

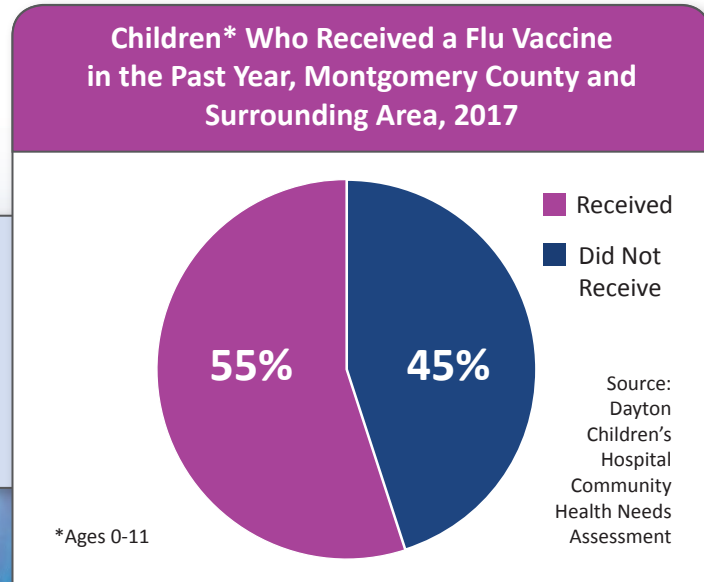


PHI PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Vaccines protect individuals from contracting infectious diseases and prevent the spread of diseases within the community. Recommended vaccines vary by a person's age, occupation, or plans for travel to areas outside the U.S. There are individuals who do not receive the proper immunizations due to cost, transportation, and insurance and others who are not vaccinated because of cultural beliefs or a lack of education or misinformation concerning vaccines. Vaccines, however, have proven to be safe and effective when administered appropriately. Public Health professionals must work to ensure the public has access to vaccines and is educated on the importance of vaccines, the diseases they prevent, and the protection they provide.

Across the Nation				
	Montgomery ¹	Ohio ¹	United States ²	HP 2020
Flu Vaccine (Adults 65+)	57.5%	60.1%	60.3%	90.0%
Pneumonia Vaccine (Adults 65+)	71.0%	75.4%	75.3%	90.0%

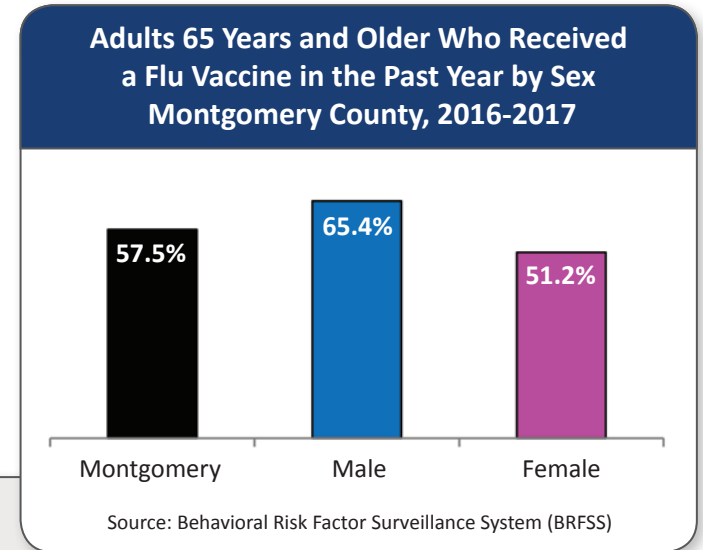
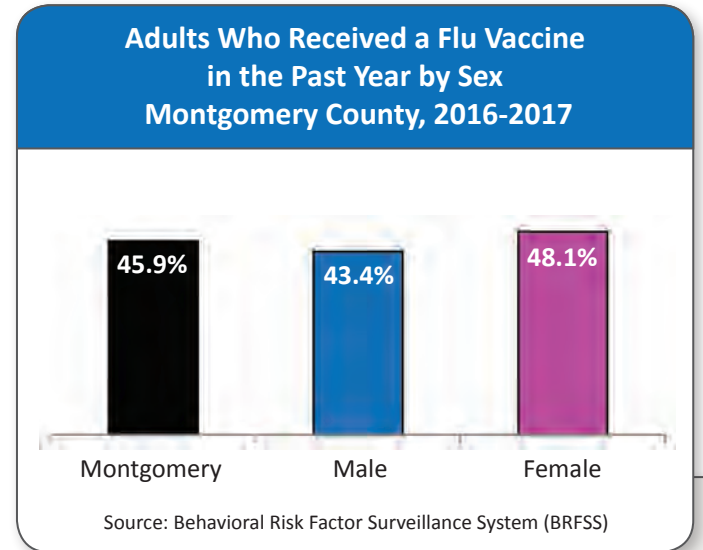
¹Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017
²Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017



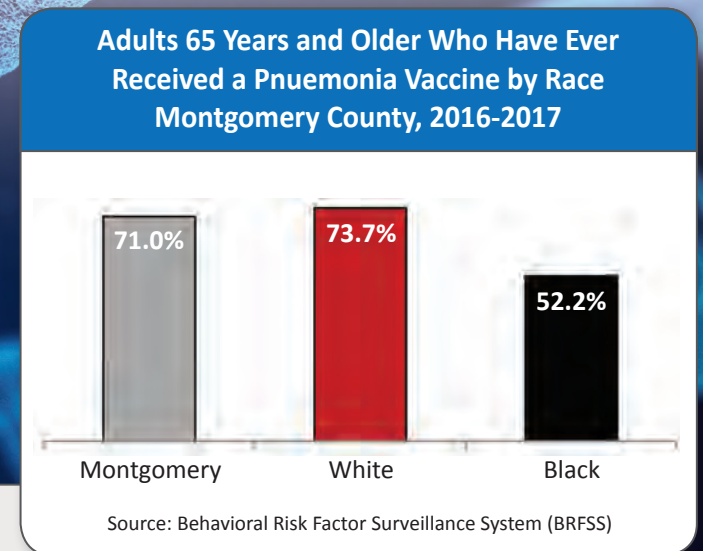
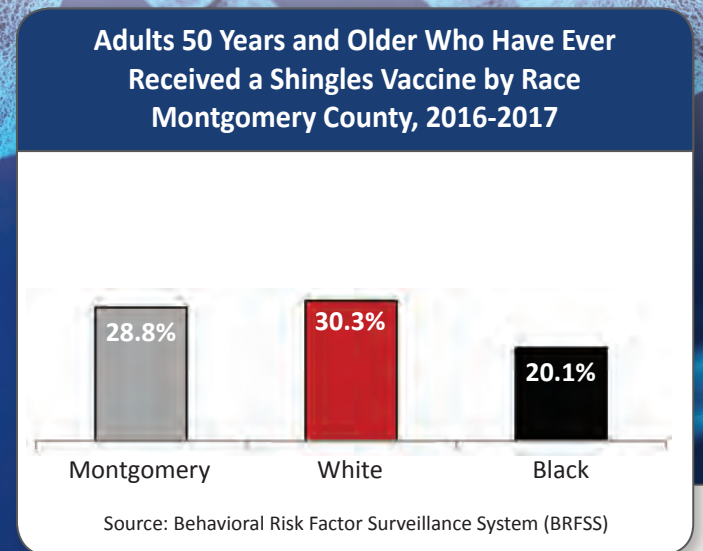
- KEY FINDINGS**
- ▶ More than half of children received a flu vaccine in the past year.
 - ▶ The rate of Hepatitis B infections is 6 times higher in Montgomery County than all of Ohio.

Reportable Condition	Montgomery County		Ohio	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Haemophilus influenzae	29	2.7	523	2.2
Hepatitis A	228	21.4	1,917	8.2
Hepatitis B (acute & chronic)	160	15.1	581	2.5
Influenza A (novel virus infection)	0	0.0	22	0.1
Influenza-associated hospitalization	1,654	155.6	26,626	114.2
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	1	0.1	11	0.0
Meningococcal disease	1	0.1	19	0.1
Measles	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mumps	5	0.5	24	0.1
Pertussis	171	16.1	1,230	5.3
Streptococcus pneumoniae	144	13.5	2,498	10.7
Varicella (chickenpox)	17	1.6	406	1.7

*Rates per 100,000
Source: Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS)



- KEY FINDINGS** as self-reported
- ▶ More women received a flu vaccine in the past year compared to men.
 - ▶ A higher percentage of men 65 years and older received a flu vaccine in the past year compared to women within the same age group.



- KEY FINDINGS** as self-reported
- ▶ Over 70% of adults 50 years and older have not received a shingles vaccine.
 - ▶ Among adults 65 years and older, more White adults received a pneumonia vaccine compared to Black adults.