

National and State-Level HPV Vaccination Coverage

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June 22, 2022



HPV vaccine is cancer prevention for boys and girls. Just two shots at ages 11–12 provide safe and lasting protection against the infections that cause HPV cancer. Ask your child's doctor or nurse for HPV vaccine.

Overview

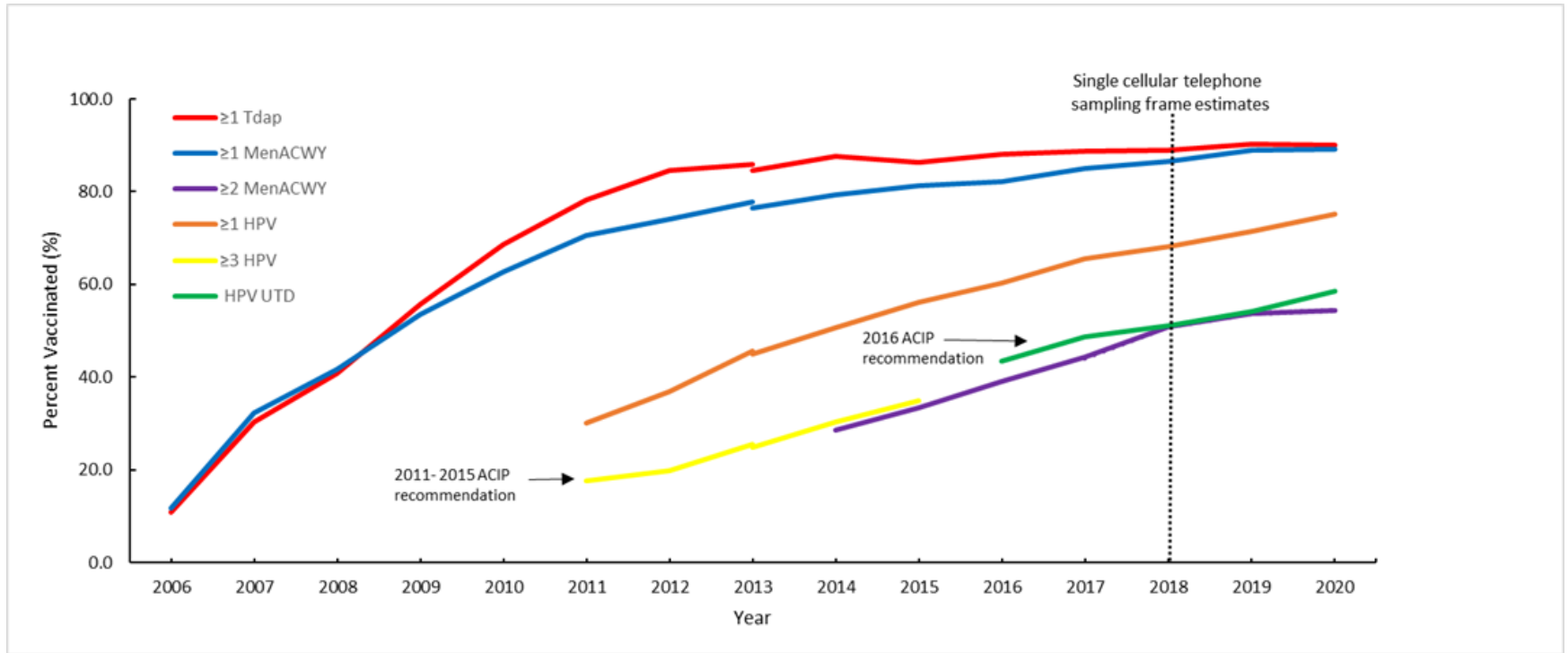
- Adolescent vaccination coverage levels
- Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on routine vaccination
- Catch-up vaccination





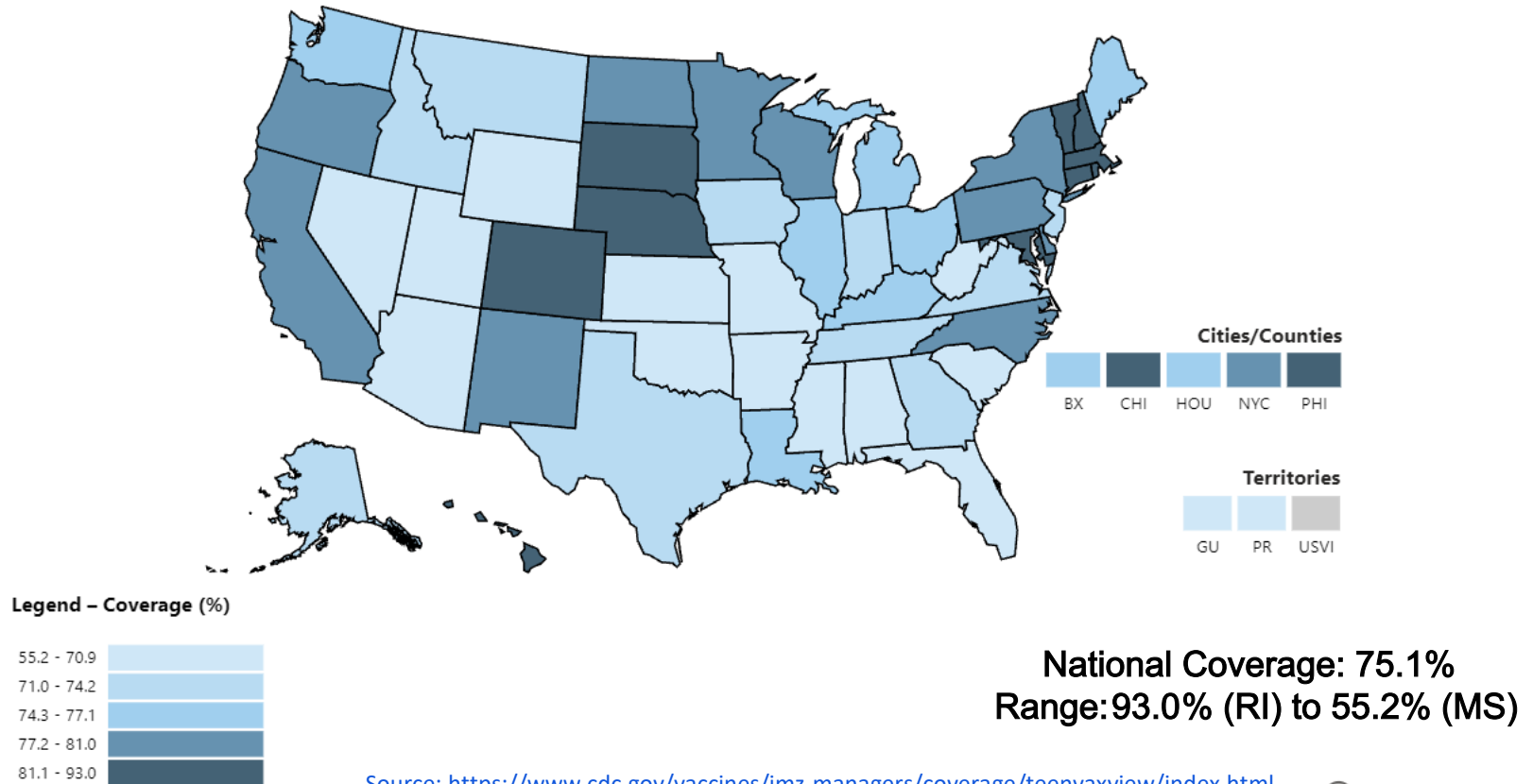
Vaccination Coverage for Adolescent Vaccines

Estimated vaccination coverage with selected vaccines and doses* among adolescents aged 13-17 years, by survey year[†]—National Immunization Survey-Teen^{§, ¶}, United States, 2006-2020

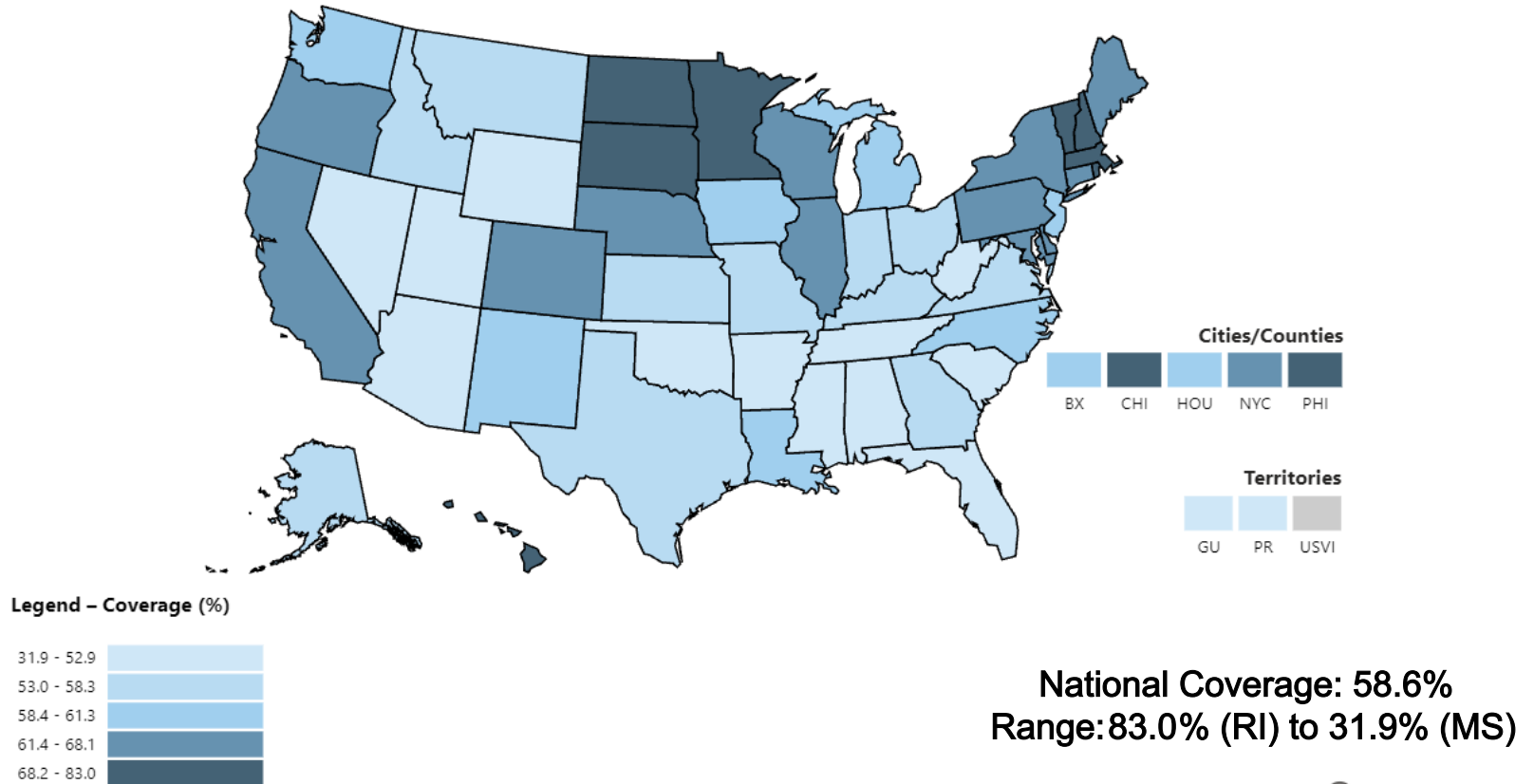


Abbreviations: Tdap = tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine; MenACWY = quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine; HPV = human papillomavirus; ACIP = Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 1 HPV vaccine, 2020

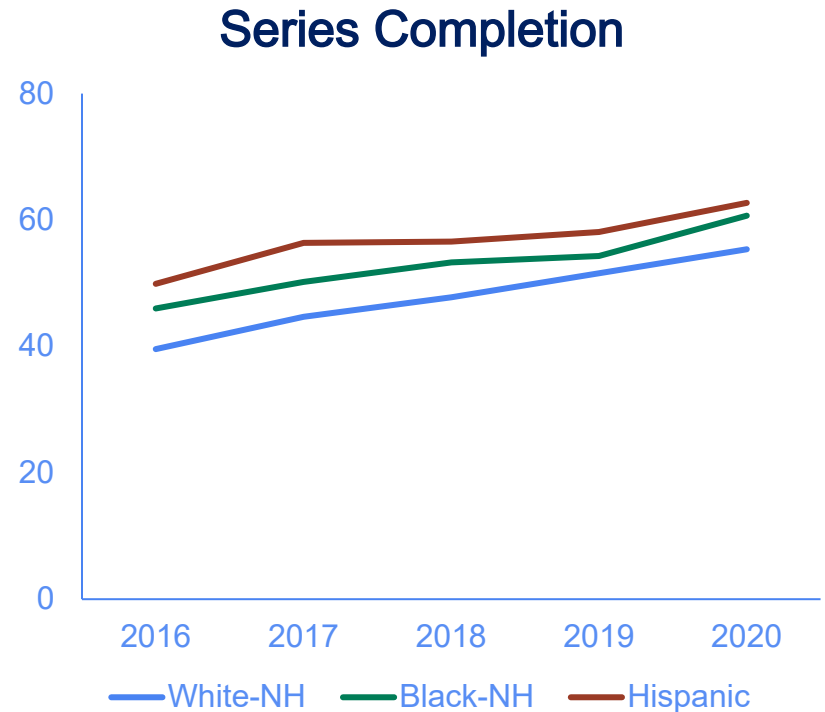
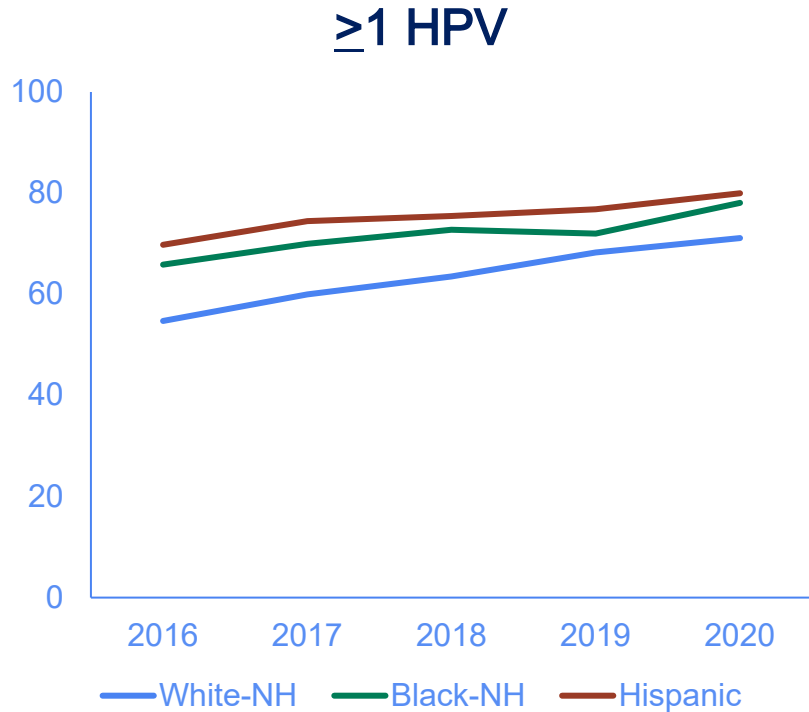


Estimated HPV vaccine series completion, 2020



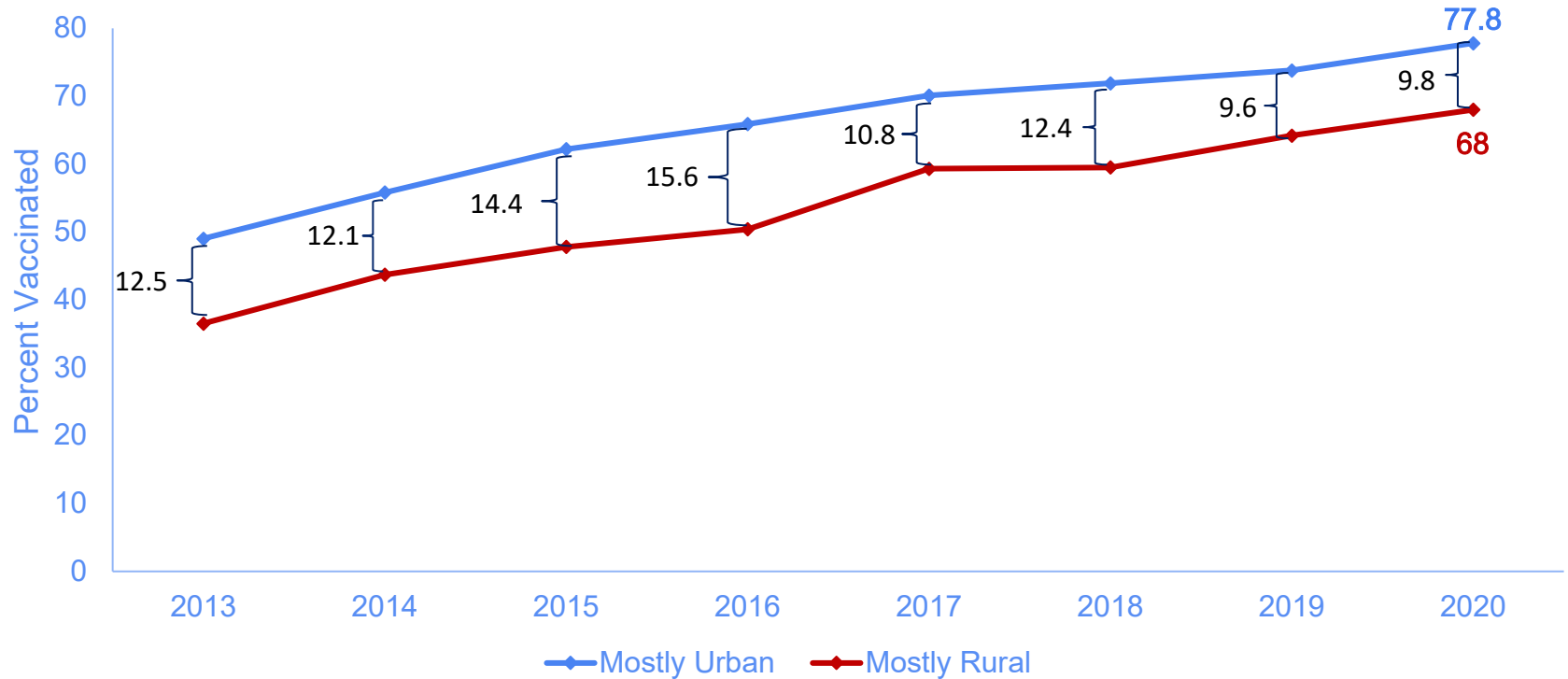
Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/index.html>

HPV vaccination coverage among **White Non-Hispanic** adolescents is consistently lower



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/index.html>

≥1 HPV vaccination coverage in **rural areas** is consistently lower



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/index.html>

Key Points

- We continue to see high coverage rates nationally for Tdap and MenACWY vaccines
- HPV vaccination initiation and series completion continue to increase but coverage is still lower than that for other routinely recommended adolescent vaccines
- Continue to see disparities in vaccination coverage by race/ethnicity and MSA status

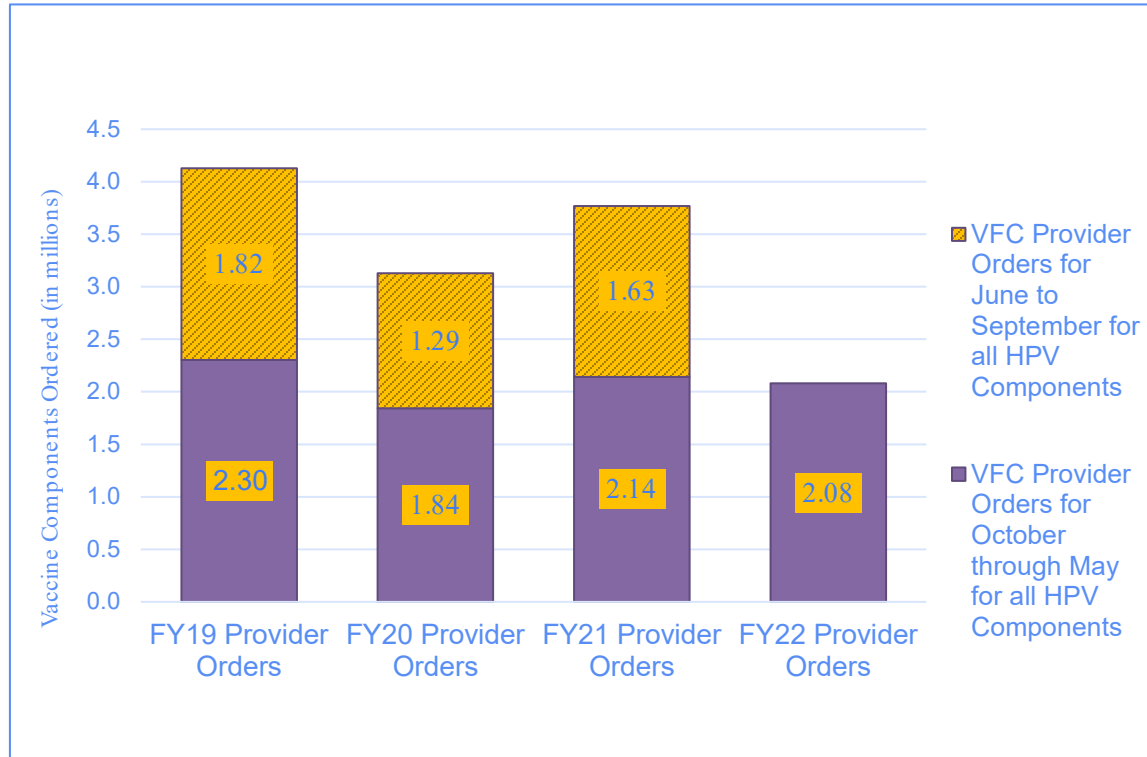


COVID-19 Pandemic and Adolescent Vaccines

Assessing the impact of the pandemic on vaccine administration

- Data from the 2020 NIS-Teen was not able to assess the impact the pandemic may have had on HPV vaccine uptake among adolescents
 - Most teens included in the 2020 sample had started the vaccine series prior to the pandemic
 - Additional years of data are needed

Comparison of Vaccines For Children (VFC) provider orders for HPV vaccine by Fiscal Year*

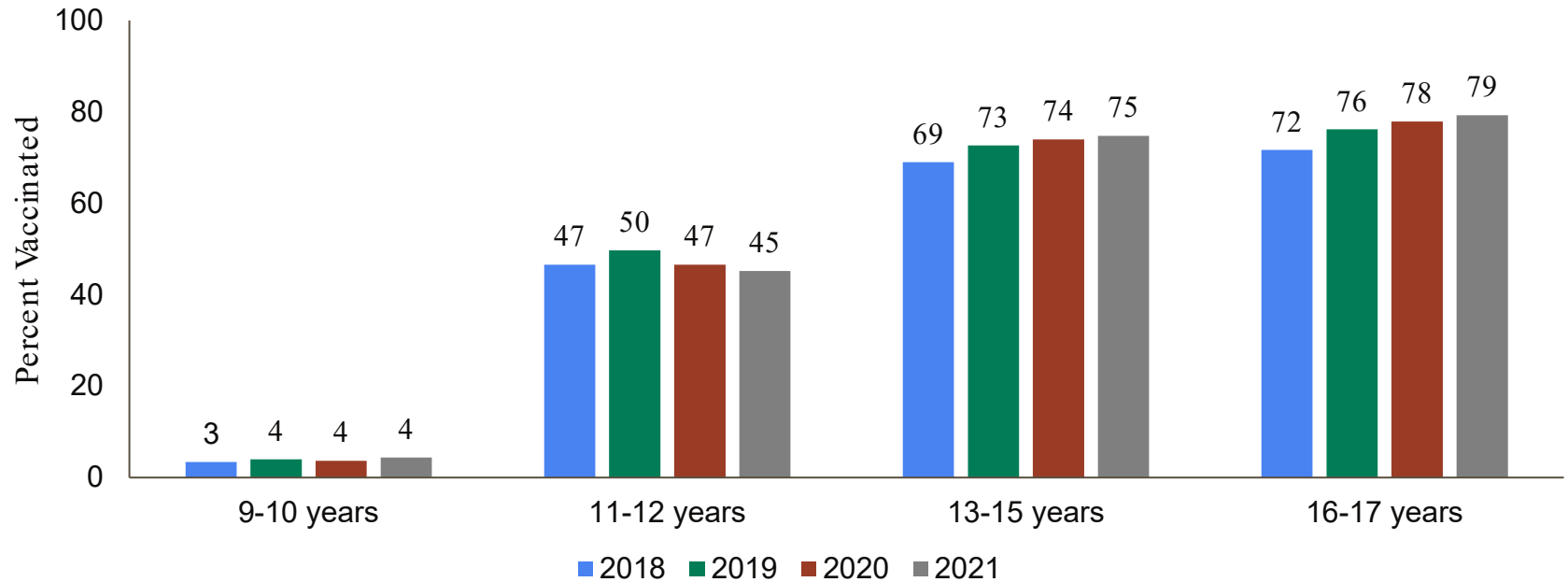


Compared to FY2019

- FY2020: Total vaccine orders **decreased 24%**
- FY2021: Total vaccine orders **decreased 9%**
- FY2022: year to date (May 2022) orders are **down 10%**

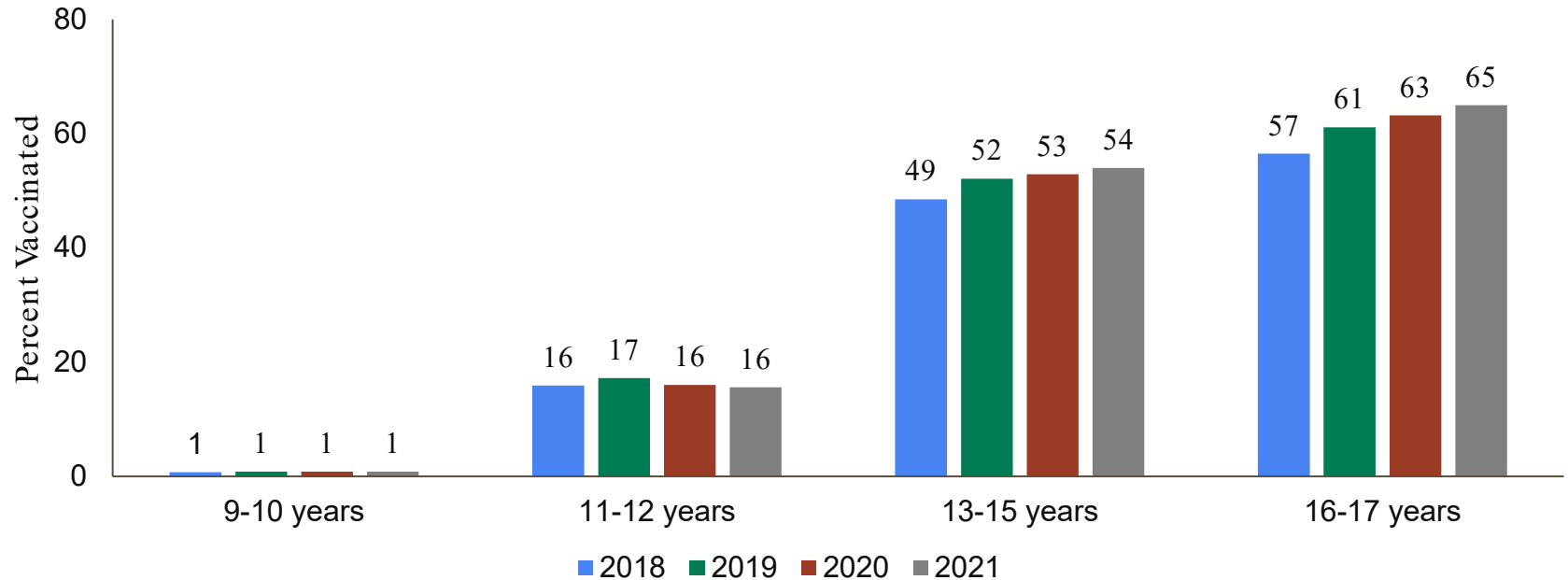
*Fiscal Year is defined as October 1 through September 30.

Vaccination coverage for ≥ 1 dose of HPV vaccine by age, 13 IIS* sites



*IIS: Immunization information systems

Vaccination coverage for ≥ 2 doses of HPV vaccine by age, 13 IIS* sites



*IIS: Immunization information systems

Key Points

- Vaccine orders and vaccine administration have decreased since the start of the pandemic, leaving some children and particularly adolescents unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases
- Parental concerns about potential exposure to COVID-19 during well child visits might be contributing to the declines observed
- Concerted efforts are needed to help adolescents catch-up with vaccines that have been missed since the start of the pandemic

Vaccine Catch-up

- Vaccine catch-up will be critically important over the coming months and will require a multi-faceted approach
 - Healthcare systems/healthcare providers
 - Schools
 - State and local government agencies
 - Public health
 - Communities



<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/stayingontrack.html>

Healthcare Systems and Healthcare Providers

- Encourage members to identify and follow up with families whose children have missed doses to get appointments scheduled
- Prompt clinicians when these children are seen to deliver vaccines that are due or overdue
- Communicate directly to families the importance of well-child visits and getting caught up on any recommended vaccines that were missed
- Let families know what precautions are in place for safe delivery of in-person services

Acknowledgements

- Lauri Elam-Evans
- Bhavini Murthy
- Cassandra Pingali
- Ryan Saelee
- Jeanne Santoli
- Frank Whitlatch
- Elizabeth Zell

THANK YOU!

For more information, contact CDC
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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

