

Washington Immunization Scorecard



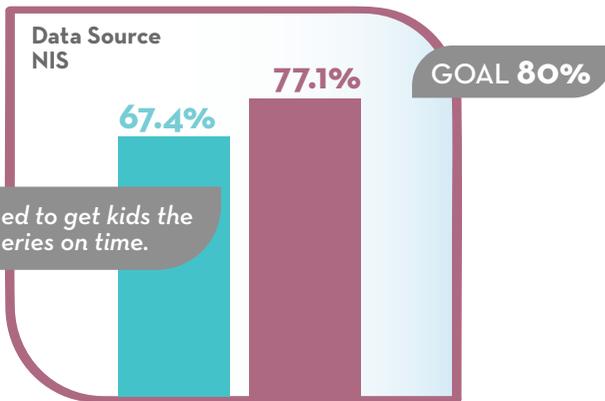
Protect yourself, your loved ones, your community, and those who can't be immunized:
GET VACCINATED!

Childhood & Teen

2014

2015

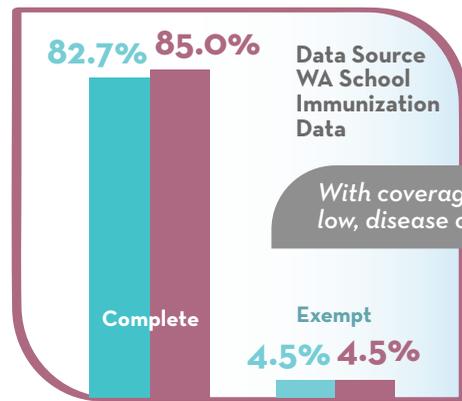
Complete Childhood Vaccination 19-35 Months



Parents need to get kids the complete series on time.

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.

Kindergarten Vaccination

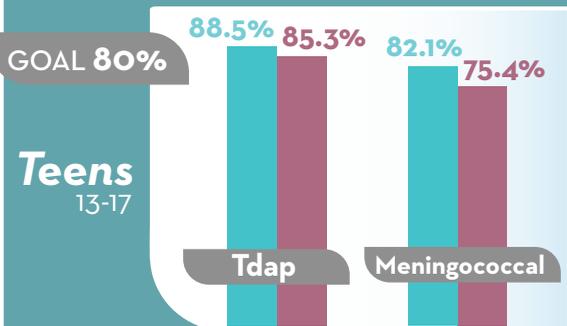


With coverage rates this low, disease can spread.

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.)

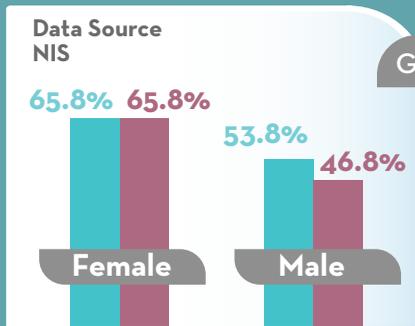
Tdap and Meningococcal



Teens
13-17

Tdap vaccine prevents tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. Meningococcal vaccine (MCV4) prevents meningococcal disease such as meningitis, which spreads easily in close quarters.

HPV 1st of 3 Doses



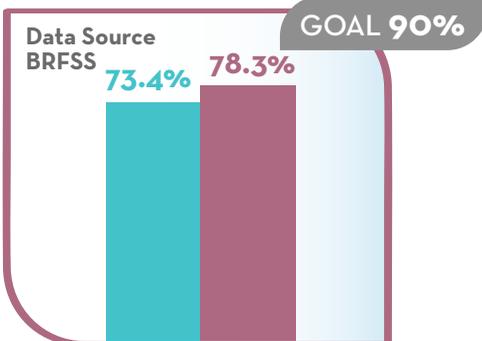
HPV (HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS) causes 30,000 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the US. HPV vaccine is best given at ages 11-12 because the body creates the strongest immunity when given vaccine at that time.

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.

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

Pneumococcal 65+ Years



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

Either vaccine counts toward percentages (PCV13 or PPSV23).

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.

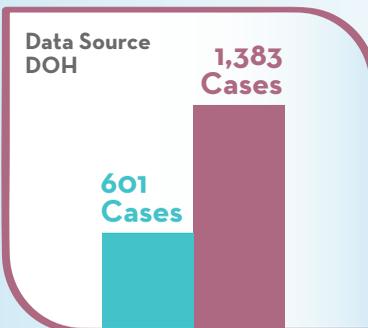
Pertussis antibodies decrease over time, so doctors recommend getting Tdap during each pregnancy.

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

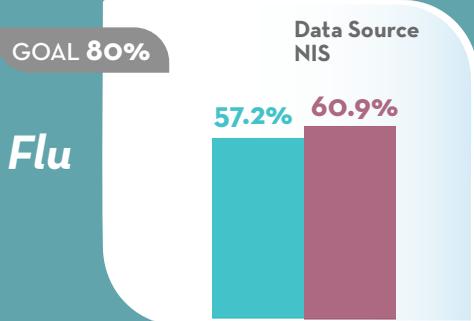


QUICK FACTS

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.

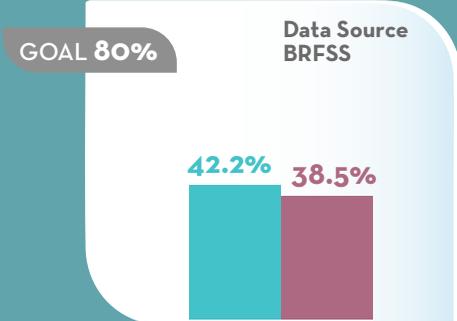
6 Months Through 17 Years



Flu

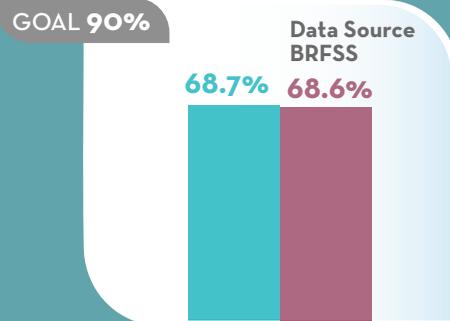
Babies and young kids are at higher risk of flu complications.

18 Through 64 Years



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



People 65 and older are at higher risk of flu complications.