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Background

- Initiating the HPV vaccine series at ages 9 to 10 compared to 11+ results in on-time completion[1]
- Several organizations in the United States, including the American Cancer Society[2] and the Academy of Pediatrics,[3] have updated their recommendation language to indicate HPV vaccine conversations begin at earlier ages

Research Gap

Little is known about the factors associated with early initiation of the HPV vaccine series

Research Question

What sociodemographic factors are associated with early initiation of the HPV vaccine series?

Methods

Data source

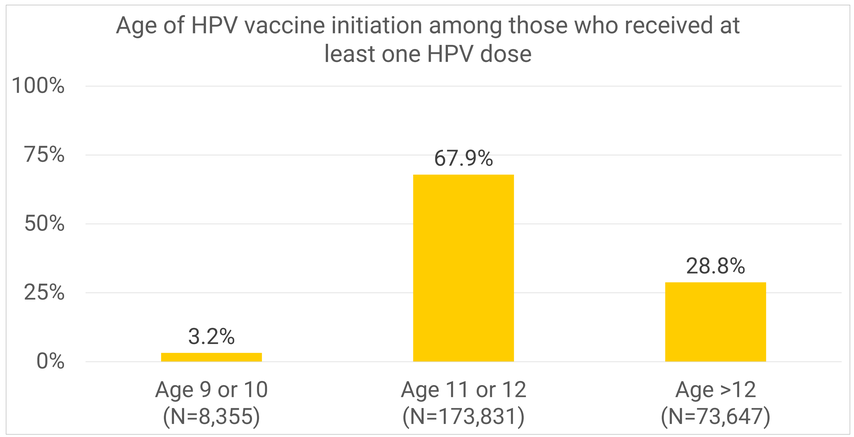
Iowa Immunization Registry Information System (IRIS)

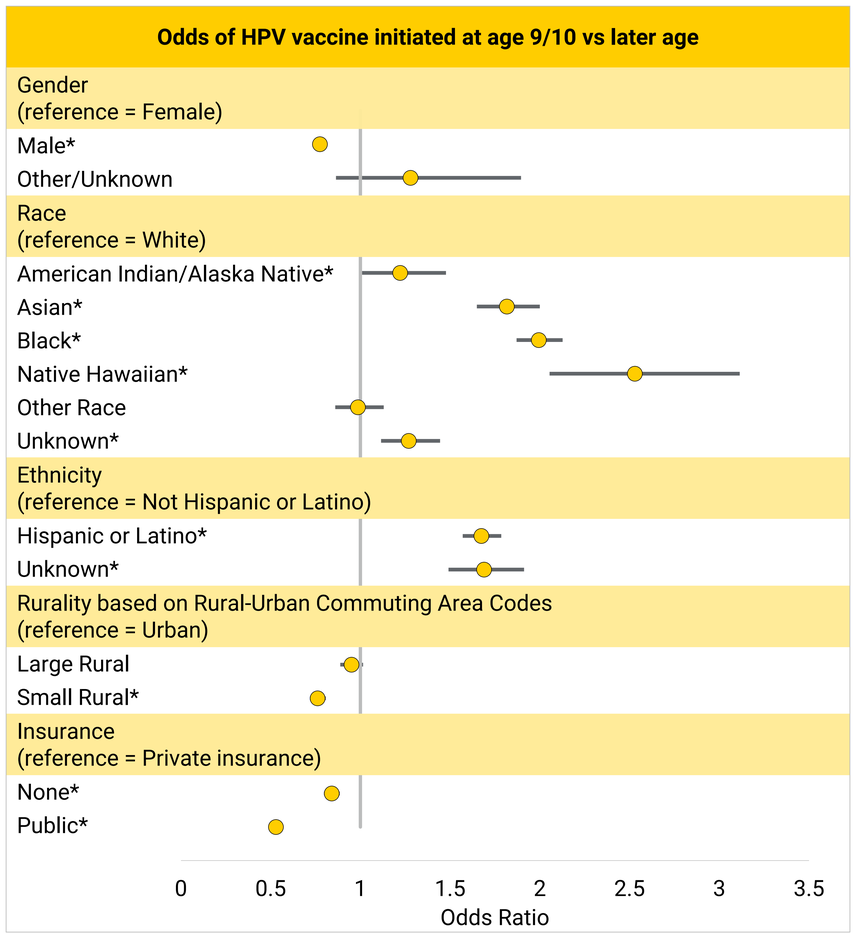
- Individual-level Iowa Immunization Registry records for children born between 2004-2013
- IRIS captures > 98% of vaccines in the state through a bidirectional process

Analysis

Chi-square tests and logistic regression to model factors associated with the likelihood of early HPV vaccine initiation

Results:





*Indicates statistically signification difference <.0001

Discussion

- Results contribute to the growing understanding of *who* is initiating the vaccine series and *where* disparities are occurring
- Similar demographic characteristics are associated with initiation across all age groups

Less likely to initiate the series

- Males
- Children in rural areas
- Children with no insurance or public insurance

More likely to initiate the series

- Non-white children

- A minority of children are initiating the series at ages 9/10, presenting significant opportunity for improvement

Next Steps

- Identify area-level characteristics associated with increased initiation at earlier ages
- Develop targeted interventions to promote early vaccination in geographic areas with greatest inequities

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