

IMMUNIZATIONS

Receiving certain immunizations can be a preventative measure against cancer. According to the National Cancer Institute, vaccines boost the immune system's natural ability to defend the body against infection and to protect it from dangers posed by certain types of damaged or abnormal cells, including cancer cells. Currently, the Food and Drug Administration has approved two preventative cancer vaccines in the U.S. which fight against the Hepatitis B virus and the human papilloma virus (HPV) - types 16 and 18. In chronically ill patients, the Hepatitis B virus can cause liver cancer. HPV is responsible for 70 percent of all cervical cancer cases.

Objective 1: By 2014, maintain the percentage of children in Indiana who receive the Hepatitis B vaccination series at 94 percent as measured by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Immunization Survey.

- Reduce the out-of-pocket expense for vaccination
- Support vaccination programs in schools
- Utilize multi-component interventions that include education
- Encourage parent reminder and recall systems
- Increase awareness of the value of vaccination
- Support vaccination requirements for child care, school, and college attendance

Objective 2: By 2014, increase the number of girls (12 to 18 years) in Indiana who receive the HPV vaccination series from 26 percent to 37 percent as measured by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Immunization Survey – Teen.

- Utilize multi-component interventions for expanding access in healthcare settings
- Reduce client out-of-pocket costs
- Encourage vaccination programs in schools
- Support vaccination programs in WIC settings
- Encourage providers to utilize client reminder and recall systems
- Support vaccination requirements for child care, school, and college attendance