

Recommendations for use of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine

Pan American Health Organization 2025

PAHO



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The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), with the support of its Strategic Advisory Group on Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, recommends the following on the use of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in the region of the Americas:

1. The HPV nonavalent vaccine has the advantage of providing protection against additional HPV oncogenic types that are not included in the quadrivalent or bivalent HPV vaccines. Countries must carefully weigh the pros and cons of switching to the nonavalent vaccine, including cost-effectiveness.
2. Countries with low HPV vaccine coverage are encouraged to give priority to increasing their national coverage before introducing a new product, and to identifying and addressing barriers to achieving high HPV vaccination coverage.
3. PAHO encourages countries to ensure that girls between the ages of 9 and 14 years receive at least one dose of the HPV vaccine to achieve high coverage (90% or more) by age 15 as a priority, or that both girls and boys do.
4. Effective preventive risk reduction education and campaigns that include screening through a variety of channels and approaches that are culturally sensitive and targeted are recommended to achieve high coverage.
5. With a focus on dedicated resources to ensure that 90% of girls are fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by age 15, that 70% of women are screened for HPV with a high-performance test by age 35 and again by age 45, that 90% of women with pre-cervical cancer and 90% of women with invasive cervical cancer are treated, in countries with sufficient resources to advance towards a national genomic surveillance of HPV types, its implementation is recommended to establish a baseline and monitor oncogenic HPV types.