

RESOLUTION

Subject: HPV Vaccination and Cervical Cancer

Submitted by: Lexington Medical Society

Referred to: Reference Committee

WHEREAS, screening for cervical cancer has been demonstrated to be effective in detecting cervical precursor lesions and decreasing progression to cancer; and

WHEREAS, pap smear cytology screening should be initiated at 21 years of age; and

WHEREAS, high risk human papilloma virus (HPV) testing should be considered in women aged 30-65 as a part of algorithm or as a FDA approved home collection kit; and

WHEREAS, Kentucky is the only state in the nation with increasing rates of cervical cancer; and

WHEREAS, HPV vaccination has been shown to decrease cervical cancer; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that KMA supports HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening to prevent cervical cancer.

References:

1. Yang DX, Soulos PR, Davis B, Gross CP, Yu JB. Impact of Widespread Cervical Cancer Screening: Number of Cancers Prevented and Changes in Race-specific Incidence. Am J Clin Oncol. 2018 Mar;41(3):289-294. doi: 10.1097/COC.000000000000264. PMID: 26808257; PMCID: PMC4958036.
2. Screening for Cervical Cancer. Obstetrics & Gynecology 148(1):p e63-e67, July 2026. | DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000006257
3. <https://link.edgepilot.com/x/loTt5qDVB6ijgw0S10XOKLQ?u=https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=00%26areatype=state%26age=001%26cancer=057%26stage=999%26race=00%26sex=2%26ruralurban=0%26year=0%26sortVariableName=rate%26sortOrder=desc%26type=incd%26output=0>
4. Kamolratanakul S, Pitisuttithum P. Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Efficacy and Effectiveness against Cancer. Vaccines (Basel). 2021 Nov 30;9(12):1413. doi: 10.3390/vaccines9121413. PMID: 34960159; PMCID: PMC8706722.