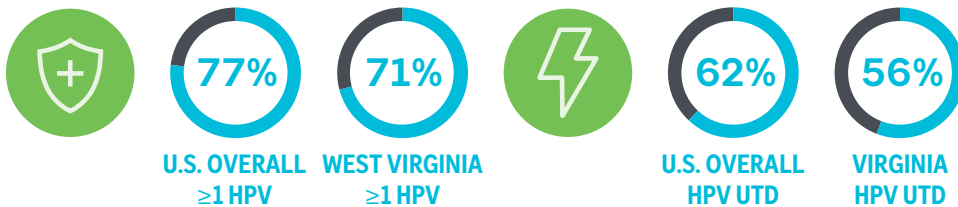


## A PATH TO PREVENTION: →

# State Profile: West Virginia

HPV vaccination is recommended for routine vaccination at **age 11 or 12 years and may be started at age 9**. Adults age 27 to 45 should talk to their doctors to see if HPV vaccination is recommended for them.

## HPV VACCINATION RATES FOR 13-17 YEAR-OLDS AS OF 2021:



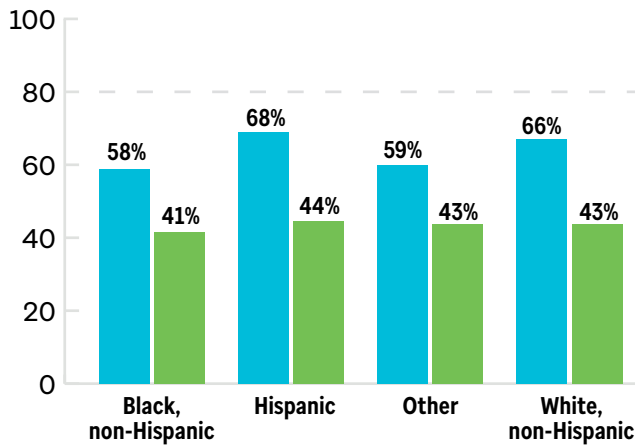
West Virginia has increased HPV vaccination coverage of **≥1 dose by 17% and up to date (UTD) by 15% since 2016**. However, coverage remains below the Healthy People 2030 goal of 80% UTD. Compared to meningitis and whooping cough (Tdap) vaccines routinely recommended for adolescents, HPV vaccination coverage lags. Virginia vaccination rates **among 13-17 year olds were 91% for meningitis vaccine and 88% for Tdap vaccine in 2021**.



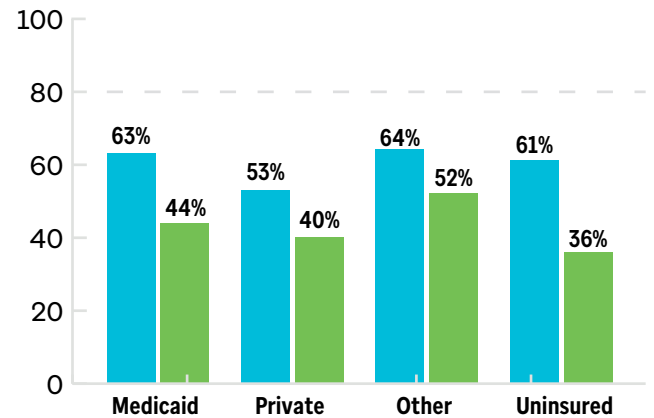
**HPV vaccination protects against more than 90% of HPV cancers.**

# HPV VACCINATION RATES FOR 13-17 YEAR-OLDS AS OF 2019:

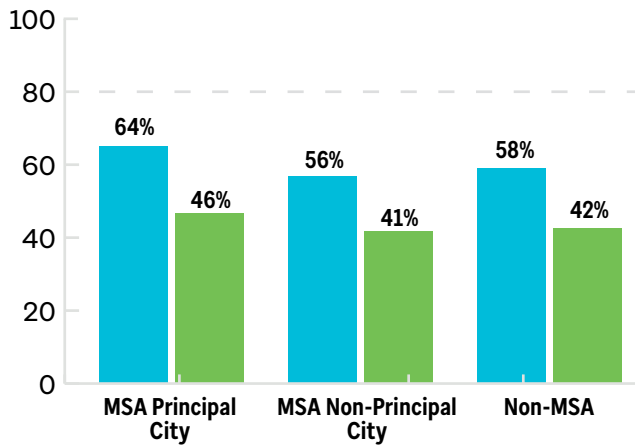
**HPV Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity**



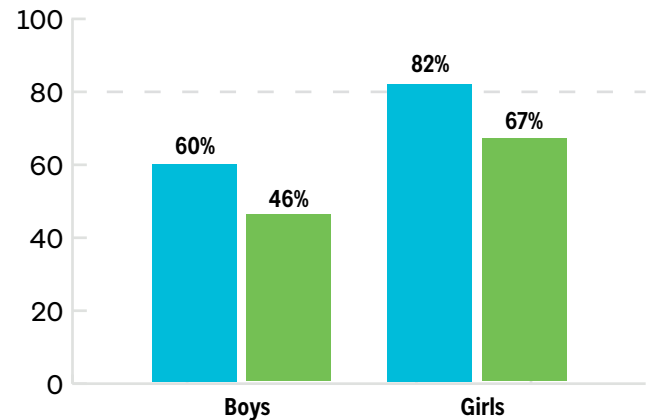
**HPV Vaccination by Insurance Coverage**



**HPV Vaccination by Urbanicity**



**HPV Vaccination by Sex**



----- Healthy People 2030      ■ ≥1 HPV Vaccination      ■ HPV Vaccination Up-to-date

HPV vaccination data sources: CDC NIS-TEEN, 2019; TeenVax View, 2019

### HPV CANCERS:

HPV is a common virus linked to six types of cancer. The two most common HPV-associated cancers are oropharyngeal and cervical cancers. **Incidence rates of HPV cancers overall and oropharyngeal cancer are higher in West Virginia compared to the U.S. averages.**

#### New Cases

	All HPV Cancers	Oropharyngeal Cancer	Cervical Cancer
United States Overall	12.5	5.2	7.2
West Virginia Overall	16.3	7.1	6.9
United States	Male: 11.2, Female: 13.9	Male: 9.1, Female: 1.7	West Virginia ranks in the <b>Top 30 Nationally</b> in cervical cancer incidence rates.
West Virginia	Male: 16.9, Female: 12.2	Male: 9.1, Female: 1.8	

Incidence rates shown are cases per 100,000 persons.

### ACTION STEPS:

**Identify and engage key stakeholders in HPV vaccination efforts through vaccination and cancer prevention stakeholders in West Virginia to develop, implement, and evaluate an action plan for increasing HPV vaccination coverage:**

- Align with existing efforts to promote vaccinations to optimize impact.
- Increase on-time HPV vaccination overall and specifically focus on completion rates among adolescents who have initiated the HPV vaccination series and adolescents living in rural areas.
- Monitor and mitigate the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on HPV vaccination and consider co-administration of HPV vaccination with other recommended vaccinations.

**Implement priority evidence-based interventions in clinical and community settings, such as:**

- Promote strong health care provider recommendations, integrate quality improvement approaches to build supportive clinical systems, use reminder and recall approaches, and reduce missed opportunities.
- Build HPV vaccination confidence in the public, especially among parents and caregivers, to increase HPV vaccination.

*Pingali C, Yankey D, Elam-Evans LD, et al. National Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years – National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2021. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2022;71:1101–1108. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7135a1>, released in September 2022, accessed December 2022*

*U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2021 submission data (1999–2019): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; [www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz), released in November 2022, accessed December 2022*