



Also ask your clinic team about **Hepatitis A vaccination**

Called **HBV** for short

Vaccinations can

- stop you getting some infections
- stop you getting some cancers

You should have had all your normal childhood vaccinations except against TB.

Flu jab - Get this every autumn from your GP - it's free!

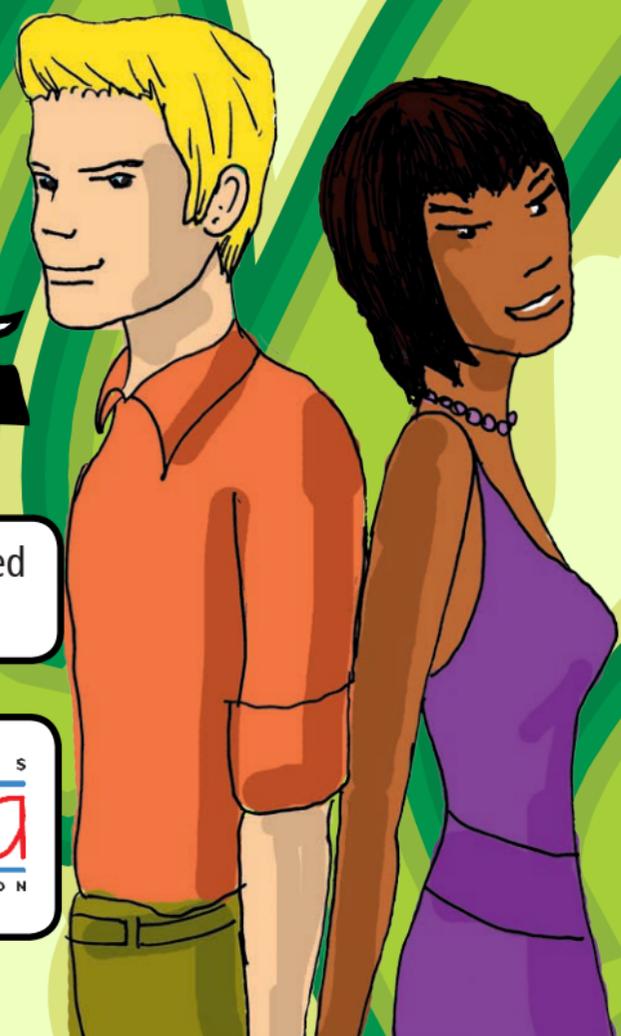
Hepatitis B Virus:

- Is passed on in the same ways as HIV
- Infects your liver
- Can cause liver cancer
- Can be prevented by vaccination - four jabs over a year

JABS AND IT

The facts

With thanks to all the young people who worked on this leaflet and gave their time and advice



These leaflets are supported by Janssen
PHGB/HIV/0214/0007a Date of Preparation: February 2014



For Girls

- **Human Papilloma Virus** - also called "wart virus" or "cervical cancer virus"
- Can cause sexually transmitted warts
- Can cause cervical cancer
- Infection can be reduced by vaccination: 3 jabs over 6 months. You may have had them at school?

Called **HPV** for short

The cervix is the neck of the womb

Cervical cancer can also be prevented by having regular cervical "smears" - all women should have them.

How is a smear taken?

With a speculum - (see picture) this is placed into the vagina so the cervix can be seen and a swab can be taken. It might feel weird but shouldn't be painful and doesn't take long.

Speculum



What is a cervical smear?

A swab from the cervix is taken to check for any changes in the cells as it could lead to cancer if left untreated - **Good news** - if any early changes are seen there is good treatment.

Who should have a smear?

Anyone who has had sex, even if they have had the cervical cancer vaccine.

For women with HIV, this should start when you have been sexually active for more than a year.

How often?

For women with HIV, once a year although if any changes are seen it may be more often.

