

# Monthly Immunization Update

January 2026

Dear Schools and partners,

The purpose of this newsletter is to deliver quick and meaningful updates to support our schools and partners in a variety of vaccine settings, and maintain our connection with all of you. We welcome your questions and comments. Please feel free to share this newsletter with all of your colleagues. Thank you!

## *Cervical Cancer Awareness Month*

January is Cervical Cancer Month, an ideal chance for World Health Organization and partners to raise awareness of cervical cancer and vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV), the main cause of cervical cancer. Together, we can strive to end cervical cancer within a few generations.

This year, Cervical Cancer Awareness month aims to highlight the importance of increasing access to HPV vaccines, regular screening, and state-of-the-art treatment for cervical cancer in its early stages. Our shared objective is to dramatically reduce the occurrence of cervical cancer by 2030 and to eliminate the disease as a public health problem by 2120.

**Get informed:** Find out the facts about HPV and cervical cancer, including what signs to look out for. Help educate other women in your life too.

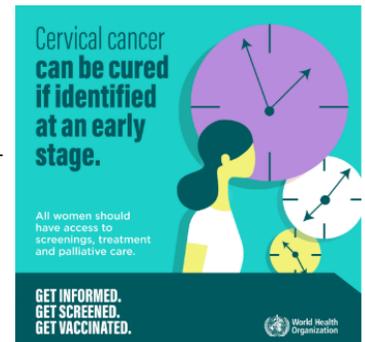
**Get Screened:** Cervical Cancer screening typically starts at 30 years of age and is repeated regularly.

**Get vaccinated:** The HPV vaccine is given in 1 or 2 doses that should begin when a girl is aged 9-14 years.

### **Prevention and treatment of cervical cancer:**

All girls aged 9–14 years should be vaccinated against HPV. This protects against HPV infection, which can lead to the development of cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers. HPV vaccines are safe and are given to young girls in a single dose.

Timely screening is essential. If cervical cancer is detected early, it is highly treatable. It is important to have regular screening from the age of 30 years to check for HPV, which can cause cervical cancer. Women who test negative for HPV should get screened again every 5 to 10 years.



### Inside this issue:

<i>Cervical Cancer Awareness Month</i>	1-2
<i>Vaccines for Your Children</i>	2
<i>Announcements</i>	2

Women living with HIV should be screened for HPV every 3 years from the 25 years of age. The global strategy promotes a minimum of 2 lifetime screenings, with a high-performance HPV test by 35 years of age and another by 45 years of age.

For more information please visit the [World Health Organization](http://www.who.int) webpage.

## Vaccines for Your Children

On-time immunization plays a vital role in protecting children and communities from serious diseases. The [vaccine schedule](#) is [developed](#) to offer protection from diseases right on time. It's best to vaccinate a child before being exposed to diseases to reduce the risk of serious disease complications. View the [schedules](#) to see which vaccines CDC recommends for each age group and **talk to your child's healthcare provider.**

### *Thanks to vaccines, your child has protection against:*

- Chicken pox
- COVID-19
- Diphtheria
- Flu (Influenza)
- RSV
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B)
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus)
- Measles
- Meningococcal
- Mumps
- Polio
- Pneumococcal
- Rubella
- Tetanus
- Whooping Cough (Pertussis)



### Announcements:

Ventura County Public Health's Immunization Program would like to wish you a Happy New Year!

Ventura County Public Health Immunization Program

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We are on the web!

<https://vchca.org/immunization-program>

or follow us on

