

Few young adult men have gotten the HPV vaccine, study finds

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Young adult men have a low rate of vaccination when it comes to the HPV vaccine. Credit: Jacob Dwyer

The COVID-19 vaccine isn't having any trouble attracting suitors.

But there's another, older model that's been mostly ignored by the young men of America: the [HPV vaccine](#).

Using data from the 2010-2018 National Health Interview Surveys, Michigan Medicine researchers found that just 16% of men who were 18 to 21 years old had received at least one dose of the HPV vaccine at any age. In comparison, 42% of women in the same age bracket had gotten at least one shot of the vaccine.

The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends two doses of the vaccine at 11 or 12 years old, but Americans can still benefit from the HPV vaccine if they receive it later, as long as they get three doses by age 26.

In the U-M study, however—even among those who were vaccinated after turning 18—less than a third of men received all three vaccine doses, and about half of women did.

"Eighteen- to 21-year-olds are at this age where they're making health care decisions on their own for the first time," says Michelle M. Chen, M.D., a clinical lecturer in the Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery and the first author of the study. "They're in a period of a lot of transition, but young adult men especially, who are less likely to have a primary care doctor, are often not getting [health education](#) about things like cancer prevention vaccines."

The HPV vaccine was designed to prevent reproductive warts and cancers caused by the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States. The FDA approved the vaccine for women in 2006 and expanded it to men in 2009.

Preventing cervical cancer was the primary focus at that time, so girls and women were more likely to hear about it from their pediatricians or OBGYNs. Yet [oropharyngeal cancer](#), which occurs in the throat, tonsils, and back of the tongue, has now surpassed [cervical cancer](#) as the leading cancer caused by HPV—and 80% of those diagnosed with it are men.

"I don't think that a lot of people, both providers and patients, are aware that this vaccine is actually a cancer-prevention vaccine for men as well as [women](#)," Chen says. "But HPV-associated oropharyngeal [cancer](#) can impact anyone—and there's no good screening for it, which makes vaccination even more important."

Chen believes a dual-prong approach is necessary to up the HPV vaccination rate for those who are male, with renewed pushes from pediatricians to target kids and outreach from university health services and fraternity houses for the young adult population who may have missed getting the vaccine when they were younger. Pharmacists as well as urgent care and emergency room providers could also be helpful allies.

More information: Michelle M. Chen, MD et al.
HPV Vaccination Among Young Adults in the US.
JAMA. 2021;325(16):1673-1674. [DOI:](#)
[10.1001/jama.2021.0725](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2021.0725)

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