

Special Issue

Epidemiological Studies of HPV Infection and Vaccination

Message from the Guest Editor

The effectiveness of the HPV vaccine for precancerous lesions of cervical cancer has been demonstrated in many epidemiological studies, and the effect on cervical invasive cancer was also reported for the first time in the world from Sweden last October. It has been reported that persistent HPV infection increases the carcinogenic risk of vaginal/vulvar cancer, penile cancer, anal cancer, and oropharyngeal cancer; however, there are still few reports on the course of HPV infection and the efficacy of HPV vaccines at those sites. In addition, the epidemiologic *profiles of type-specific HPV infection* vary from region to region, and their epidemiological data are very important in predicting the efficacy of 9-valent vaccines. The understanding the profile of HPV infection will help develop new cancer screening methods. In this Special Issue, we will focus on HPV infection not only in the cervix but also in other parts of the body, and would like to provide a deeper discussion on the effectiveness of HPV vaccine.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Vaccines (ISSN 2076-393X), founded in 2013, now has a firm history of publishing peer-reviewed, state-of-the-art research papers on vaccines and vaccination in the broadest sense. Areas covered include, but are not limited to, novel and emerging vaccine technologies, building on in-depth knowledge of what constitutes a protective immune response. These can be new vaccines for old diseases, or old vaccines for new diseases. Vaccines against cancer and autoimmune diseases explicitly are also within the scope of the journal. Because public opinion and even government policies towards vaccines and vaccination have changed, vaccine policy and public health issues are major concerns. Climate change will also have an impact on the spread of infectious diseases, and thus also on vaccine and vaccination policies worldwide.

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