

Washington Immunization Scorecard



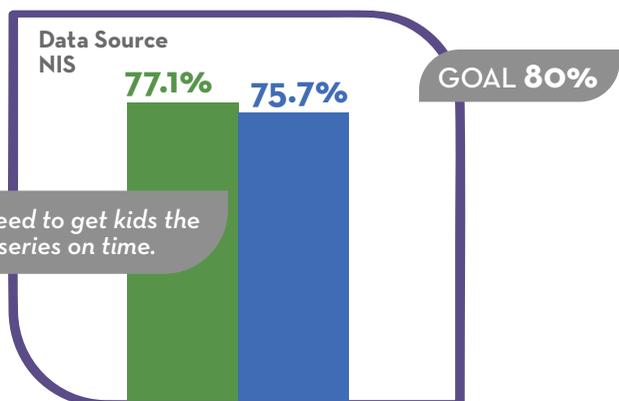
Protect yourself, your loved ones, your community, and those who can't be immunized:
GET VACCINATED!

Childhood & Teen

2015

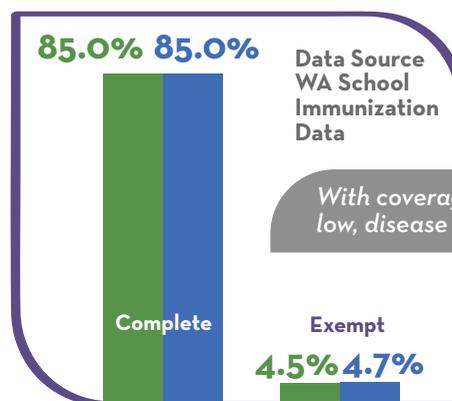
2016

Complete Childhood Vaccination 19-35 Months



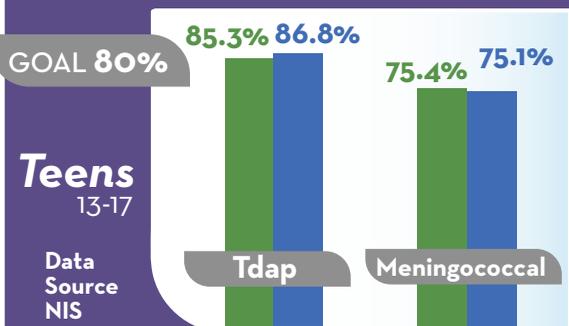
Childhood vaccinations protect children when they are most vulnerable. Right now just over 3/4 of Washington kids are fully protected. When immunization coverage isn't high enough, deadly diseases such as whooping cough and measles can make a comeback.

Kindergarten Vaccination



Kindergartners who are complete have all required school immunizations. Those who are exempt do not have all required immunizations. 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.)

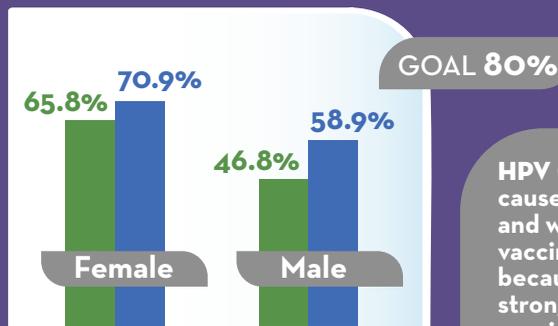
Tdap and Meningococcal



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.

One or More Doses of HPV



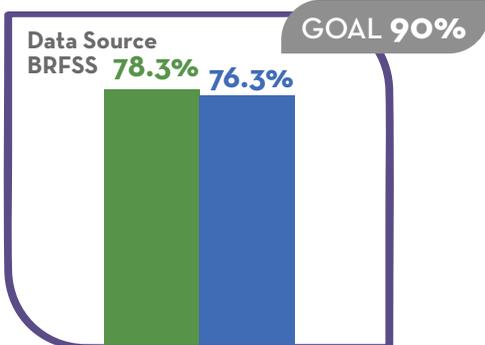
HPV (HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS) causes 30,000 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the US. HPV vaccine is best given at ages 11-12 because the body creates the strongest immunity when given vaccine at that time.

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/WAIDS
- 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 (PCV13 or PPSV23) counts toward percentages.

IF YOU'VE HAD CHICKENPOX, YOU ARE AT RISK FOR SHINGLES.

Shingles is a viral infection that causes a painful rash that can be severe, can cause nerve pain, leading to vision loss. Shingles, also called herpes zoster, is caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox. Reactivation of the chickenpox virus causes shingles.

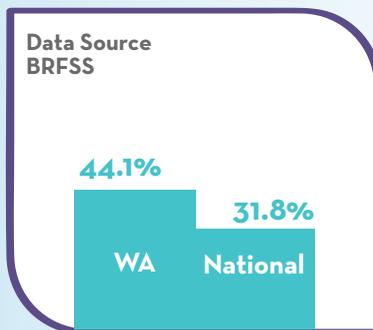
IN THE US, NEARLY 1 MILLION PEOPLE GET SHINGLES EACH YEAR.

Did you know that 1 in 3 adults in the US will get shingles in their lifetime? Half of people who live until age 85 will develop shingles. Shingles is typically associated with aging, but it can also occur in healthy children and younger adults.

YOUR BEST CHANCE AT PREVENTING SHINGLES IS TO GET THE NEW VACCINE.

The good news is that there is a newer and more effective vaccine available to help prevent shingles. Shingrix vaccine is recommended for all adults age 50 years and older whether or not they have had shingles or previously received Zostavax vaccine. Don't let a preventable disease like shingles keep you from doing the things you love.

Zoster 60+ Years



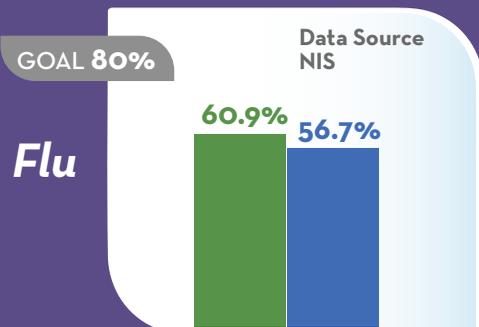
2014 Data

QUICK FACTS

SHINGLES

- 98% of adults have had chickenpox and are at risk for shingles.
- About half (500,000) of shingles cases occur in people 60 years or older.
- In Washington State, about 44% of adults age 60 or older are vaccinated against shingles.

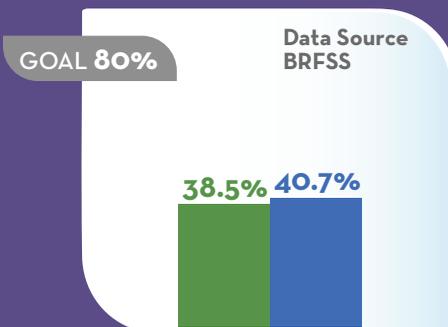
6 Months Through 17 Years



Flu

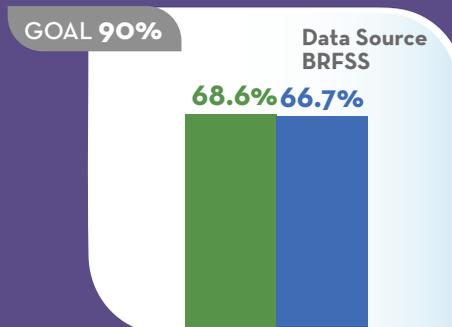
Babies and young kids are at higher risk of flu complications.

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.

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).

For data sources, goals, and more information contact: Office of Immunization and Child Profile
Web: www.doh.wa.gov/immunization | Phone: 360-236-3595 | Email: OICP@doh.wa.gov