Health Care Access

HPV vaccination rates in 13-17 year olds

HPV (human papillomavirus) causes ano-genital cancer and, as smoking rates have declined, now causes most oropharyngeal (throat) cancers in the United States. HPV is also the primary cause of cervical cancer. HPV is primarily a sexually transmitted disease, though non-sexual transmission is also possible. Vertical transmission from infected mothers to infants at birth can occur, causing recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis (wart-like growths on the vocal chords). In 2007, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended HPV vaccination for all U.S. girls aged 11–13 years and catch-up doses, if necessary, until age 26 years. Providers can begin vaccinating girls as young as 9 years of age, if they wish. Since October of 2011, ACIP has also recommended giving HPV immunization to boys.

Only about one third (34.5%) of teen girls and one seventh (13.7%) of boys in Oregon have received the full 3 dose series of HPV vaccine, indicating substantial room for improvement.

![FIGURE 1](image-url)

**Teens (age 13-17 years) with ≥ 3 doses HPV, by gender, Oregon, 2013–2014**

**Percent of teens (age 13-17)**

2013

- Female: 32.7%
- Male: 6.3%

2014

- Female: 34.5%
- Male: 13.7%

*Source: ALERT Immunization Information System*
Additional Resources: ALERT Immunization Information System

About the Data: Data source is the ALERT Immunization Information System. Data include the percent of Oregon teens aged 13–17 years with at least three doses of HPV vaccine (human papillomavirus) as of May 1st of 2013 and 2014.

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