



# Značaj imunizacije protiv humanog papiloma virusa

## Importance of Immunization Against Human Papilloma Virus

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### Apstrakt

U Srbiji je rak grlića materice četvrta vodeća lokalizacija u obolevanju i umiranju od malignih tumora kod žena. Stopa incidencije je najveća u Zapadnobačkom, Rasinskom i Pčinjskom okrugu. Najviše stope mortaliteta beleže se u Kolubarskom, Zapadnobačkom i Rasinskom okrugu.

Prema preporukama Svetske zdravstvene organizacije, imunizacija protiv oboljenja izazvanih Humanim papiloma virusom (HPV) preporučuje se kada je prevencija raka grlića materice javnozdravstveni prioritet i kada postoji ekonomska održivost imunizacije u dužem periodu. Primarna prevencija oboljenja izazvanih HPV se sprovodi kroz primarnu prevenciju primenom opštih mera i imunizacijom u cilju smanjenja broja obolelih od HPV infekcija, ali i očuvanjem i unapređenjem zdravlja stanovništva sprovođenjem zdravstveno-vaspitnih mera.

Devetovalentna vakcina koja sadrži tipove 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 je trenutno na raspolaganju za primenu u Srbiji i odobrena je za primenu kod žena i muškaraca uzrasta od 9 godina i starijih, za prevenciju premalignih i malignih lezija cerviksa, vulve, vagine i anusa i prevenciju anogenitalnih bradavica izazvanih specifičnim tipovima HPV. HPV vakcine su visoko imunogene i više od 99% primalaca razvija odgovarajući nivo antitela na tipove HPV uključene u vakcinu, mesec dana posle kompletne serije.

Evidentna je neophodnost edukacije pre svega zdravstvenih radnika, a potom i opšte populacije, o značaju vakcine protiv HPV i njenim povoljnim efektima, koji se ogledaju u visokoj bezbednosti, odličnoj podnošljivosti, visokoj serokonverziji, tipski specifičnom imunitetu, prevenciji 90–100% perzistentnih hroničnih infekcija i citoloških poremećaja i zaštiti od 70% svih vrsta raka grlića materice.

### Abstract

In Serbia, cervical cancer is the fourth leading localization in morbidity and mortality from malignant tumors in women. The incidence rate is highest in Zapadnobački, Rasin, and Pčinj districts. The highest mortality rates are recorded in Kolubara, Zapadnobački, and Rasina districts.

According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, immunization against diseases caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is recommended when the prevention of cervical cancer is a public health priority and when there is economic sustainability of immunization in the long term. Primary prevention of diseases caused by HPV is carried out through primary prevention by applying general measures and immunization in order to reduce the number of people suffering from HPV infections, but also by preserving and improving the health of the population by implementing health and educational measures.

The nine-valent vaccine containing types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 is currently available for use in Serbia and is approved for use in female and male persons aged 9 years and older, for the prevention of premalignant and malignant lesions of the cervix, vulva, vagina and anus and prevention of anogenital warts caused by specific types of HPV. HPV vaccines are highly immunogenic and more than 99% of recipients develop adequate levels of antibodies to the HPV types included in the vaccine, one month after the complete series.

It is evident the necessity of educating healthcare workers, and then the general population, about the importance of the HPV vaccine and its beneficial effects, which are reflected in high safety, excellent tolerability, high seroconversion, type-specific immunity, prevention of 90–100% of persistent chronic infections and cytological disorders and protection against 70% of all types of cervical cancer.

