



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2016/0112, 6 June 2016

HPV vaccinations for men who have sex with men

This debate pack has been prepared ahead of the debate in Westminster Hall on Tuesday 7 June 2016 at 4.30pm on HPV vaccinations for men who have sex with men. The Member in charge is Mike Freer.

Sarah Barber
Alison Pratt

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The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. Summary

A school based HPV vaccination programme to help protect against cervical cancer has been offered to girls aged 12-13 since 2008.

In November 2015, following a review of the evidence, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) published a position statement recommending the introduction of a vaccination programme for men who have sex with men (MSM) aged up to 45, who attend genitourinary and HIV clinics.

Since the recommendation, both the Welsh and Scottish Governments have announced that they will roll out vaccination programmes in line with the JCVI recommendations.

A recent Ministerial Statement has announced that a pilot HPV vaccination programme for MSM in genitourinary (GUM) and HIV clinics will be implemented in England from June 2016. Decisions regarding the wider roll out of a vaccination programme for this group will be dependent on the results of the pilot.

1.1 Human papillomavirus

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) are a group of more than 100 viruses that can affect the skin and the mucous membranes of the body (such as mouth, throat, anus, vagina and cervix).

HPV is common, often infections do not cause symptoms and resolve without treatment. However, infection with HPV is associated with certain types of cancer, and genital warts. HPV that are linked to the development of cancer are classified as 'high risk' with other HPV classified as 'low risk.'

As well as being associated with cervical cancer, certain strains of HPV are also associated with other less common cancers, such as cancer of the vulva, vagina, penis, anus and some head and neck cancers.

HPV is transmitted primarily through sexual contact. The use of condoms can reduce but not eliminate the transmission of HPV.

For more background on HPV, the [NHS Choices website](#), [Cancer Research UK](#) and the [Green book](#) published by Public Health England may be useful.

1.2 Current HPV vaccination programme

A school based HPV vaccination programme to help protect against cervical cancer has been offered to girls aged 12-13 since autumn 2008.

There has also been a catch up programme to immunise girls between 13 and 18 years of age.

The vaccine used initially in the UK was the Cervarix vaccine but this changed to Gardasil in 2012.¹ Gardasil protects against the two types of HPV that cause 70% of cervical cancers and also provides protection against HPV that can cause genital warts.²

The Public Health England Green book provides some information on the effectiveness of the HPV vaccine:

HPV vaccines are highly effective at preventing the infection of susceptible women with the HPV types covered by the vaccine. In clinical trials in young women with no evidence of previous infection, both vaccines are over 99% effective at preventing pre-cancerous lesions associated with HPV types 16 or 18 (Harper *et al.*, 2006; Ault *et al.*, 2007; Lu *et al.*, 2011). Current studies suggest that protection is maintained for at least ten years. Based on the immune responses, it is expected that protection will be extended further; long-term follow-up studies are in place. Some other high-risk HPV types are closely related to those contained in the vaccines, and vaccination has been shown to provide some cross-protection against infection by these types (Brown *et al.*, 2009; Lehtinen *et al.*, 2012). Gardasil® is also 99% effective at preventing genital warts associated with vaccine types in young women (Barr *et al.*, 2007).³

1.3 HPV vaccination for men who have sex with men

The [Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation](#) (JCVI) provides advice and recommendations on vaccinations to the UK Health departments. It has undertaken a recent [review](#) of the current schedule of vaccination for HPV with a specific reference to, amongst other issues, extending the vaccine to those not currently offered, for example men who have sex with men.⁴

The JCVI published its final statement following this review in November 2015. This concluded that a targeted HPV vaccination programme for MSM who attend sexual health and HIV clinics should be undertaken, provided that the vaccine could be procured at a cost-effective price:

Given the evidence available and the modelling work undertaken JCVI advises that a targeted HPV vaccination programme for MSM aged up to 45 who attend GUM and HIV clinics should be undertaken, subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price. Work is required by DH, PHE, local government and NHS England to identify the commissioning arrangements and potential routes for delivery of any programme to vaccinate MSM, and JCVI understands that this work may be challenging.

¹ [Department of Health Press Release: HPV vaccine to change in September 2012](#)

² NHS Choices, [HPV vaccine](#), September 2014

³ Public Health England, [Green Book: Human Papillomavirus](#), June 2014

⁴ Call for evidence to support HPV immunisation programme review, 14 August 2012, [gov.uk](#)

Prisoners who are MSM should also be able to access the HPV vaccine through prison sexual health services and transgender women should also be eligible.

JCVI considers that there may be considerable benefit in offering the HPV vaccine to other individuals who have a similar risk profile to that seen in the 16 to 40 year old GUM attending MSM population, including some MSM over 45, sex workers, HIV+ve women, and HIV+ve men. Clinicians are able to offer vaccinations outside of the national programme using individual clinical judgement, and HPV vaccination could therefore be considered for such individuals on a case-by-case basis. Following the meeting, the Department of Health has agreed to consider this from a national perspective alongside the advice of the Committee on the vaccination of MSM up to 45 years of age who attend GUM and HIV services, and will report back to the Committee at a future date⁵

A Ministerial Statement on 26 May 2016 announced that an HPV vaccination pilot would be implemented for MSM from June 2016 in GUM and HIV clinics in England. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health, Jane Ellison reported that a decision on a full roll-out would be dependent on the outcome of the pilot:

I am today announcing that a human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination pilot for men who have sex with men (MSM) will start this June.

Since 2008, an HPV vaccination programme for girls has been delivered to help prevent cervical cancer, which also confers a benefit for many boys over the life course.

HPV infection is also associated with ano-genital and oral cancers, and genital warts. In November 2015, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) advised that a HPV vaccination programme should be introduced for MSM aged up to 45 years who attend genitourinary medicine (GUM) and HIV clinics, subject to procurement of the HPV vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price.

Through this pilot, the HPV vaccine will be offered during existing appointments at selected GUM and HIV clinics in England to test delivery in these settings. Public Health England is in the process of agreeing which GUM and HIV clinics will take part in the pilot. A full roll-out of a HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men will be dependent on the progress and outcome of the pilot.⁶

The Scottish Government announced in March 2016 that MSM would be eligible for HPV vaccination in Scotland in line with the guidelines from the JCVI. The Public Health Minister, Maureen Watt said that the Government would be working with Health Protection Scotland and NHS Scotland to look at the best way to deliver the programme.⁷

⁵ JCVI, [JCVI statement on HPV vaccination of men who have sex with men](#), November 2015

⁶ [HC Written Statement, HPV vaccination](#), 26 May 2016

⁷ Scottish Government, [HPV vaccination programme](#), 23 March 2016

In December 2015, the Welsh Health and Social Services Minister, Mark Drakeford announced the introduction of an HPV vaccination programme for MSM in line with the JCVI recommendations in Wales.⁸

A number of organisations have expressed concerns that the pilot programme in England will mean that vaccination will not be available to all MSM in GUM and HIV clinics. The Terence Higgins Trust have said that the pilot programme is unnecessary and a “*stalling tactic*”.⁹ They have said it will delay the implementation of the full vaccination programme for MSM that is needed. It has also been reported that the immunisation lead at the Royal College of General Practitioners has said that the extension to MSM is welcome, but that it should be extended to all boys:

RCGP immunisation lead Dr George Kassianos said: ‘The extension of HPV vaccination to GUM clinics for men aged 15 to 45 years is very welcome, but why not vaccinate all boys, as we do vaccinate girls?’

He previously told *GPonline*: ‘We really need every child – every boy, every girl – to be immune to this viral disease that we have a vaccine for.

‘We have decided to give it to girls to prevent disease, and we need to prevent it in boys as well. No, they don’t have a cervix for cervical cancer, but they [are vulnerable to] penile cancer, anal cancer, laryngeal cancer, oropharyngeal cancer and so on.’¹⁰

The JCVI is not expected to be able to make a recommendation regarding extension of the HPV vaccination programme to adolescent boys until early 2017.¹¹

⁸ Welsh Government, [New HPV vaccine programme for gay men to be introduced in Wales, 21 December](#) 2016

⁹ Terence Higgins Trust, [HPV pilot is ‘stalling tactic’ and will delay a national vaccination programme for all MSM](#), 26 May 2016

¹⁰ GPonline, [GPs call for all boys to receive HPV jab as scheme for gay men launched](#), 2 June 2016

¹¹ [HC written Question 218969, 5 January 2015](#)

2. News items

The Guardian

Gay and bisexual men to be offered HPV vaccine under pilot scheme

26 May 2016 Denis Campbell

<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/may/26/gay-bisexual-men-hpv-vaccine-pilot-scheme>

BBC news

Anti-cancer jab piloted in gay men

26 May 2016 James Gallagher

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-36388051>

Wales Online

Welsh Government announces HPV vaccination programme will be extended to gay men

21 December 2015 Harry Yorke

<http://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/welsh-government-announces-hpv-vaccination-10628527>

The Guardian

Give HPV vaccine to men who have sex with men, Government told

18 November 2015 James Meikle

<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/nov/18/make-hpv-vaccine-available-to-men-who-have-sex-with-men-says-government>

GP online

HPV vaccine for boys cannot be considered until 2017, says JCVI

14 July 2015 David Millett

<http://www.gponline.com/hpv-vaccine-boys-cannot-considered-until-2017-says-jcvi/sexual-health/prevention/article/1355936>

The Independent

Professor Harald zur Hausen: Nobel scientist calls for HPV vaccination for boys

11 July 2015 Charlie Cooper, Gloria Najajubi

<http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/professor-harald-zur-hausen-nobel-scientist-calls-for-hpv-vaccination-for-boys-10382796.html>

Daily Telegraph

HPV vaccine: should boys get it too?

12 March 2015

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/men/active/mens-health/11467138/HPV-vaccine-should-boys-get-it-too.html>

3. Press releases

Terrence Higgins Trust

HPV pilot is 'stalling tactic' and will delay a national vaccination programme for all MSM

Thursday 26 May 2016

Terrence Higgins Trust, the UK's leading HIV and sexual health charity, today expressed its disappointment that government plans to make the HPV vaccine available to all men who have sex with men have been scaled down to an 'unnecessary pilot'. The charity believes this will only delay the implementation of a full national vaccination programme for all MSM, which is needed now.

HPV is a common STI which, if left untreated, can cause a range of cancers, as well as genital warts.

Dr Shaun Griffin, Executive Director of External Affairs, Terrence Higgins Trust, said:

'There is no doubt that men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk of HPV which, if left untreated, can cause head, neck, penile and anal cancers.

'But the announcement of this pilot feels like a cynical stalling tactic. Back in November, the government said that all MSM up to the age of 45 would be able to access the HPV vaccine across the country – now, six months later, we are disappointed to see this has been scaled down to a small-scale and unnecessary pilot.

'We know there is a clinic in North West London which already give HPV vaccinations to MSM, with fantastic take-up and results, so there is simply no need for another pilot – the evidence is already there [1]. More test sites will only delay implementation of a full national programme where all men who have sex with men are given this life-saving vaccine which could prevent them from getting cancer.

'Vaccinating all MSM against HPV would be a vital step, but to be most effective, the HPV vaccine must be made available widely to all boys before they are sexually active. Currently girls receive the vaccine in schools [2].'

[1] The London North West Healthcare NHS Trust introduced HPV4 vaccination for younger MSM under 27 years into their sexual health services in 2012. In Brent & Harrow, 60 per cent completed the course within one year. They observed three dose completion rates commensurate with outcomes expected from a catch up vaccination programme.

[2] We're still at least a year away from a decision on whether or not HPV vaccinations will be rolled out to school-aged boys. We are calling for the modelling for this programme to be sped up so that all 12-13 year old boys are given the vaccine at school, as is currently the case with girls.

Terrence Higgins Trust

**We need a HPV vaccine for all this European Immunization Week
Monday 25 April 2016**

Alex Phillips, our Campaigns and Parliamentary Officer, writes about the urgent need for a gender-neutral HPV vaccination programme.

Today sees the start of European Immunization Week; seven days dedicated to raising awareness of the importance of immunisation for people's health and well-being.

Here in the UK, the vaccine against the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is currently used by the NHS to immunise only girls in schools. This week we are asking you to back the campaign to make HPV available to every young person, regardless of their gender.

Four out of five people will contract HPV at some point in their life. Whilst the majority of people will naturally clear the infection and never know they have been infected, 3-10 per cent of cases can lead to serious health conditions.

All girls aged 12 and 13 receive the HPV vaccine at school, with the aim of reducing the incidence of cervical cancer, caused by high-risk strains of HPV. However merging evidence shows increasing links between HPV and diseases that occur in men including head, mouth, throat, penile and anal cancers as well as genital warts. HPV is the cause of 90 per cent of anal cancers.

In November last year, we welcomed the government's announcement that the vaccine would be made available to men who have sex with men aged up to 45 via GUM clinics. That roll out needs to happen quickly and we are still waiting for a timeframe on implementation from the government.

No one should face inequality due to their gender, sexual orientation or choice of sexual partner. However, clear inequalities still exist and a large proportion of the population remain at risk.

We must prioritise a gender-neutral vaccination programme as a matter of urgency – and to be effective we need immunisation that tackles all four strains of the HPV virus; a quadrivalent vaccine.

The Scottish Government

**HPV vaccination programme
23 March 2016**

JCVI recommends extending programme.

Men who have sex with men (MSM) in Scotland will be eligible to receive the HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) vaccine.

The Scottish Government is following the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), which recommends a targeted vaccination programme for MSM aged up to 45 who attend GUM and HIV clinics.

Human papilloma virus is the name for a group of viruses, which can lead to genital warts and some forms of cancer. Vaccination provides the best protection against some forms of HPV which can cause cancer.

Public Health Minister Maureen Watt said:

“We have accepted the JCVI’s recommendation, based on the most up-to-date clinical evidence. This programme will help to provide protection against HPV which can cause a range of cancers, not just cervical cancer.

“The Scottish Government is now working closely with Health Protection Scotland and NHS Scotland to find the best way to deliver this programme.”

Notes to editors

The JCVI advised that a targeted HPV vaccination programme for MSM aged up to 45 who attend GUM and HIV clinics should be undertaken, subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price.

Government of Wales

New HPV vaccine programme for gay men to be introduced in Wales

Monday 21 December 2015

This press release was published under the 2011-2016 Welsh government

A new HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men (MSM) will be introduced in Wales, Health and Social Services Minister Mark Drakeford announced today.

The decision comes after the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), which provides independent, expert advice to governments across the UK, recommended the introduction of such a targeted programme.

Since the introduction of the HPV vaccination programme – which protects against strains of the human papilloma virus linked to cervical cancer – for adolescent girls in 2008, evidence has emerged that HPV immunisation can provide protection against a wider range of cancers which may be more commonly seen in gay men.

The new programme will be targeted at men aged 16 to 45 who have sex with men and who attend specialist sexual health clinics. The JCVI has also recommended the vaccine is offered to other people who are considered to be at risk, including MSM who are over 45, sex workers and HIV-positive men and women on a case-by-case basis.

The JCVI is still considering whether it would be beneficial to offer the HPV vaccine to all adolescent boys. A recommendation is expected in early 2017.

Professor Drakeford said:

“Men who have sex with men are a group who receive little indirect protection from the highly-successful HPV vaccination programme for adolescent girls.

“I’m pleased to announce that I have approved the introduction of a new targeted HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men up to the age of 45.

“We will now give careful consideration about how this programme will be delivered and will make a further announcement in due course.”

BMA

Men in line for HPV vaccine

21 November 2014

The HPV vaccine is set to be given to men as well as women following sustained BMA lobbying.

The JCVI (Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation) has recommended the vaccine is offered to men in England, aged 16 to 40, who have sex with men.

Doctors had lobbied for the vaccine to be extended to men to increase ‘herd immunity’ against genital warts and cervical and other cancers.

They will continue to call for the vaccine to be offered to boys at secondary school.

Girls aged 12 to 13 are currently given the HPV vaccine as part of the NHS childhood immunisation programme.

Health benefits

The JCVI has now recommended that genito-urinary medicine clinics offer the vaccine to men.

BMA council chair Mark Porter said: ‘We are pleased that, as a first step, the committee has recognised the clear public health benefits of extending the HPV vaccine to men who have sex with men.

‘The BMA has been highlighting the importance of vaccinating men as well as women to provide “herd immunity” against genital warts.

‘We hope the Government will accept this recommendation that could have a significant effect not just on the incidence of genital warts but a number of other cancers in which they have a role in their development.’

The JCVI has suggested the vaccine is bought centrally — by, for example, NHS England — to reduce costs and prevent the emergence of a postcode lottery in availability.

It says it would consider recommending the HPV vaccine for unimmunised women aged over 18 who were HIV-positive but needed to be presented with the evidence that this was necessary.

The Government will now consider the committee’s interim recommendations and a consultation is under way.

Cancer prevention

A Department of Health spokesperson said: 'The HPV vaccination programme is key in helping us to prevent cervical cancer. We have successfully given seven million doses in the UK since 2008 — 86 per cent of girls completed the three-dose course last year alone.

'However, the Government's vaccination experts have recognised that the programme does not currently offer protection against HPV for men who have sex with men and we look forward to receiving their final advice.'

The BMA wrote to the DH about extending the vaccination in January 2013 as the JCVI was gathering evidence on the issue.

At the BMA annual representative meeting in June, London consultant in genito-urinary medicine Eleanor Draeger said the policy of only offering the HPV vaccine to girls was sexist and discriminatory to all boys and men.

The BMA will be responding to the JCVI consultation, calling for the HPV vaccination to be extended in schools.

HPV Action

**'Not far enough': HPV Action's reaction to the JCVI's announcement today that the anti-cancer jab to prevent HPV will be extended to just MSM and not all boys
19 November 2015**

The government's vaccination advisory committee (JCVI) has today [announced](#) that HPV vaccinations will be offered to men up to the age of 45 who have sex with men (MSM) via sexual health clinics. This will be in addition to the existing vaccination programme for 12/13 year old girls. HPV Action, a coalition of 43 patient and professional organisations that advocates gender-neutral HPV vaccination, believes vaccinations for MSM are a step forward but that this change in policy does not go nearly far enough. What is urgently needed is a decision to vaccinate all adolescent boys. With every year that passes, 400,000 more boys are left unprotected against HPV-related diseases. This is unacceptable.

Human papilloma virus (HPV) is a very common sexually transmitted infection that can cause a range of cancers (cervical, vaginal, vulval, penile, anal, and oral) as well as genital warts. HPV Action estimates that, each year, HPV causes over 2,000 cases of cancer and 48,000 cases of genital warts in men; in women, it causes almost 5,000 cases of cancer and over 39,000 cases of genital warts. The incidence of anal cancer is highest in MSM and particularly in HIV-positive men.

Vaccinating just girls and MSM is not sufficient for these reasons:

- Just vaccinating girls and MSM leaves men who have sex with women (MSW) at risk from infection by women who have not been vaccinated in the UK or other countries.
- Vaccinating MSM who attend sexual health clinics is not the best way to protect the MSM population as a whole. This is

because many MSM do not attend sexual health clinics and the average age of first attendance is 28. Despite advice that MSM should have an HIV and STI screen at least annually, and every three months if having unprotected sex with new or casual partners, an estimated 16% of MSM who are living with HIV remain undiagnosed.

- Immunity against HPV is greatest if the vaccine is administered before age 16.

The most effective way to protect MSM – and MSW – is therefore to protect all boys through a vaccination programme for all boys and girls aged 12/13.

JCVI is considering whether to extend the national vaccination programme to all adolescent boys but its timescale is far too long. Its inquiry began in 2013 but it will not report until 2017 at the earliest. Even if it does then decide to vaccinate boys, implementation may not happen until 2020.

Cost need not be a significant barrier to vaccinating boys. HPV Action estimates that it would cost no more than £22m a year to vaccinate boys and, depending on the vaccine price, possibly as little as £12m. The cost of treating just oropharyngeal cancer in the UK was over £30 million a year in 2010/11 and the annual cost of treating genital warts is an estimated £58.5 million a year. However, HPV Action believes that any decision about whether to vaccinate boys should not be made solely on a financial basis. Public health, equity and, above all, the human costs of HPV-related disease for both sexes must be the primary considerations.

HPV Action Campaign Director Peter Baker said: “HPV Action hopes the government now makes a speedy decision to vaccinate all boys. Vaccinating some MSM is a step forward but is not sufficient to protect the UK population as a whole from a range of serious but preventable HPV-related diseases. Vaccinating all boys could cost about the same as Wayne Rooney’s annual salary at Manchester United but, following today’s announcement by the JCVI, parents are left in a position where their daughters are protected but not most of their sons.”

RSPH

RSPH urges vaccination equality as government committee set to announce decision on extending HPV jab 18 November 2015

RSPH is urging the government’s vaccination advisory committee (the JCVI) to extend vaccination for human papilloma virus (HPV) – currently only given to girls – to all boys, ahead of the announcement expected this week of the committee’s decision on whether to extend vaccination to men who have sex with men (MSM).

HPV is a common sexually transmitted infection that causes a range of cancers (cervical, vaginal, vulval, penile, anal, and oral) as well as genital warts. It is estimated that, every year, HPV causes almost 5,000 cases of cancer and more than 39,000 cases of genital warts in women, and

more than [2,000 cases of cancer and 48,000 cases of genital warts in men](#).

The HPV vaccination is offered to all girls at the age of 12 or 13, [with take up rates at 86% nationally](#), but as low as 80% among some demographics. Boys are not currently vaccinated, on the basis that female vaccination offers them herd immunity. However, this does not protect MSM, or those who may have sex with women from outside the vaccinated population. The JCVI began an inquiry into the benefits and cost-effectiveness of male vaccination in 2013, but this is not expected to report until 2017, delaying potential implementation until 2020 at the earliest.

In the meantime, the JCVI has been considering whether to extend the vaccination to MSM only, through a programme targeted at men aged 16-40 through sexual health clinics. Although this move would be welcomed, RSPH, [alongside the other 41 members of the HPV Action campaign group](#), is clear that this is at best a stopgap, and vaccination must ultimately be extended to all boys to offer full and equal protection from HPV and its consequences.

Shirley Cramer CBE, Chief Executive of RSPH, said: "Extending the HPV vaccination to men who have sex with men, while a step in the right direction, is an imperfect solution. For the vaccination to be most effective, it must be delivered at age 12 or 13, before infection through sexual activity and when the immune response is greatest. The proposed programme for MSM would be unlikely to reach enough men, nor reach them at the optimal time, while it would be neither ethical nor practical to try to identify and vaccinate adolescent boys who might later become MSM. The only foolproof solution is to extend the vaccination to all boys. All children, whatever their gender or sexual orientation, have the right to full and equal protection from the life threatening cancers associated with HPV. The longer we delay, the more people we are leaving at risk from a preventable infection."

4. Parliamentary material

4.1 Statements

Statements

[HPV Vaccination](#)

Written Ministerial statement on the HPV vaccination pilot

I am today announcing that a human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination pilot for men who have sex with men (MSM) will start this June. Since 2008, an HPV vaccination programme for girls has been delivered to help prevent cervical cancer, which also confers a benefit for many boys over the life course.

HPV infection is also associated with ano-genital and oral cancers, and genital warts. In November 2015, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) advised that a HPV vaccination programme should be introduced for MSM aged up to 45 years who attend genitourinary medicine (GUM) and HIV clinics, subject to procurement of the HPV vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price.

Through this pilot, the HPV vaccine will be offered during existing appointments at selected GUM and HIV clinics in England to test delivery in these settings. Public Health England is in the process of agreeing which GUM and HIV clinics will take part in the pilot. A full roll-out of a HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men will be dependent on the progress and outcome of the pilot.

HC Deb 26 May 2016 HCWS17

4.2 PQs

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Andrew Gwynne

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what the timetable is for implementing HPV vaccinations at sexual health clinics for men who have sex with men.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), the expert body that advises the Government on all immunisation matters, advised that a targeted human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme should be undertaken for men who have sex with men (MSM) up to 45 years of age who attend genitourinary medicine and HIV clinics. They noted that this should be subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price. JCVI acknowledged that finding a way to implement its advice would be challenging and made clear that work was needed by the Department

and others to consider commissioning and delivery routes for this programme.

The Department announced on 26 May 2016 that an HPV vaccination pilot for MSM would start in June.

HC Deb 02 Jun 2016 | HC 38133W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Andrew Gwynne

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, when he plans to publish the equality impact assessment on the proposed HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

Public Health England is starting a human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination pilot for men who have sex with men in June 2016. Information gathered during the pilot will help inform an equality impact assessment for a national programme if the pilot is successful.

HC Deb 02 Jun 2016 | HC 38131W

[Topical Questions: Health](#)

Asked by: Mark Durkan

When will we have a decision on the future of the human papilloma virus vaccination programme? Will it be clear, and is there due engagement with the devolved counterparts?

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Health

As the hon. Gentleman knows, two programmes are going on. There is a very large-scale piece of modelling work going on with regard to the HPV vaccination for boys, and that work, as I have previously told the House, will look to report in 2017. We already have guidance on HPV for men who have sex with men from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, and we are working through it in some detail to see how we can take it forward in practical terms.

HC Deb 22 March 2016 | Vol 607 c1378

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Lord Storey

To ask Her Majesty's Government what estimates they have made of the likely benefits of providing the quadrivalent HPV vaccine to all adolescents in the UK on a gender-neutral basis.

Answering member: Lord Prior of Brampton | Department: Department of Health

In 2008 when forming its recommendation for vaccination against Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in the United Kingdom, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) did not recommend vaccination of boys because the evidence indicated vaccinating boys was unlikely to be cost-effective.

The JCVI keeps the eligibility criteria of all vaccination programmes under review. In October 2013 the JCVI recommended a HPV sub-committee be formed to consider a number of issues including the potential extension of the programme to include adolescent boys, because of new and emerging evidence on the association of HPV vaccine types with non-cervical cancers.

The JCVI subsequently requested that modelling be undertaken by Public Health England (PHE) to re-examine the impact and cost-effectiveness of extending the HPV vaccination programme to adolescent boys. It is anticipated that PHE will submit this work to the JCVI by early 2017 which will include an assessment of the likely benefits of providing the quadrivalent HPV vaccine to all adolescents.

HL Deb 21 March 2016 | HL 6798W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Paula Sherriff

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what international comparisons his Department is drawing on to inform implementation of a gender-neutral HPV vaccination programme.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), the expert committee that advises Ministers on immunisation related issues, is currently considering whether a human papillomavirus vaccination programme for boys, in addition to that in place for girls, would be cost-effective.

The JCVI considers evidence from a range of sources including published data and experiences in other countries.

It is important to note that other epidemiological circumstances and situations in other countries may differ and may therefore not transfer to the United Kingdom. The advice of the JCVI is made with reference to the UK immunisation programme.

HC Deb 21 March 2016 | HC 30899W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Lord Black of Brentwood

To ask Her Majesty's Government when the human papilloma virus vaccination programme for men who have sex with men will commence.

Answering member: Lord Prior of Brampton | Department: Department of Health

The Department and Public Health England are currently undertaking a procurement exercise to secure vaccine to support the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme for girls. The procurement will take account of the costs and benefits of all vaccines offered to establish which provides best value for money for the National Health Service.

In November 2015, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), the expert body that advises the Government on all immunisation matters, advised that a targeted HPV vaccination programme should be undertaken for men who have sex with men up to 45 years of age who attend genitourinary medicine and HIV clinics. They noted that this should be subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price. The JCVI acknowledged that finding a way to implement its advice would be challenging and made clear that work was needed by the Department and others to consider commissioning and delivery routes for this programme. This work is already underway and we will announce our plans as soon as we can.

HL Deb 23 February 2016 | HL6029W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what steps he is taking to (a) measure and (b) evaluate the effect of the men who have sex with men human papillomavirus vaccination programme on reducing rates of infection.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

In November 2015, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) advised that a targeted human papilloma virus vaccination programme for men who have sex with men attending genito-urinary medicine and HIV clinics should be undertaken, subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price. The Department and Public Health England are considering the JCVI's advice, including how such a programme could be monitored and evaluated.

HC Deb 12 February 2016 | HC 26314W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Maria Caulfield

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, when human papilloma virus vaccinations will be available to men who have sex with men through genito-urinary medicine clinics; and what steps his Department is taking to promote that availability.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

In November 2015, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), the expert body that advises the Government on all immunisation matters, advised that a targeted human papillomavirus vaccination programme should be undertaken for men who have sex with men up to 45 years of age who attend genitourinary medicine and

HIV clinics. They noted that this should be subject to procurement of the vaccine and delivery of the programme at a cost-effective price. The Department is considering the JCVI's advice and is undertaking a full equality analysis. The Department will confirm its plans in due course.

HC Deb 01 February 2016 | HC 23800W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Mike Freer

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what assessment he has made of the potential benefits of trialling HPV vaccinations for men who have sex with men in a small number of GUM clinics as part of a wider cost-effectiveness evaluation.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

It is the role of the independent expert body, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), to provide advice on vaccination programmes following consideration of evidence, including on the cost effectiveness of immunisation strategies.

In June 2015 the JCVI human papillomavirus (HPV) subcommittee met to consider a revised impact and cost effectiveness assessment by Public Health England on a targeted HPV vaccination programme for men who have sex with men (MSM). This revised consideration took into account comments from an independent peer review and a stakeholder consultation. The results of a small pilot study (unpublished) that was conducted in North West London on the feasibility and acceptability of a vaccination programme for MSM were also used to inform the revised assessment.

The JCVI is due to consider the results of the HPV Subcommittee meeting at its October 2015 meeting, when it is anticipated that the Committee will be in a position to finalise its advice to the Department on an HPV vaccination programme for MSM.

HC Deb 30 June 2015 | HC 3498W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Mike Freer

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, when he expects to implement HPV vaccinations for (a) boys and (b) men who have sex with men.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Government is advised on all immunisation matters by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI). The JCVI is considering the potential extension of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme to include adolescent boys and men who have sex with men (MSM).

Following provisional advice issued by the JCVI last year that the HPV vaccine should be offered to MSM aged 16-40 years attending Genito-Urinary Medicine and HIV clinics, if it can be delivered at a cost effective price, the JCVI hopes to consider further evidence on this later this year.

A final statement will be issued by the JCVI following the completion of the work and the development of its final advice.

The JCVI's advice on a vaccination programme for boys will take into account Public Health England modelling work on the impact and cost-effectiveness of such a programme. This is a complex piece of work and the JCVI may not be in a position to provide final advice until 2017. We look forward to receiving the JCVI's final advice on these important issues in due course.

HC Deb 19 June 2015 | HC 2123W

[Human Papillomavirus: Vaccination](#)

Asked by: Mr John Baron

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, whether the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation will conduct an equality impact assessment as part of its consideration of whether all adolescent boys should be included in the national HPV vaccination programme in order to meet its obligations under the general equality duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) will have due regard to equality issues in providing advice on whether to extend the human papillomavirus vaccination programme to adolescent boys. The Department will undertake a full equality analysis once it has received advice from the JCVI on this issue.

HC Deb 20 July 2015 | HC 7298W

4.3 Debates

[Human Papilloma Virus, Question for Short Debate](#)

HL Deb 20 January 2016 | vol 758 c1278-1293

4.4 Early Day Motions

[GENDER-NEUTRAL HPV VACCINATION](#)

That this House believes that the public health case for including adolescent *boys*, as well ... as girls, in the national *HPV* vaccination programme is now irrefutable because it is the only certain way ... ; considers that the current girls-only programme is inequitable and unfair as it leaves many *males* at risk

16 September 2015 | Early day motions | 464 (session 2015-16)

Danny Kinahan

5. Useful links and further reading

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) position statement on extending HPV vaccination to men who have sex with men.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/477954/JCVI HPV.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/477954/JCVI_HP.V.pdf)

Guidance: HPV vaccination pilot for men who have sex with men (MSM)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hpv-vaccination-pilot-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men-msm>

Extending the HPV vaccine to males – The Royal Society for Public Health

https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwi73fLxyobNAhVnK8AKHUSUDXwQFg7MAU&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.rsph.org.uk%2Fdownload.cfm%3Fdocid%3D38C8766D-0D62-4C44-B82DC2A667D60E50&usg=AFQjCNEbvcrHFjT7Gd9pyhwrcuJbkQF_6w

Public Health England, *Green Book: Human Papillomavirus*, June 2014

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/317821/Green_Book_Chapter_18a.pdf

HPV Action.org: *Jabs for the Boys: The case for gender-neutral HPV vaccination*

<http://www.hpvaction.org/uploads/1/7/8/5/17850843/jabs-for-boys-report.pdf>

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

HPV vaccination in EU countries: review of new evidence

http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/activities/sciadvicelayouts/forms/Review_Disp_Form.aspx?List=a3216f4c-f040-4f51-9f77-a96046dbfd72&ID=758

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