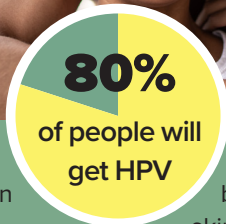


HPV INFORMATION:

FOR TRANS AND NON-BINARY PEOPLE



HPV is a very common virus. Often it has no symptoms and will be cleared by the immune system without causing any problems. However, high risk types of HPV can, increase the risk of certain cancers – anal, cervical, mouth and throat, penile, vaginal and vulval.

HPV can be spread by any skin-to-skin sexual contact, including:

- penetrative sex
- oral sex
- mutual masturbation
- sharing sex toys

Find out more at: eveappeal.org.uk/HPV



Condoms and dams reduce your risk, but don't offer full protection from HPV. There is also a HPV vaccine that protects against some types of HPV. This is offered on the NHS to young people up to the age of 25, as well as men and trans people aged 16-45 who have sex with men, and those who are immunosuppressed.



Even if you've had the HPV vaccine, it's important to know the symptoms to look out for, and get anything unusual checked.

If you were assigned female at birth:

Depending on any lower surgery you may have had, you could be at risk of cervical, vulval or vaginal cancer, as well as anal or mouth and throat cancers.

Cervical screening is for anyone over 25 with a cervix. However, if you are registered as male with your GP, you may not automatically be invited. Speak to your GP about how you can access screening and receive reminders.

HPV on the penis of trans men has not been well-studied. If you experience any unusual symptoms, such as a growth, lump, ulcer or persistent rash on your penis, visit your GP.

If you were assigned male at birth:

Depending on any lower surgery you may have had, you could be at risk of penile cancer, as well as anal or mouth and throat cancers. HPV on the vulva/vagina of trans women has not been well-studied. Whatever your anatomy, it's important to know the symptoms to look out for, and get anything unusual checked by a doctor.



**the eve
appeal**

the gynaecological cancers charity

Find out more at: eveappeal.org.uk/HPV