

# Some cancers are preventable with a vaccine: A virologist explains

February 2 2022, by Ronald C. Desrosiers

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## Seven cancer-causing viruses

There are currently seven viruses known that can cause cancer, which are technically called "oncogenic viruses."

This virus	Can cause this cancer
Human papillomavirus	Cervical carcinoma
Epstein-Barr virus	Hodgkin lymphomas
Human T-lymphotropic virus	Adult T-cell leukemia
Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus	Kaposi's sarcoma
Merkel cell polyoma virus	Merkel cell carcinoma
Hepatitis B virus	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Hepatitis C virus	Hepatocellular carcinoma

Credit: The Conversation

One-fifth. Nearly [20% of cancers worldwide](#) are caused by a virus.

These viruses don't cause [cancer](#) until long after they initially infect a

person. Rather, the viruses teach the [cells](#) they take over how to escape the [natural biological process of cell death](#). This strategy sets these altered cells on a path for other genetic changes that [can cause full-blown cancer](#) years down the road.

As a [microbiologist and researcher of viruses](#), I seek to understand how viruses affect living cells and the health of the people who are infected. These particular viruses are unique and interesting, both for their effects on patients and because of the potential ways they might be treated or prevented.

## The viral landscape

All known viruses can be categorized into one of 22 distinct families. Five of these families are called "[persisting](#)," because once a person is infected, the [virus](#) remains in their body for life. One example is the herpes virus that causes chickenpox in children and can reappear later in life as shingles. This ability to survive over the long term helps the virus spread from person to person.

There are seven known viruses that can cause cancer. [Five of them](#) are members of persistent virus families. The [human papillomavirus](#), commonly known as HPV and known to cause cervical cancer, is in the papilloma family. The [Epstein-Barr virus](#), which causes Hodgkin lymphomas, and the [Kaposi's sarcoma-associated virus](#), are both in the herpes family. The [human T-lymphotropic virus](#), which can cause a type of leukemia, is what's known as a retrovirus. And [Merkel cell polyoma virus](#), which causes Merkel cell carcinoma, is in the polyoma family.

All five of these viruses contain genetic code for one or more proteins that teach cells how to avoid cell death, effectively immortalizing them and promoting cell growth. The cancer cells that develop from these oncogenic viruses all contain their original viruses' genetic information,

even when they appear years after the [initial infection](#). But only a small percentage of people who are infected with one of these five oncogenic viruses ultimately develop the full-blown cancer associated with it.

The other two viruses, [hepatitis B](#), in [the hepadna family](#), and [hepatitis C](#), in the [flavi family](#), are somewhat different. Most people infected with [those viruses](#) are able to fight the [infection](#) through their own immunity and [eliminate the virus](#).

However, in people who are not able to fight off the infection, long-term infections of these viruses often cause extensive liver damage. These people are at risk of developing a type of liver cancer called [hepatocellular carcinoma](#), because the body's attempts to repair the damaged liver tissue increase the chance of a cancer-related mutation. The viruses themselves do not teach the liver cells to become immortal or transform themselves, the way the other five oncogenic viruses do to the cells they target.

These viral-induced cancers are serious health threats. [Hepatocellular carcinoma](#), for instance, [kills approximately 800,000 people a year](#), making it the third-deadliest cancer globally. About three-quarters of those killed have had hepatitis virus infections in the past.

HPV is similarly dangerous. The cervical cancer it causes [kills some 311,000 people a year](#) worldwide, making it the deadliest cancer in women until recently. That number includes [36,000 women in the U.S.](#) But HPV doesn't just put women at risk. A similar number of people in the U.S. die each year from anal and throat cancers linked to HPV.

## Reasons for optimism

The [first viral vaccine to protect against HPV infection](#) and its [associated cancers](#) was approved for use in the U.S. in 2006. It has proved to be

[highly effective at preventing both HPV infection](#) and the [subsequent development of cervical carcinoma](#).

HPV vaccines are now widely available around the globe. The HPV [vaccine](#) is [safe, with very mild side effects](#). It is recommended for children starting [at ages 11 to 12](#), since different individuals become sexually active at different ages. The [protective effects](#) of the vaccine [last beyond 10 years](#), and booster shots are available.

Older people—typically up to 26 years of age—can also receive the HPV vaccine. By preventing infection in the first place, the vaccine also prevents the subsequent cancers that may result from a viral infection.

The vaccine for hepatitis B virus has been similarly successful over a longer time period. Introduced in 1986, it was recognized as [the first anti-cancer vaccine](#). Since then, [more than a billion people](#) worldwide have received it. The vaccine [has been shown](#) to be [extremely safe and effective](#).

## Vaccines save lives

The numbers of cancers prevented and lives [saved by the vaccines](#) against the hepatitis B virus and [human papillomavirus](#) are enormous and indisputable. Yet, as with the resistance to COVID-19 vaccines, vaccine hesitancy is an ongoing problem. In 2019, 46% of adolescents ages 13 to 17 in the U.S. had not received their [recommended HPV vaccines](#). In 2020 in Mississippi, [HPV vaccine coverage in adolescents](#) reached a meager 32%.

But the U.S. is better off than some other industrialized nations. In Japan, the current rate of HPV vaccine coverage in adolescents is less than 1% because of false reports of adverse events in 2013. Despite [repeated, definitive discrediting of these claims](#), vaccine uptake in Japan

has not rebounded.

Vaccination campaigns have eradicated [smallpox](#) and effectively eliminated [polio](#), [measles](#) and certain other infectious diseases. Let's hope that ongoing vaccine efforts can make HPV-induced cancers and hepatitis B virus-induced cancers a thing of the past as well.

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