatitis A and B viruses than the general population and are recommended for vaccination against both in Scotland.

Other at risk groups include –

- People who inject drugs
- Those involved in the sex industry
- Individuals having sex with partners from areas of high/ intermediate prevalence
- HIV positive individuals
- Individuals who have been sexually assaulted in the previous 6 weeks
- Individuals with a high risk sexual exposure within the previous 6 weeks

Hepatitis A & B vaccinations can be given separately or combined and can be given at the same time as many other vaccinations, so you may be offered this at the same time as a vaccine for Human Papillomavirus (HPV).

## Vaccine Schedule

Hepatitis A & B combined

# Twinrix

Hepatitis A & B combined

**Standard Schedule -**

0, 1 and 6 months (3 doses)

**Accelerated Schedule -**

0, 1, 2 weeks & 12 Months (4 doses)

# Havrix

Hepatitis A

**Standard Schedule -**

0 & within the next 6 - 12 months (2 doses)

# Engerix

Hepatitis B

**Standard Schedule -**

0, 1 and 6 months (3 doses)

## Vaccine Schedule

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

# Human Papillomavirus

All GBMSM in Scotland, who are up to and including the age of 45 are eligible.

The vaccine helps to prevent certain types of cancers which can be caused by HPV as well as 90% of genital wart infections. HPV is a very common virus which is spread through skin to skin contact, and is usually linked to sexual intercourse. Most people will become infected with HPV in their lifetime. It usually has no symptoms, so you may not know you have it. In most people, HPV will be cleared by itself, however carrying the virus means you are at higher risk of developing anogenital cancers (anal, penile, vaginal, vulval, cervical), head and neck cancers as well as genital warts. It also means you can pass the virus on to others. The risk of contracting HPV goes up as the number of sexual partners increase. Condoms do not offer full protection from HPV as they do not cover all areas of skin. The best way to prevent HPV related disease is through vaccination.

## Why am I being offered the HPV vaccine?

Since 2019, all S1 pupils in Scotland have been offered the HPV vaccine, however, this was only offered to girls previously. Therefore, GBMSM are at higher risk of HPV because they do not get the protection that heterosexual men get from their female partners having been vaccinated.

## Vaccine Schedule

HPV