The use of bivalent vaccine in preventing infection in cervical carcinogenesis human papilloma virus (HPV)

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Introduction: The HPV vaccines have shown promise in protecting against infection and the development of related injuries to some types of HPV.

Goals: To present the bivalent vaccine against high-risk HPV (16 and 18) as a way to prevent cervical cancer.

Methodology: Literature review, documental, retrospective based on national and international journals indexed and Qualis A.

Development: It was in this work specifically the bivalent vaccine was developed because of the fact that this is the only vaccine which protects against the types of high oncogenic risk. The bivalent vaccine containing 20 micrograms like particle HPV L1, 16 and 20 micrograms of virus-like particle HPV 18 L1 at each dose associated with AS04 adjuvant containing 500 micrograms of aluminum hydroxide and 5 micrograms of monophosphoryl lipid-3-deacylated. Clinical studies in humans have demonstrated that the HPV 16/18 VLP AS04 adjuvant with an initial dose induce significantly higher antibody response than that obtained with aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant alone, and the response stays for at least 4 years.

Conclusion: The vaccine has proven to be most effective when administered before onset of sexual activity and vaccination campaigns should target the tweens and teens. It is expected that the increase in the use of vaccine to be a prophylactic strategy to reach 70% or more of the cases of cervical carcinogenesis.

Biography
Batista Celso Dias is currently a student in the course of Pharmacy of Faculty Single Ipatinga, which he joined in 2013. He worked in a large pharmacy in the region as Manager, which awakened in him the search for knowledge and scientific support to act in the area as a health professional.

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