

WHY BECOME A SHFPACT MEMBER

SHFPACT strives to provide a high quality healthcare service. Our consultation times are generally longer than in general practice, and we provide a specialised reproductive and sexual health service. Quality care is however expensive to provide and the membership discount is one way we can make sure you receive the very best service and the time you need with our team of reproductive and sexual health doctors, nurses, counsellors and educators, without breaking the budget.



OPENING HOURS

Please contact our reception staff on 02 6247 3077 or visit shfpact.org.au for SHFPACT clinic hours

LOCATION

SHFPACT is conveniently located in the city.

Level 1,
28 University Avenue
Canberra ACT 2601

CONTACT

02 6247 3077
shfpact@shfpact.org.au
0400 770 999 (SMS ONLY)

ENGAGE

shfpact.org.au
facebook.com/shfpact
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DONATE

All donations to SHFPACT over \$2.00 are tax deductible

SHFPACT CLINICAL SERVICES

- Contraceptive advice, information and services
- IUDs and other long acting contraceptive options
- Cervical screening
- Canberra Menopause Centre
- Unplanned Pregnancy Counselling Service
- Sexually transmissible infections (STIs): testing, treatment and advice
- Blood borne virus and HIV testing
- Emergency contraception (the 'Morning After' Pill)
- Breast checks and breast awareness education
- Fertility issues and pre-conception advice
- Sexual difficulties and sexuality education
- PrEP information, advice, and prescriptions

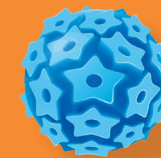
SHFPACT is a health promotion charity (HPC) assisted with funding from the ACT Government.

**BECOME
A MEMBER
AND SAVE
TODAY!**

WHAT DO YOU GET AS A MEMBER?

- Special members discount rates for consultations at SHFPACT clinic and Canberra Menopause Centre.
- 5% discount on bookshop purchases.
- Free or discounted attendance at health information and special events. For example: Healthy Menopause Information Evenings by the Canberra Menopause Centre, Parent Information Evenings about communicating with your children and young people about puberty, relationships, etc.
- SHFPACT members enews that will keep you updated with special members events, activities and other services.

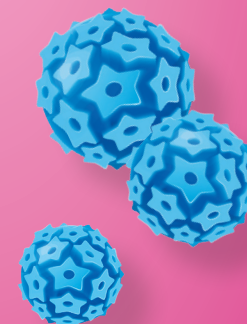
JOIN ONLINE AT
shfpact.org.au
OR AT RECEPTION



I'M ALL ABOUT
**GENITAL
WARTS**

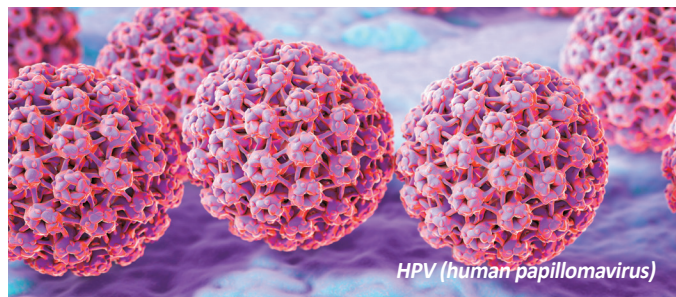


Sexual Health and Family Planning ACT
Level 1, 28 University Ave, Canberra City
Call 02 6247 3077 • SMS 0400 770 999
or email shfpact@shfpact.org.au



shfpact.org.au

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WHAT ARE GENITAL WARTS?

Genital warts are growths on the surface of the skin or mucous membrane which occur in the genital area.

WHAT CAUSES GENITAL WARTS?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes genital warts. HPV is the name given to a group of viruses which are very common in humans. HPV is so common that almost all sexually active people will be infected with it at some point in their lives. There are over 100 types of HPV that can infect humans. Some HPV types cause genital warts while other HPV types cause warts on the hands or feet, or other areas. There are other types of HPV which do not cause warts or other obvious symptoms and most people with HPV will not be aware that they have it. The HPV virus is usually cleared by the body's own immune system over time.

HOW DO I KNOW IF I HAVE GENITAL WARTS?

Genital warts are not always noticeable. If they are noticeable they look like flesh coloured lumps or bumps on the skin. They can be small or large, raised or flattish, single or multiple, or can cluster in groups giving a cauliflower like appearance. They can occur on the vulva, vaginal area, cervix, penis, anal area, groin or buttocks. They are usually painless although rarely they may be slightly itchy or sore. They can also be inside the vagina or anus, or on the cervix and in that case people may not be aware they have them.

Warts may appear a few weeks after infection or may take many months, or even years, to appear after the person was infected. There is usually no way of knowing when someone was infected.

Some types of HPV cause a subclinical infection of the cervix (meaning no obvious signs or symptoms). These HPV types can cause changes which, if left undetected and untreated, may eventually lead to cancer of the cervix. The Cervical Screening Test screens for these types of HPV and it is important to have regular cervical screening from the ages of 25 to 74. (See SHPACT Info brochures on HPV & Cancer of the Cervix and The Cervical Screening Test for more information). The HPV types which causes genital warts do not lead to cancer of the cervix.

HOW DO YOU GET GENITAL WARTS?

HPV and genital warts are transmitted by skin to skin contact during vaginal or anal sex. It is possible but very rare for transmission to occur with oral sex. Warts which occur on other parts of the body are caused by different types of HPV virus and do not seem to cause genital warts.

HOW ARE GENITAL WARTS DIAGNOSED?

Genital warts are diagnosed by looking at them. There is no swab or blood test that can diagnose them. If you think that you may have genital warts it is important that you see a doctor about it to be diagnosed and to discuss treatment.

HOW ARE GENITAL WARTS TREATED?

There are several treatments available for genital warts. Most of these treatments take some time to be effective. It is very important to see a doctor for a correct diagnosis and to discuss the treatments available, and which will work best for you.

Do not use over the counter treatments for other warts to treat genital warts. The doctor may sometimes recommend a combination of treatments be used. Treatment can have side effects such as skin irritation, ulceration, pain and discomfort. You can use paracetamol or other oral analgesia and warm salt baths to help relieve these side effects following treatment.

PODOPHYLLIN PAINT

This is a liquid that is applied directly to the warts. Several treatments are usually necessary and treatment is applied in cycles. Podophyllotoxin must not be used inside vagina, urethra or anus and cannot be used in pregnancy.

CRYOTHERAPY (FREEZING)

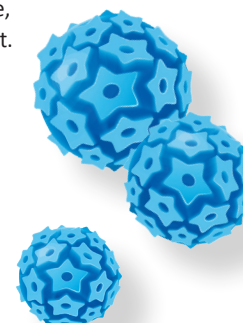
This treatment is applied by a doctor or nurse and uses liquid nitrogen to freeze the warts. Several treatments are often needed.

LASER TREATMENT

This is sometimes used for warts that are extensive, difficult to reach, or are resistant to other treatment. This is usually done under sedation.

IMIQUIMOD CREAM

This is a cream that helps stimulate the immune system to destroy the cells infected with the wart virus. It also cannot be used in pregnancy. It is applied directly to the warts. It needs a doctor's prescription and is relatively expensive, although some private health funds may cover it.



CAN GENITAL WARTS RECUR?

Treatment for genital warts treats the visible genital warts by destroying the cells that contain the virus, but does not get rid of the wart virus that is in the body. Therefore the virus can persist and warts may recur, requiring further treatment. In the majority of people the body's own immune system will get rid of the virus over time and genital warts do eventually resolve and stop recurring.

REDUCING TRANSMISSION OF THE WART VIRUS

The wart virus is most easily transmitted when there are visible warts present, although transmission is also increased just before they appear and just after treatment. It can also occur with no visible warts present.

To reduce the risk of transmission it is best to avoid skin to skin contact with the affected area until the warts have been treated, and for a short time afterwards.

CAN GENITAL WARTS BE PREVENTED?

The HPV vaccine (Gardasil 9®) is a vaccine that is available in Australia and can prevent infection with several HPV types: Two of the HPV types which cause over 90% of genital warts, and seven of the HPV types which cause 90% of cervical cancers.

The vaccine is most effective when it is given before any sexual activity occurs and is given as a two dose vaccine through the National Immunisation Program for all boys and girls age 12-13 usually through the school vaccination program.

The HPV vaccine is also available free as part of the National Immunisation Program for people 14 to 20 years old as a course of three vaccines through a GP. The first dose needs to be given before the age of 20 for the course to be free.

For those 20 years and older the HPV vaccine is available as a course of three vaccines through a GP, although there is a cost involved. If you did not receive this vaccine through the National Immunisation Program, and are interested in having it, discuss this with your doctor.

DEALING WITH GENITAL WARTS

People sometimes feel upset, embarrassed, or ashamed when they are diagnosed with genital warts, or any sexually transmissible infection. These feelings are common and normal. Remember though that wart viruses are just viruses like the ones that causes colds. They are very common, very easy to catch, and it does not reflect on you as a person in any way. If you do feel that you need support or would like to talk to someone, mention this to your doctor.

References: Australian STI Management Guidelines;
Melbourne Sexual Health Centre; Cancer Council of Australia