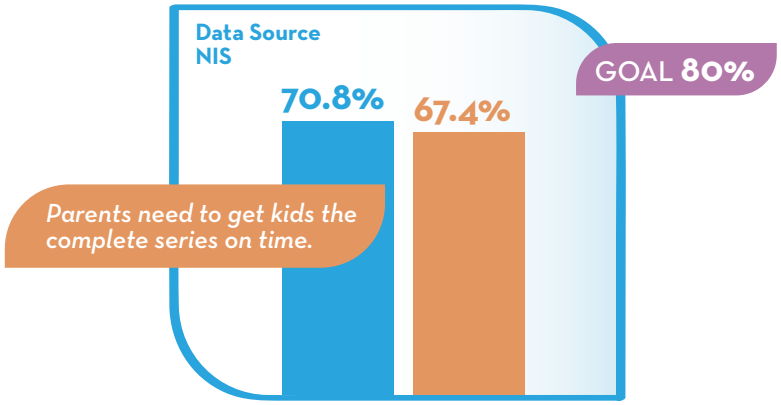
Washington
Immunization Scorecard

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

Childhood & Teen

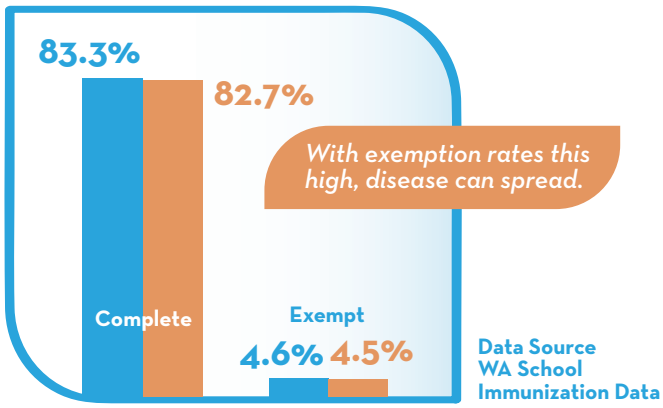
2013 | 2014

Complete Childhood Vaccination 19-35 Months



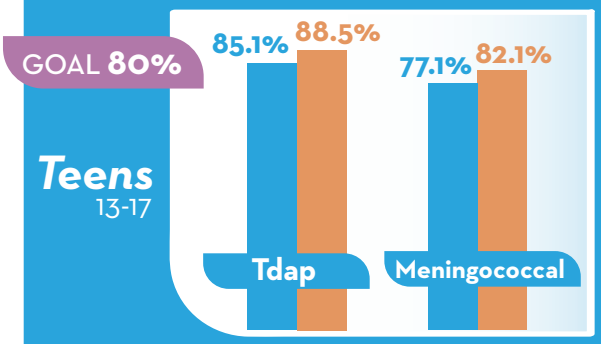
Childhood vaccinations protect children when they are most vulnerable. Right now just over 2/3 of Washington kids are fully protected. With low immunization coverage, diseases like whooping cough and measles are making a comeback.

Kindergarten Vaccination

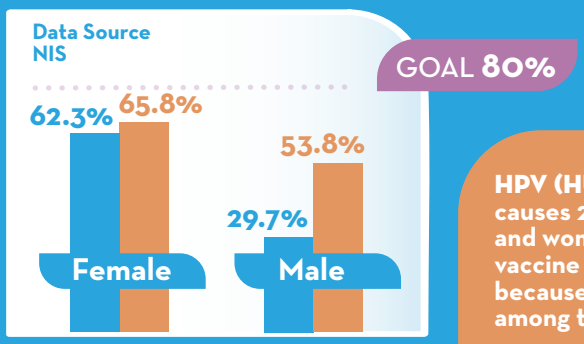


Kindergartners who are complete have all required school immunizations. Those who are exempt do not have all required vaccinations. At school, kids are in close quarters, where disease spreads quickly.
(Complete and exempt rates do not add up to 100% since there are other categories in which children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

Tdap and Meningococcal



HPV 1st of 3 Doses



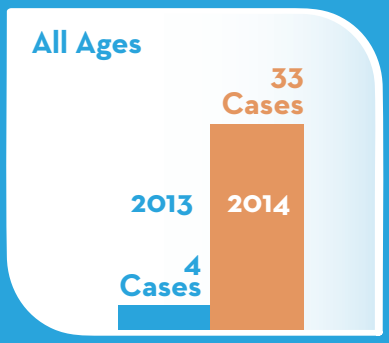
Tdap vaccine prevents tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. Meningococcal vaccine (MC4) prevents meningococcal disease such as meningitis, which spreads easily in close quarters.

HPV (HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS) causes 27,000 cases of cancer in men and women each year in the US. HPV vaccine is best given at ages 11-12 because the virus spreads easily among teens and young adults.

HPV coverage is low. Teens who receive the Tdap and meningococcal vaccine should also receive the HPV vaccine. Three doses are needed for full protection.

Data Sources: National Immunization Survey (NIS) • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
All Goals are based on Healthy People 2020 Goals: **http://www.healthypeople.gov**

Measles

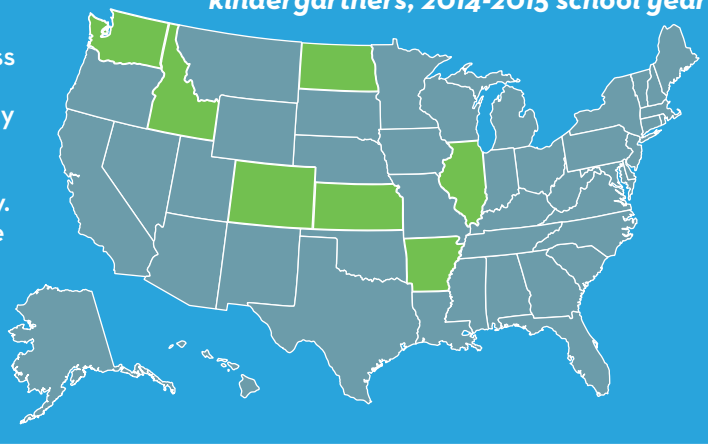


Washington Measles Cases

Measles, mumps, & rubella (MMR) vaccination rates among kindergartners, 2014-2015 school year

Washington is one of seven states where less than 90% of kindergartners are fully immunized with MMR.

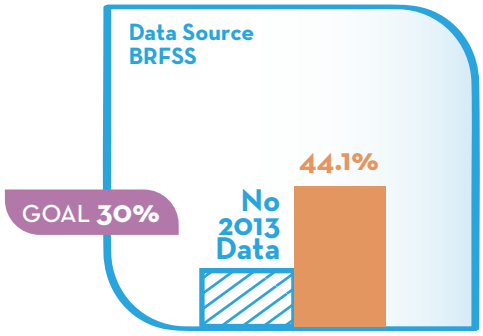
Measles spreads easily. At least 94% of people need to be vaccinated to protect their community.



Adult & Flu

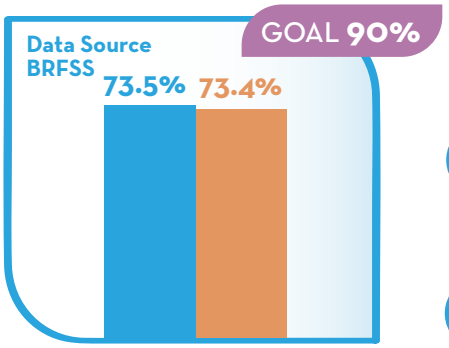
2013 | 2014

Zoster 60+ Years



Zoster vaccine prevents shingles and is recommended for all adults 60 and up. Shingles is common and painful in adults who have had chickenpox.

Pneumococcal 65+ Years



Pneumococcal disease can cause pneumonia, meningitis, and blood stream infections. Two types of vaccine are needed to protect older adults.

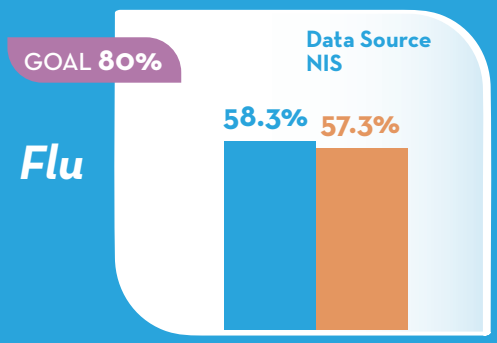
Either vaccine counts towards percentages (PCV13 or PPSV23).

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

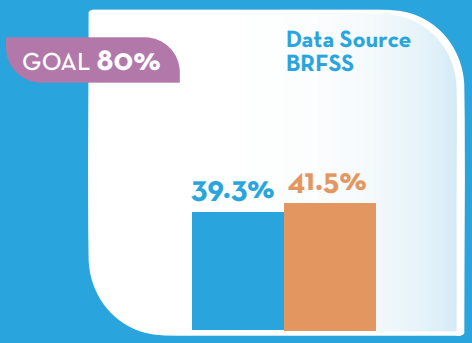
Flu

6 Months Through 17 Years



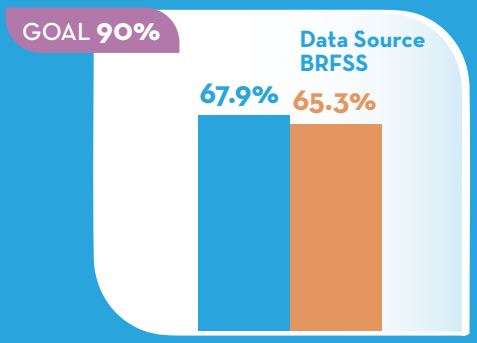
Babies and young kids are at higher risk of flu complications.

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**

Washington State Department of Health
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