Recommendations of CDC

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines,
(Minimum age: 9 years for 2vHPV [Cervarix],
4vHPV [Gardasil] and 9vHPV [Gardasil 9]).
Routine vaccination:
- Administer 3-dose series of HPV vaccine on a Schedule of
  1-2 and 6 months to all adolescents aged 11 through 12
  years. 9vHPV, 4vHPV or 2vHPV may be used for females,
  and only 9vHPV or 4vHPV for males.
- The vaccine series may be started at age 9 years.
- Administer the second 1 to 2 months after the first dose
  (minimum interval of 4 weeks); administer the third dose 16
  weeks after the second dose (minimum interval of 12 weeks)
  and 24 weeks after the first dose.
- Administer HPV vaccine beginning at age 9 years to
  children and youth with a history of sexual abuse or
  assault who have not initiated or completed the 3 dose
  series. Catch-up vaccination:
- Administer the vaccine series to females (2vHPV or 4vHPV
  or 9vHPV) and males (4vHPV or 9vHPV) at age 13 through 18
  yrs if not previously vaccinated.
- Use recommended routine dosing intervals (see Routine
  vaccination above) for vaccine series catch-up.

Considerations in favour of vaccination in men

(Recommendation 1, Evidence A)
- Transmission or HPV from men to women gives a significant
  burden to the disease in women.
- It will result in a faster and complete decline or global
  burden of disease for HPV in both genders.
- Increase of possibility of herd immunity.
- Decline in incidence of lesions associated to HPV in men,
  particularly genital warts.

Reasons to vaccine men

- Incidence of anogenital infection by HPV is similar in both
  genders.
- HPV causes anogenital warts and cancer in men and women,
  and others cancers.
- Immunization programmes by gender have limitations to
  control the disease.
- Herd immunity is not enough at least that there are high
  rates of coverage and a considerable time has passed.

Opportunity of immunization in men

- Almost all countries have to balance cohorts of major impact
  against costs. It has delayed the incorporation of immunization
  strategies that include men.
- Benefits of vaccine men are pretty clear.
- At least, 8 countries have men in their strategies in their
  immunization programmes: United States, United Kindom,
  Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany and Belgium.
- Health institutions can give this benefit to populations that
  they serve.
- Herd immunity.
- There is a there of gender equity.

Vaccine versus Human Papillomavirus (HPV)