New Revaluation in Cancer Prevention

Redwan Ahmed Al-Naggar*
Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

Cervical cancer killed 288,109 women worldwide [1]. Recently I read a very interesting research on HPV vaccine in the Journal Cancer Prevention Research: the study reported that one dose of HPV vaccine is enough to protect cervical cancer [2]. Researchers analyzed blood samples from a group of 78 who got only one dose, compared to groups of 120 to 192 that received two or three doses; respectively. They found that all the women in all three groups had antibodies against virulent strains of HPV 16 and 18. These antibodies persisted in their blood for up to four years, which is about as long as researchers have expected the vaccine to be effective. The levels of antibodies also appeared stable over time; even though they were slightly lower in the single dose group [2].

Economically speaking; the findings may lead to lower costs and increase the number of people who get vaccinated, that is, if you have one million dose of HPV vaccine, you can protect one million people from cervical cancer instead of Vaccinating 300,000 people if three doses needed. Moreover, there is solid evidence that HPV vaccine is effective to protect other cancers such as: oral cancer, anal cancer, penis cancer, tongue cancer. This finding is very important in terms of cancer prevention because the people will comply very much with one dose than three doses. In this occasion I would like to send a message to Mr. Bill gate to support the idea that we make this vaccine free for everyone all over the world to prevent the young generations from cervical cancer and other cancers caused by HPV.

References

*Corresponding author: Redwan Ahmed Al-Naggar, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia; E-mail: radhwan888@yahoo.com

Received November 18, 2013; Accepted November 20, 2013; Published November 22, 2013


Copyright: © 2013 Al-Naggar RA. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.