**In the dermatology field**, papillomavirus vaccines have been used as a preventive measure to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer. This vaccine is effective against high-risk subtypes of human papillomavirus (HPV), which are responsible for the majority of cervical cancers. The vaccine is recommended for both women and men, particularly for men who have sexual contact with women. The quadrivalent vaccine is also effective against genital warts in both men and women, with higher rates of HPV-associated diseases observed in men, particularly in certain groups such as men who have sexual contact with other men. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) proposed that the quadrivalent vaccine be used for young men to prevent genital warts. The vaccine has been shown to be highly effective in clinical trials, with protection rates of nearly 90% for cervical cancers caused by high-risk HPV subtypes other than HPV-16 and -18. The vaccine is also effective against other HPV-related diseases such as anogenital disease in young women. Studies have shown that vaccination can significantly reduce the risk of cervical cancer, with reductions in the incidence of cervical cancer of up to 70% in vaccinated individuals. The vaccine is also effective in preventing preterm births and can be used in combination with other vaccines such as the measles vaccine. In conclusion, the HPV vaccine is an effective tool for preventing cervical cancer and other HPV-related diseases, and its use should be encouraged.