

## EDITORIAL

## HPV vaccination in boys: Determining the clinical relevance of this strategy

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is an epitheliotropic viral infection (1) - described in the *Hippocratic Corpus* (2) -, which affects both adults and children (3). Almost 40 years after the first experiments, which investigated the link between HPV and cervical cancer (1), the implementation of vaccination against HPV into paediatric clinical practice represents one of the most significant steps towards the reduction of HPV-associated morbidity and mortality. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended the establishment of HPV vaccination among girls (4), while the cost-effectiveness of HPV vaccination of girls exists even in low- and middle-income countries (5,6). To date, several studies have evaluated the health impact on the population of including males to HPV vaccination programmes (7), while in several countries, adolescent male vaccination has already been included into routine clinical practice (8). HPV has been proven to be an 'equal opportunity' pathogen affecting both sexes and adequate evidence supports the need to vaccinate adolescent boys and girls, before they become sexually active, in order to maximise the benefit of the highly effective HPV vaccines (9).

Greece was one of the first countries of the European Union, which introduced the HPV vaccination programme for girls aged 11-12 years into its national scheme. Currently, the National Immunisation Committee of Greece has excluded teenage boys from the national scheme (10), while the achieved rates among adolescent girls have been described to be unacceptably low (11). As it will be highlighted in the context of the 3rd Workshop on Paediatric Virology, which will be held on Saturday the 7th of October in Athens, Greece (12), 'if

we really wish to eradicate these viral infections, we need to include boys into the vaccination programmes' (13). However, it is yet unclear what should the optimal clinical practice be in Greece, a country 'in the midst of a prolonged and deep economic recession that has already changed dramatically the lives of its citizens' (14). The question of whether boys should also be vaccinated is as important as the necessity to eradicate cervical cancer. In this direction, the vaccination of boys can indeed offer significant clinical, economic and ethical advantages (15,16). Meanwhile, the increase in the currently low vaccination rates in females can represent a suitable target adding to the expected benefits that have been well described in the literature.

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