
適齡接種 HPV 疫苗可大幅減少患宮頸癌風險

一位頂尖科學家表示，接種 HPV 疫苗的女性可能一生只需做一次刮片檢查，就可以幫助預防宮頸癌。目前在英國，適齡女性每三到五年會被邀請進行一次篩查。

Nearly all **cases of cervical cancer** are caused by human papillomaviruses, known as HPV.

幾乎所有宮頸癌病例都是由人乳頭瘤病毒（HPV）引起的。

A **seismic** shift in preventing the disease started in 2008 with the introduction of the HPV **vaccine**. Cervical cancers have fallen by nearly 90% in those immunised.

2008 年，隨著 HPV 疫苗（在英國）的引入，該疾病的預防發生了重大轉變。在因接種疫苗而對病毒產生免疫的人群中，宮頸癌的發病率下降了近 90%。

Peter Sasieni, a professor of cancer **prevention** at King's College London, says the **screening** programme needs to adapt soon.

英國倫敦國王學院的癌症預防教授彼得·薩西尼表示，宮頸癌檢查項目需要儘快作出調整。

He told Inside Health on Radio 4 that current vaccines meant screening at ages 30, 40 and 55 could be appropriate, and that more **effective** vaccines being introduced this year could mean only one test a lifetime.

他在 BBC 廣播四台的“Inside Health”節目上說，目前的疫苗意味著在 30 歲、40 歲和 45 歲時進行檢查即可，而今年推出的更有效的疫苗可能意味著一生只需檢查一次。

No decisions have yet been made about the future of screening, and there is still a question of how long **protection** lasts or if a midlife **booster** is needed, and regular screening will be needed for decades, due to the generations that have not been immunised.

關於未來宮頸癌檢查計畫的走向，目前尚未有定論，而且疫苗的保護效果會持續多久，到中年後是否需要打加強針，這些仍是問題。另外，由於幾代人都沒有對 HPV 的免疫，所以在幾十年間需要定期做檢查。

1. 詞彙表

cases	病例
cervical cancer	宮頸癌
seismic	影響深遠的，重大的
vaccine	疫苗
prevention	預防
screening	篩查，檢查

effective	有效的
protection	保護
booster	加強針

2. 閱讀理解：請在讀完上文後，回答下列問題。（答案見下頁）

1. What causes nearly all cervical cancer cases?
2. When was the HPV vaccine introduced in the UK?
3. According to Prof Peter Sasieni, what could more effective vaccines being introduced this year mean?
4. What are some of the questions around the future of cervical screening?

3. 答案

1. What causes nearly all cervical cancer cases?

HPV causes nearly all cases of cervical cancer.

2. When was the HPV vaccine introduced in the UK?

It was introduced in 2008.

3. According to Prof Peter Sasieni, what could more effective vaccines being introduced this year mean?

It could mean only one test a lifetime.

4. What are some of the questions around the future of cervical screening?

How long protection lasts, if midlife booster is needed, and regular screening will be needed for decades, due to the generations that have not been immunised.