

2025 HPV疫苗接種計畫

國立中科實驗高級中學 (含附設國小 附設國中) vaccination consent form



Scan the QR code on the left with your mobile device or enter the link below



Select consent information



Complete the online signature



Sign the form online: <https://nias-school-survey.cdc.gov.tw/survey/000000000000A4F371d6?openExternalBrowser=1>

⚠ Important Signing Notices

1. If the student is a minor at the time of signing, parental or legal guardian consent is required.

ℹ Signing Details

1. If the consent form is completed online and an email address is provided, you will receive confirmation of your signed consent by email!
2. If you need to modify vaccination consent, you may resubmit the form via the QR code before the deadline.
3. If encountering any issues, watch the signing tutorial at <https://reurl.cc/NxN1b5>
4. If you wish to modify your vaccination consent after the deadline or require a paper consent form, please contact the facility staff.

❓ Customer Support (service hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 AM – 12:30 PM; 1:30 PM – 5:30 PM)

1. Customer Support Email: cdcnias@cdc.gov.tw
2. Customer Support Hotline: 02-23959825 ext. 3201

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Health Education

1. What is HPV?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a DNA virus that infects the epidermis and mucosal tissues of the human body. There are more than 200 types of HPV, which can be classified as low-risk or high-risk types. HPV is one of the major infectious pathogens affecting humans. HPV types 16 and 18 are common high-risk types and are associated with the development of cervical precancerous lesions, cervical cancer, cancers of the external genitalia, and head and neck cancers (including oropharyngeal cancer). HPV types 6 and 11 are the most common low-risk types; infection may cause condyloma acuminatum (also known as genital warts or venereal warts), and the risk of cancer is relatively low.

Most people infected with HPV do not have obvious symptoms. Approximately 90% of HPV infections are cleared within 1 year. Some infected individuals may develop venereal warts or other genital lesions. If symptoms occur, promptly seeking medical attention is recommended. When HPV infection persists for more than 1 year, it is referred to as persistent infection, which is associated with a higher chance of developing related cancers in the future. In addition to cervical cancer, HPV infection can also cause cancers of the penis, anus, and head and neck (including the oropharynx).

2. Modes of HPV transmission

HPV is primarily transmitted through sexual contact. Infection can occur during sexual activity through contact with skin, mucous membranes, or bodily fluids. Unsafe sexual practices, having multiple sexual partners, and long-term weakened immunity can all increase the risk of HPV infection. In some cases, contact of the external genitalia with objects contaminated with HPV may also lead to infection.

3. Why get the HPV vaccine?

HPV vaccination can prevent diseases caused by HPV infection, including cervical cancer, cancers of the external genitalia, and head and neck cancers (including oropharyngeal cancer). Regardless of sex, people have an estimated 50% to 90% chance of being infected with HPV during their lifetime. Most infections are cleared naturally by the immune system. However, if the virus is not cleared and becomes a persistent infection, the risk of developing HPV-related cancers later in life increases significantly. HPV includes high-risk and low-risk types. Among the high-risk types, HPV types 16 and 18 are the most common. Currently, the bivalent, quadrivalent, and nonavalent HPV vaccines approved by the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration can all prevent infection with HPV types 16 and 18.

4. Components of the HPV vaccine

The HPV vaccine is an inactivated vaccine made from the capsid (protein shell) of the virus. It is only a part of the virus and does not contain viral genetic material, so it cannot cause HPV infection as a result of vaccination. Safety concerns are therefore minimal. The vaccines provided by the Health Promotion Administration meet the regulatory requirements of efficacy and safety by the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration, and have been approved for use/importation. The publicly funded nonavalent HPV vaccine provided after September 2022 contains, per dose, L1 proteins of HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58, as well as an adjuvant to enhance the immune response (amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, or AAHS).

5. Vaccination dosage, intervals, and fees

Each dose is 0.5 mL. Vaccination should follow the schedule recommended in the package insert. Individuals aged 9 years to under 15 years at the time of their first dose should receive a two-dose series, with an interval of 6–12 months between doses; those aged 15 years and older should receive a three-dose series at 0, 2, and 6 months. The HPV vaccine may be administered at the same time as other vaccines at different injection sites, or at any interval before or after other vaccines. For individuals eligible under the HPV vaccination program, the HPV vaccine provided by the government is free of charge. When receiving the publicly funded HPV vaccine at contracted medical institutions, individuals are still required to pay the registration fee in accordance with local county or city regulations. If vaccination cannot be completed on the scheduled vaccination day or if a three-dose series is required, individuals must bring the notice issued by their school to the designated medical institution for vaccination and pay the relevant medical fees.

6. Does the HPV vaccine provide lifelong protection? Are booster doses needed in the future?

Current studies confirm that the nonavalent HPV vaccine provides protection for at least 10 years. As HPV vaccines continue to be used over time, whether booster doses will be needed in the future will require longer-term follow-up studies to determine.

7. Contraindications

The vaccine should not be administered to individuals who have experienced a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine, or who are known to have a severe allergy to any vaccine component (including yeast).

8. What should you pay attention to when receiving the HPV vaccine?

1. People who are pregnant or planning to become pregnant are not advised to receive the vaccine.
2. Before vaccination, if you have any special health conditions (including a history of specific illnesses), you must inform the physician. Anyone with a history of severe allergic reactions to yeast or vaccine adjuvants, or who has previously experienced an allergic reaction after vaccination, should proactively inform the physician before vaccination so that an appropriate evaluation can be made.
3. After vaccination, it is recommended that you rest at the vaccination site for 15 minutes and leave only if you feel no discomfort.
4. Please complete the two-dose or three-dose vaccination series according to the schedule recommended in the package insert; otherwise, vaccine effectiveness may be affected.
5. Vaccination can prevent approximately 60% to 90% of HPV infections, but it cannot provide 100% protection against diseases such as cervical cancer, cancers of the external genitalia, or head and neck cancers. Therefore, even after vaccination, it is still necessary to maintain a healthy lifestyle and practice safe sex. Women should also receive regular Pap smears.
6. People with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorders should take special precautions, as severe hematoma may occur after intramuscular injection of the vaccine.
7. If you experience any abnormal reactions after vaccination, please contact the service hotline at 0800-88-3513 or your local city or county health bureau.

What adverse reactions may occur after vaccination?

Because the HPV vaccine is an inactivated vaccine, it will not cause HPV infection as a result of vaccination. Like any medication, the HPV vaccine may still cause adverse reactions, although it is very rare. Adverse reactions that were sporadically reported during clinical trials are listed below:

- (1) Adverse reactions at the injection site (1 to 5 days after vaccination, at any dose): itching, bruising, hematoma, swelling, bleeding, induration, warmth, etc.
- (2) Systemic adverse reactions (1 to 15 days after vaccination, at any dose): headache, fever (ear temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$; forehead temperature $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), nausea, dizziness, fatigue, diarrhea, oropharyngeal pain, myalgia (muscle ache), upper abdominal pain, and upper respiratory tract infection.

In addition to adverse reactions reported in clinical trials, the following adverse reactions have been reported through spontaneous reports after the nonavalent HPV vaccine was approved and marketed:

- (3) Neurological disorders: syncope (commonly known as fainting; includes syncope accompanied by tonic-clonic movements and other seizure-like reactions), which may sometimes result in falls and injuries.
- (4) Gastrointestinal disorders: vomiting.

In December 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a statement noting that in some regions, cases of complex regional pain syndrome, postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome, syncope or other forms of needle phobia were observed after vaccination, particularly among adolescents. **If you experience any discomfort after vaccination, please seek medical attention as soon as possible and consult a physician for professional advice.**

Reference: WHO Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety (GACVS). Statement on Safety of HPV Vaccines. 2015.

What is needle phobia?

Needle phobia is usually caused by psychological stress and fear associated with injections, which manifests as physical symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, and pallor. It most commonly occurs among adolescents during vaccination. Large-scale vaccinations are particularly prone to clustered cases of needle phobia; this phenomenon is known as mass psychogenic illness. Needle phobia is not related to the safety of the vaccine itself, and does not result in long-term effects that impact physical health.

It is recommended that vaccine recipients try to relax before vaccination. Vaccination agencies may help reduce anxiety by using music, videos, or casual conversation, and recipients should receive the injection while seated. In addition, it is recommended that recipients rest for about 15 minutes after vaccination to prevent fainting and fall-related injuries. If needle phobia occurs, the individual should first rest in a designated area, calm their emotions, and notify medical personnel (in schools, teachers and medical personnel should be informed). If the needle phobia persists, medical evaluation and treatment should be sought.

Please be reminded to carefully read the relevant information before receiving the HPV vaccine (for the latest package insert information, please scan the QR code on the right). A small number of people may experience adverse reactions after vaccination. To ensure vaccination safety, vaccines should only be administered after evaluation by a physician. If you have any special health conditions (including pregnancy, personal history of allergies, fever, blood disorders, immune system disorders, or other symptoms) or illnesses, you must inform the physician administering the vaccine in advance. A vaccine should only be administered after a physician has evaluated its suitability for a potential recipient.



Do you have questions you are afraid to ask? As you grow up, it is normal to feel curious or uneasy about your body, your emotions, and intimate relationships. However, sexually transmitted infections often have no obvious symptoms, and delaying treatment may have a negative impact on your health. We provide anonymous consultation and screening services for sexually transmitted infections. No personal identification is required, privacy is strictly protected, and professional medical personnel respond to every question with respect and without judgment. Having people show concern for you doesn't mean you're going to be interrogated. Being tested doesn't mean you've done something wrong. Early consultation and screening provide added protection for you and your family.



* For the latest HPV vaccine package insert information or related prevention measures, please refer to the Health Promotion Administration website: <https://www.hpa.gov.tw>

The HPV vaccination program administered by the Health Promotion Administration is conducted on a voluntary basis. Vaccination will be arranged only after eligible recipients and their parent or guardian indicate consent and sign the “HPV Vaccination Consent Form.”

Call the service hotline at 0800-88-3513 or your local county or city health bureau.

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