Childhood & Teen Immunization Scorecard

2015

Protect yourself, your loved ones, your community, and those who can’t be immunized:
GET VACCINATED!

Childhood vaccinations protect children when they are most vulnerable. Right now just over 3/4 of Washington kids are fully protected. When immunization coverage isn’t high enough, deadly diseases like whooping cough and measles can make a comeback.

Kindergartners who are complete have all required school immunizations. Those who are exempt do not have all required vaccinations. At school, kids are in close quarters, where disease spreads quickly. (Complete and exempt rates do not add up to 100% since there are other categories in which children may be counted.)

- **Complete Childhood Vaccination 19-35 Months**
  - 2014: 67.4%
  - 2015: 77.1%
  - **GOAL 80%**
  - Data Source: NIS

- **Kindergarten Vaccination**
  - 2014: 82.7%
  - 2015: 85.0%
  - **GOAL 80%**
  - Data Source: WA School Immunization Data

Parents need to get kids the complete series on time.

With coverage rates this low, disease can spread.

- **Tdap and Meningococcal**
  - **GOAL 80%**
  - **Teens 13-17**
  - Tdap: 88.5% 85.3% 82.1% 75.4%
  - Meningococcal: 85.3%

- **HPV 1st of 3 Doses**
  - **GOAL 80%**
  - **Data Source: NIS**
  - Female: 65.8% 65.8%
  - Male: 53.8% 46.8%

- **HPV (Human Papillomavirus)** causes 30,000 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the US. HPV vaccine is best given at ages 11-12 because the body creates the strongest immunity when given vaccine at that time.

HPV immunization coverage is too low to prevent all of the cancer we can. Teens should receive all recommended doses of Tdap, HPV and meningococcal vaccines.

Data Sources: National Immunization Survey (NIS) • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) • Washington State Department of Health
All Goals are based on Healthy People 2020 Goals: [http://www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov)
**Quick Facts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Months Through 17 Years</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Through 64 Years</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+ Years</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
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**Flu**

- **6 Months Through 17 Years**
  - GOAL: 80%
  - Babies and young kids are at higher risk of flu complications.
- **18 Through 64 Years**
  - GOAL: 80%
  - All adults should get an annual flu shot. Pregnant women and people with certain health conditions are at higher risk of flu complications.
- **65+ Years**
  - GOAL: 90%
  - People 65 and older are at higher risk of flu complications.

**Pneumococcal 65+ Years**

- GOAL: 90%
- Pneumococcal bacteria can cause pneumonia, meningitis, and bloodstream infections. Two types of vaccine are needed to protect older adults.

**PROTECT YOUR BABY FROM WHOOPING COUGH.**

Whooping cough (also called pertussis) is a serious disease that can be deadly for babies. Unfortunately, babies can’t get their own vaccination until they’re two months old.

**START PROTECTING THEM BEFORE THEY’RE BORN**

Pregnant women can protect their newborns by getting the whooping cough vaccine (called Tdap) between 27 and 36 weeks of gestation. By doing so, mom passes on antibodies that help protect baby for several months after birth. Tdap also protects mom from two other diseases: tetanus and diphtheria.

Pertussis antibodies decrease over time, so doctors recommend getting Tdap during each pregnancy.

**A ‘CIRCLE OF PROTECTION’ AROUND YOUR BABY**

Babies often catch whooping cough from family members. To best protect them, make sure everyone living in your house is up to date on their Tdap shot, along with anyone who spends a lot of time around your baby (like grandparents and childcare providers).

If you’re pregnant or plan to spend time with a newborn, ask your doctor, clinic or pharmacy for Tdap.

**Washington Whooping Cough Cases**

- Data Source: DOH
- Cases: 1,383
  - 601 Cases

**WHOOPING COUGH**

- In 2015, 105 babies under 1 year old got whooping cough in Washington state.
- About half of babies who get whooping cough end up in the hospital. Some die every year.
- Most babies (80%) who get whooping cough get it from someone at home.

**What can you do to improve rates?**

1. **Parents and families:**
   - Make sure you’re up to date.
   - www.doh.wa.gov/ImmsRecords

2. **Providers:**
   - Access resources.
   - www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp.htm or www.doh.wa.gov/WAIS

3. **Know our rates.**
   - www.doh.wa.gov/ImmData

**For persons with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY 711).**