About this Release
This release presents annual uptake rates by the end of the school year for the routine cohort of girls offered HPV immunisation in second year of secondary school (S2) in school year 2011/12. The release also includes ‘final’ uptake rates one year later for girls who were first offered HPV immunisation in S2 in school year 2010/11.

Key Points

- In Scotland 82.8% of girls in S2 in school year 2011/12 had completed the three dose course of HPV immunisations by the end of the school year. 91.7% had received two doses and 93.1% had received one dose. These uptake rates are slightly higher than the equivalent rates reported at the end of the school year for girls in S2 in the previous year, 2010/11. Data for the first three years of the HPV immunisation programme show that a number of girls in S2 complete their immunisation course after the end of the school year in which they were first offered the vaccine. Therefore reported uptake rates for each S2 routine cohort increase as time progresses, for the third dose in particular. ‘Final’ uptake rates for these girls will be published in September 2013.

- For girls in S2 during school year 2010/11, uptake rates were 81.0% for all three doses, 90.2% for two doses and 91.8% for the first dose by the end of the school year (as reported in the annual publication in September 2011). Now, one year on, the uptake rates for these girls have increased to 90.1% for all three doses, 92.0% for two doses and 92.9% for one dose.

Background

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is designed to protect against the two types of HPV that cause around 70% of cases of cervical cancer. Girls need three doses over a period of six months to give them the best protection. The HPV vaccine does not protect against all cervical cancers, so regular cervical screening is still important. Until September 2012 the HPV vaccine used routinely in the UK immunisation programme was Cervarix®.
In September 2012 the programme switched to Gardasil®. This vaccine also protects against two other types of HPV that cause around 90% of the cases of genital warts.

The HPV Immunisation Programme in Scotland started on 1 September 2008. The programme aims to help protect girls against developing cervical cancer later in life by routinely immunising them at around 12-13 years of age, in second year of secondary school (S2), through a school-based programme.

A catch-up campaign for older girls ran over a three-year period from September 2008 and applied to girls who were aged 13 to under 18 on 1 September 2008.

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Further Information
Further information can be found in the Full Publication Report or on the ISD website.