



## Preventative Care





# Preventative Care Highlights



**Over three-quarters (83.4%) of Alaska Native women aged 50–74 years were screened for breast cancer in 2018.**

**Over half (59.8%) of Alaska Native adults received dental care in 2014–2018.**

**84.3% of Alaska Native women aged 21–65 years were screened for cervical cancer in 2018.**

**Approximately two-thirds (69.6%) of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older have ever been screened for colorectal cancer.**



**Close to three-quarters (72.6%) of Alaska Native children aged 19–35 months have completed the recommended childhood vaccination series, and roughly half (46.8%) have received at least 2 doses of the influenza vaccine.**

# Preventative Care Highlights



**Almost half of Alaska Native adults (47.3%), aged 60 years and older, have received the shingles vaccine.**

**About seven out of ten Alaska Native adults (68.3%) have been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.**



**Approximately 16.2% of Alaska Native youth aged 5–17 years are immunized annually against seasonal influenza.**



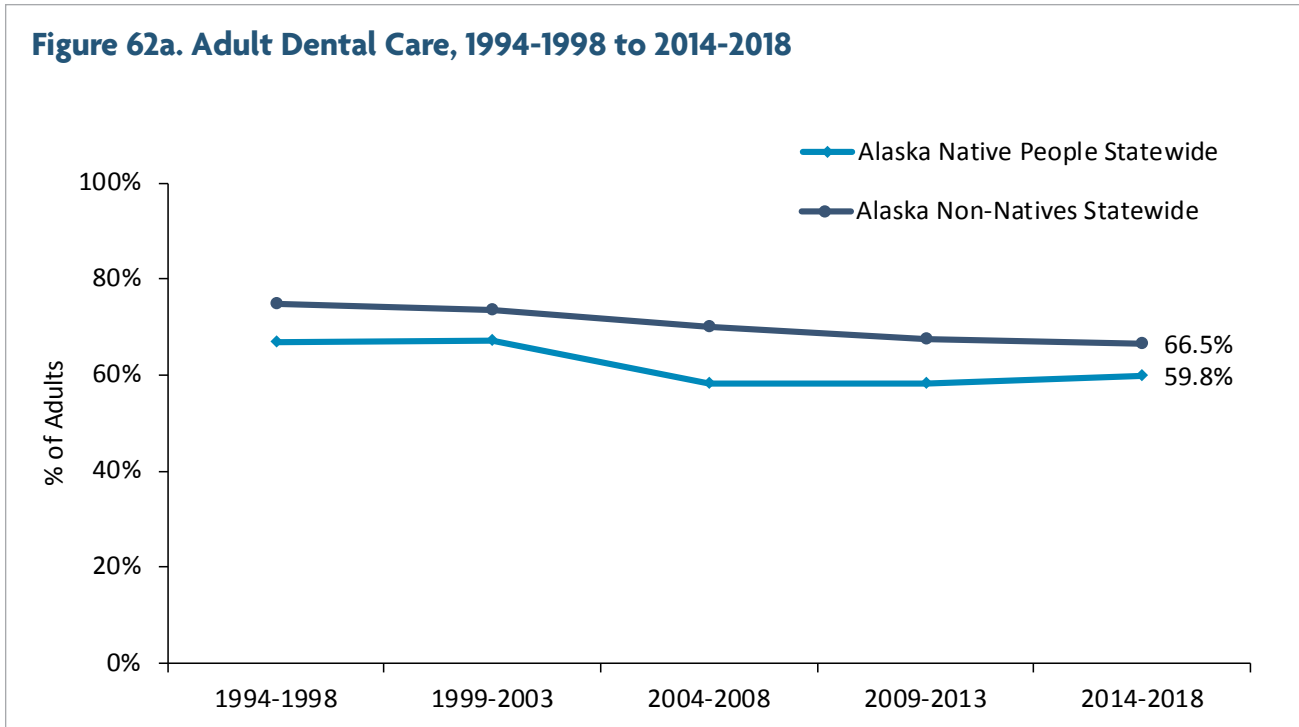
**Almost nine out of ten (88.2%) Alaska Native adolescents have received the Tdap.**

**More than half of Alaska Native female (65.9%) and male (62.4%) adolescents have been fully immunized against human papillomavirus (HPV).**

**One quarter (25.1%) of Alaska Native adults received a seasonal influenza vaccine during the 2017-2018 season.**

# Dental Care

**Figure 62a. Adult Dental Care, 1994-1998 to 2014-2018**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-121

### Definition

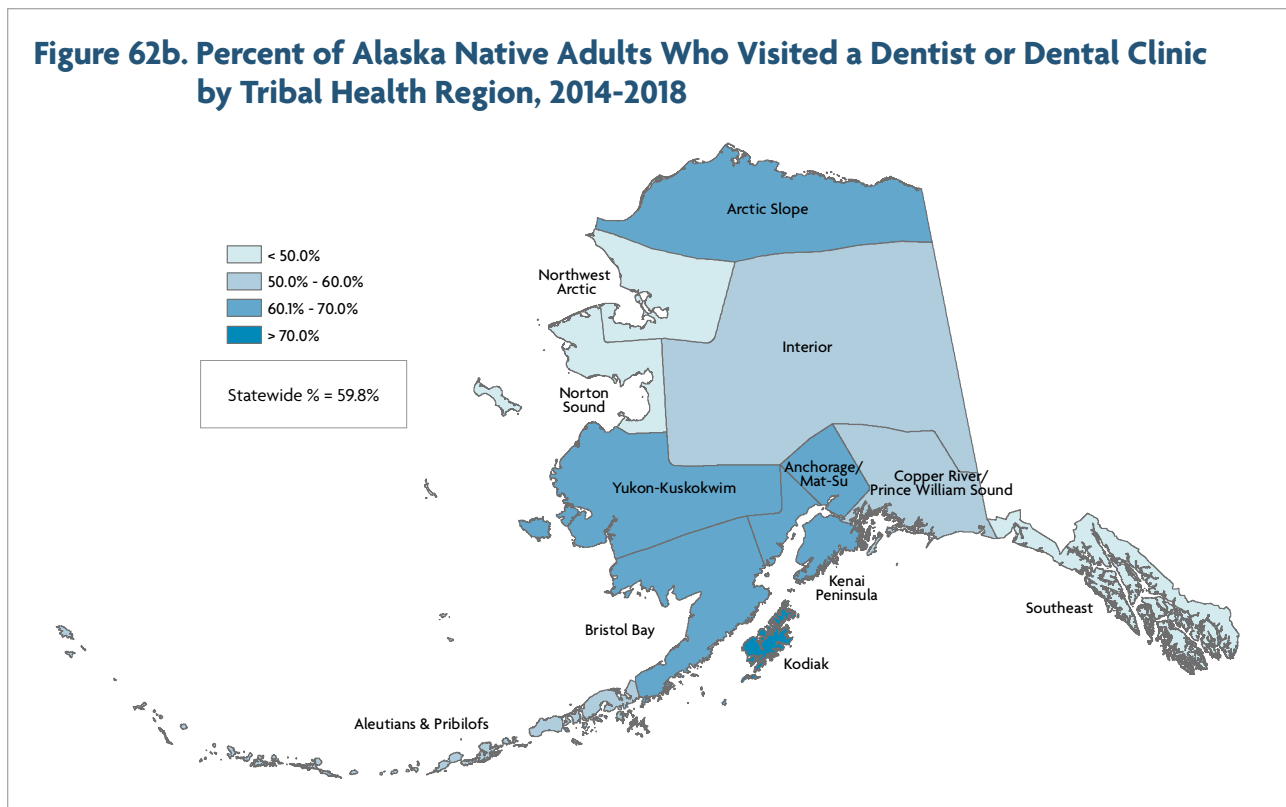
Dental care is critical for an individual’s overall health and well-being. Preventive services and dental treatments can reduce the prevalence of oral diseases. Dental care is measured for persons aged 18 years and older who visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past year.

### Summary

- » During 2014–2018, about six out of ten (59.8%) Alaska Native adults reported visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. This was significantly lower than Alaska non-Native adults (66.5%).
- » The percent of Alaska Native adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic has remained relatively stable between 1994-1999 and 2014-2018.
- » During 2014–2018, the percent of Alaska Native adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic varied widely by Tribal health region, ranging from 40.3% to 90.4%.

# Dental Care

**Figure 62b. Percent of Alaska Native Adults Who Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic by Tribal Health Region, 2014-2018**

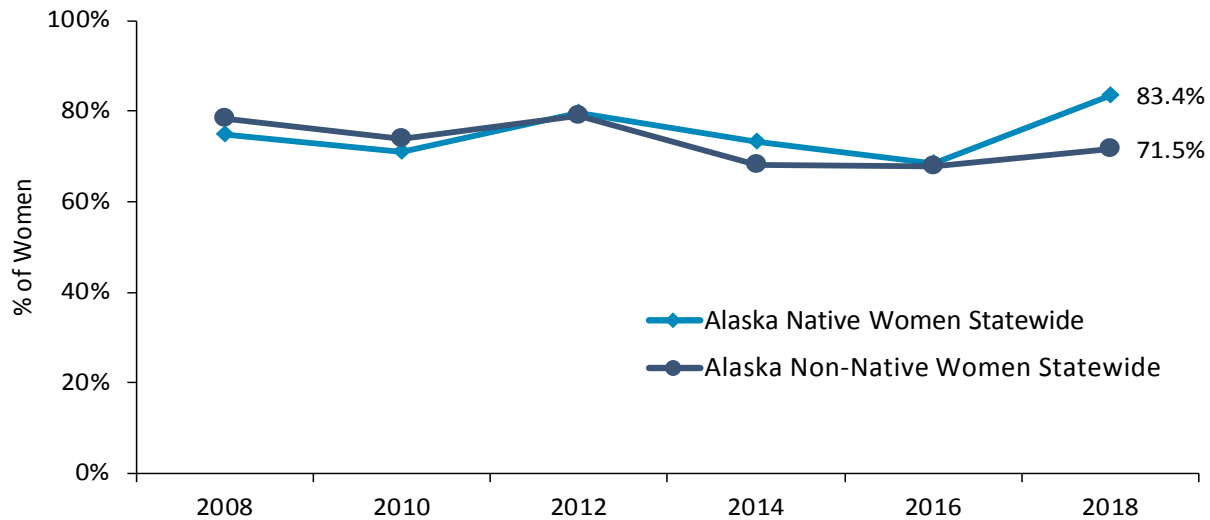


Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-122



## Breast Cancer Screening

Figure 63a. Breast Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 50-74 Years, 2008-2018



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-123

### Definition

Breast cancer screening is a measure of females aged 50–74 years who reported a mammogram within the last two years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force currently recommends mammograms to test for early signs of breast cancer every two years for females aged 50–74 years.<sup>37</sup> Note that as of 2021 they are reviewing their current breast cancer screening recommendations and may release new guidelines in the future.

A mammogram is an x-ray of the breast. Among women at average risk, mammograms are the recommended way to find breast cancer early when it is easier to treat.<sup>37</sup>

### Related Objectives

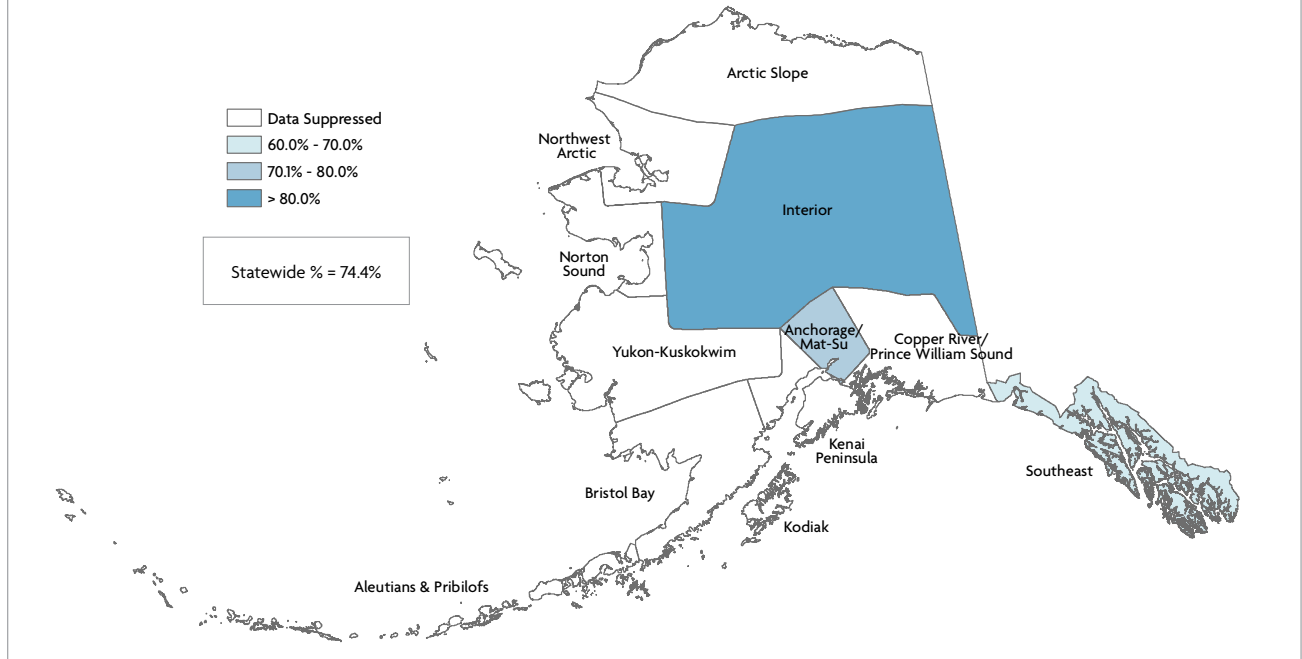
Increase the proportion of females who get screened for breast cancer to 77.1%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE C-05*

### Summary

- » During 2018, about eight in ten (83.4%) Alaska Native women aged 50–74 years reported having had a mammogram within the last two years.
- » During 2018, there was no statistically significant difference in breast cancer screening rates between Alaska Native and Alaska non-Native women.
- » Estimated breast cancer screening rates among Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years have remained relatively stable between 2008 and 2018.
- » During 2014–2018, the percent of Alaska Native women aged 50–74 years who received breast cancer screening varied by Tribal health region, ranging from 63.8% to 83.9%.

# Breast Cancer Screening

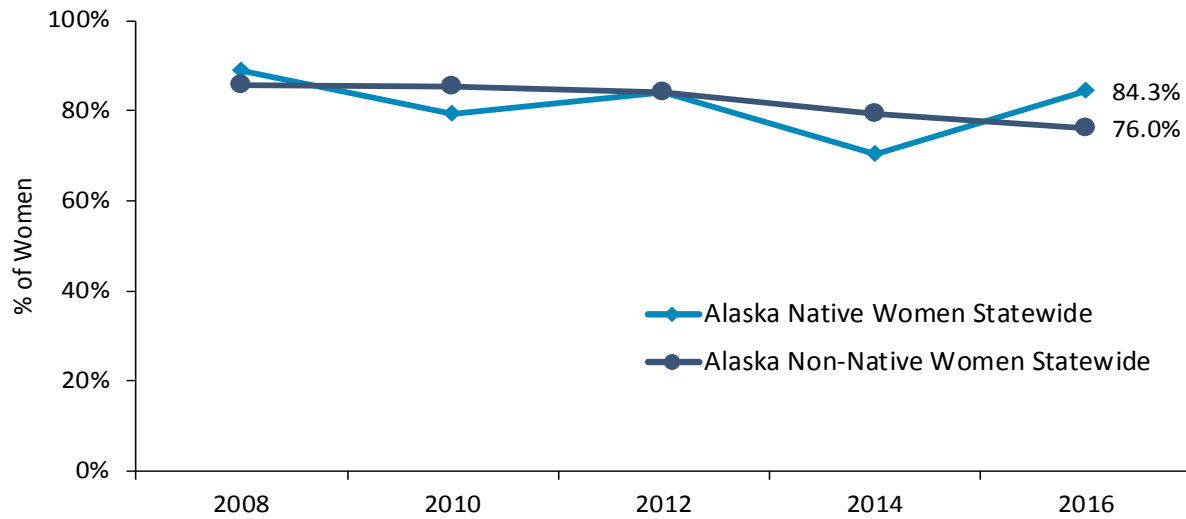
**Figure 63b. Percent of Alaska Native Women Aged 50-74 Years Who Underwent Breast Cancer Screening by Tribal Health Region, 3-Year Aggregate, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-124

# Cervical Cancer Screening

**Figure 64a. Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 21-65 Years, 2008-2016**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-125

## Definition

Cervical cancer screening includes females aged 21-65 years who reported at least one Pap smear within the last three years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force currently recommends females aged 21-29 years have a Pap smear every three years.<sup>38</sup> Among women aged 30-65 years, the recommendations are for a Pap smear every three years and high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing every five years, or a Pap smear in combination with hrHPV testing every five years.<sup>38</sup> Note that as of 2021 they are reviewing their current cervical cancer screening recommendations and may release new guidelines in the future. Screening can detect early abnormal changes in the tissues of the cervix so that they can be treated before they become cancerous.

## Related Objectives

Increase the proportion of females who get screened for cervical cancer to 84.3%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE C-09*

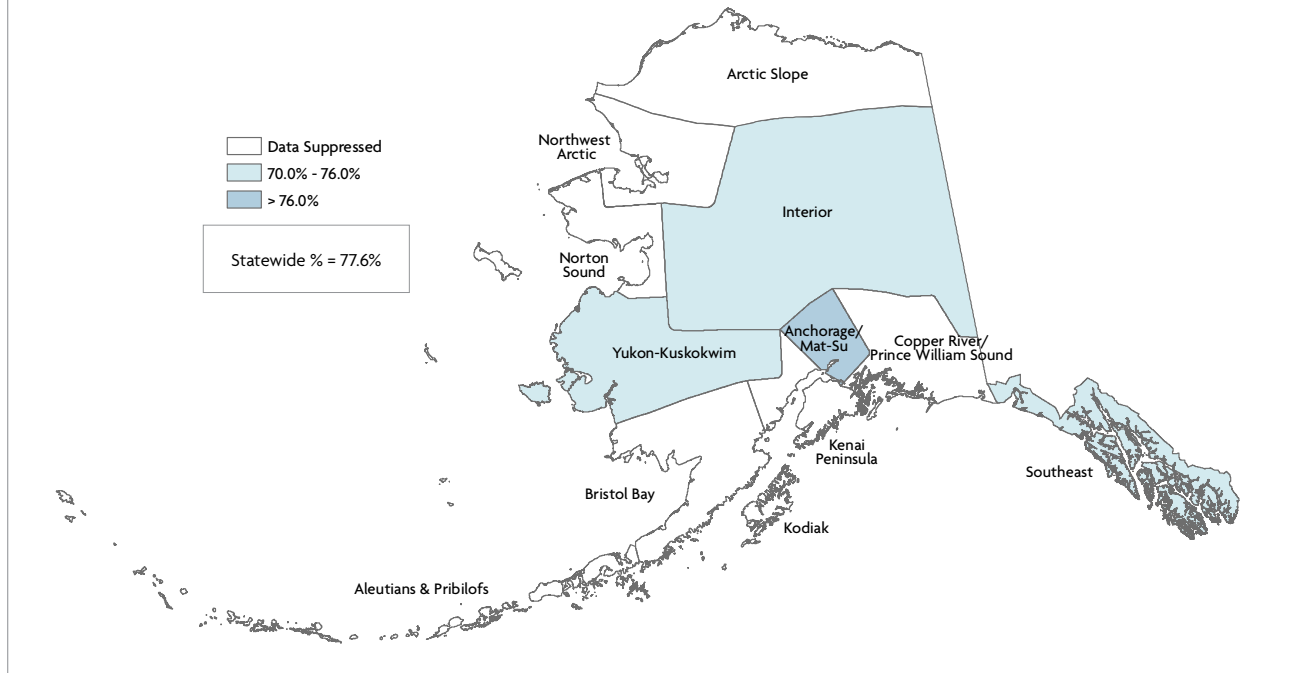
## Summary

- » During 2016, about eight in ten (84.3%) Alaska Native women aged 21-65 years reported having had a Pap smear in the past 3 years.
- » During 2016, there was no statistically significant difference in cervical cancer screening rates between Alaska Native and non-Native women.
- » Cervical cancer screening rates among Alaska Native women significantly decreased between 2008 and 2014; however, 2016 rates are no longer significantly different from 2008 rates.
- » During 2012-2016, the percent of Alaska Native women who received cervical cancer screening varied by Tribal health region, ranging from 71.1% to 84.5%.



# Cervical Cancer Screening

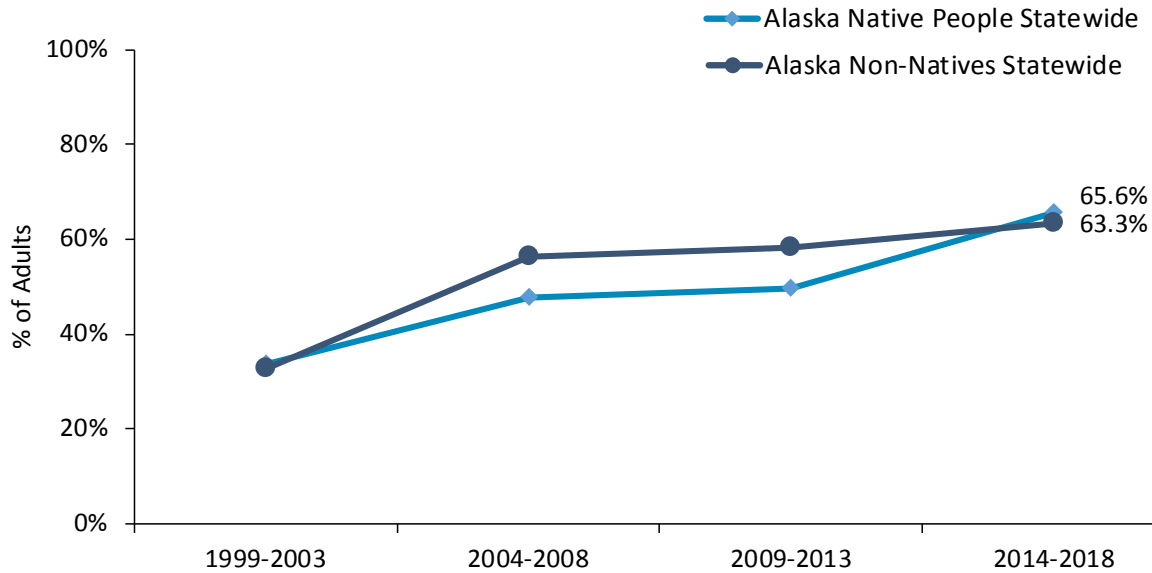
**Figure 64b. Percent of Alaska Native Women Aged 21–65 Years Who Underwent Cervical Cancer Screening by Tribal Health Region, 3-Year Aggregate, 2012, 2014 and 2016**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-126

# Colorectal Cancer Screening

**Figure 65a. Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Aged 50-75 Years, 1999-2003 to 2014-2018**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-127

## Definition

Colorectal cancer screening is measured as adults aged 50–75 years who report having a fecal occult blood test within one year, or a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force currently recommends all adults aged 45–75 years undergo regular colorectal cancer screening.<sup>39</sup> The recommended testing schedule depends on which test is performed.

## Related Objectives

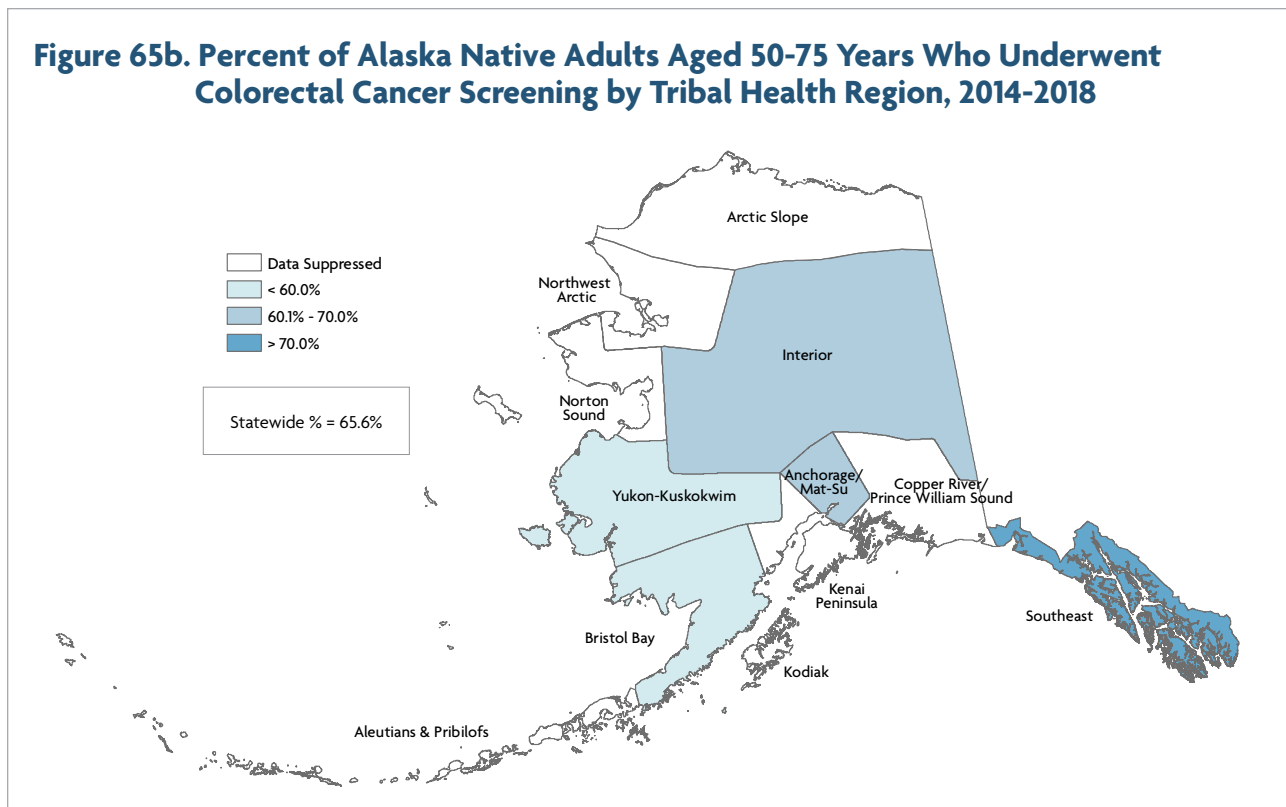
Increase the proportion of adults who get screened for colorectal cancer to 74.4%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE C-07*

## Summary

- » During 2014–2018, about two out of three (65.6%) Alaska Native adults aged 50-75 years reported having been screened for colorectal cancer.
- » During 2014–2018, there was no statistically significant difference in colorectal cancer screening rates between Alaska Native and non-Native adults.
- » Between 1999–2003 and 2014–2018, colorectal cancer screening significantly increased among Alaska Native and non-Native adults. Among Alaska Native adults, the screening rate almost doubled between those time periods.
- » During 2014–2018, the percent of Alaska Native adults who received colorectal cancer screening varied by Tribal health region, ranging from 52.2% to 72.3%.

# Colorectal Cancer Screening

**Figure 65b. Percent of Alaska Native Adults Aged 50-75 Years Who Underwent Colorectal Cancer Screening by Tribal Health Region, 2014-2018**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-128



# Childhood Immunizations

### Definition

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides routine vaccine recommendations for children. The recommended childhood immunizations for children by two years of age include four doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; three doses of inactivated poliovirus (IPV) vaccine; one dose of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine; three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine; three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine; one dose of the varicella vaccine; and four doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV).<sup>40</sup> This series is referred to in shorthand as 4:3:1:3:3:1:4.

In addition to the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, two or three doses (depending on which vaccine is used) of rotavirus (RV) vaccine and two doses of hepatitis A (HepA) vaccine are also recommended by two years of age.<sup>40</sup> One or two doses (depending on child's influenza vaccination history) of annual influenza vaccine is recommended for persons aged 6–months and older.<sup>40</sup>

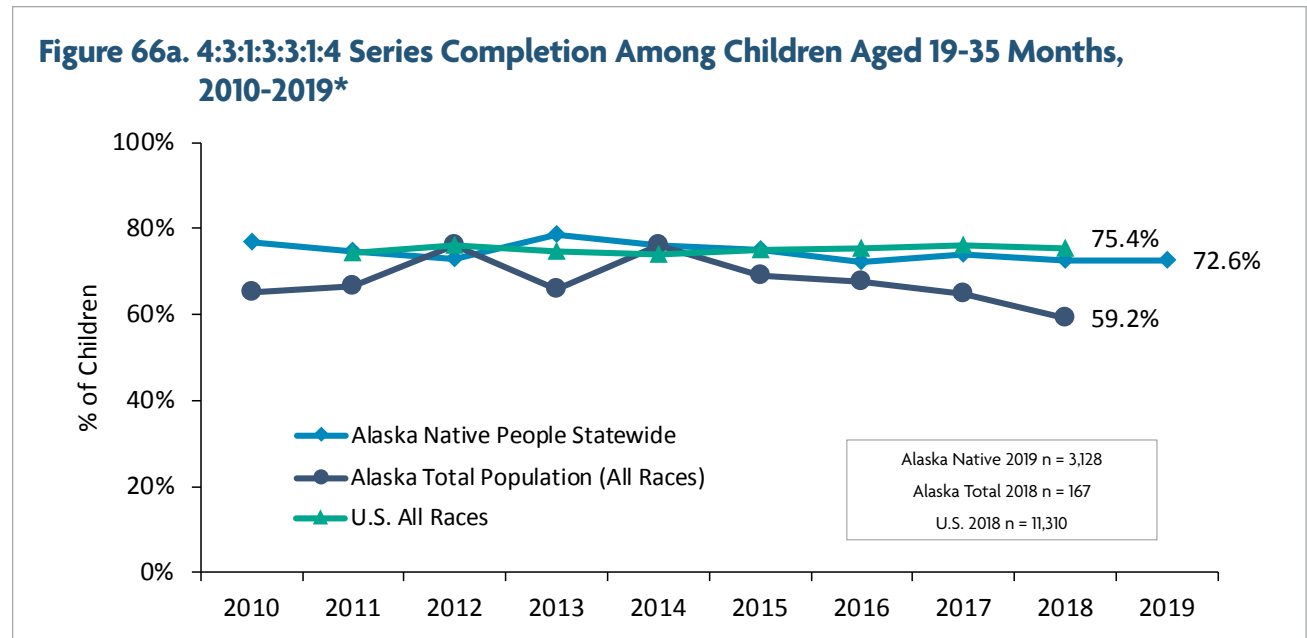
### Related Objectives

Increase the vaccination coverage level of 4 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine among children by age 2 years to 90.0%. - *Healthy Alaskans 2030, Objective #10*  
Reduce the proportion of children who get no recommended vaccines by age 2 years to 1.3%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE IID-02*

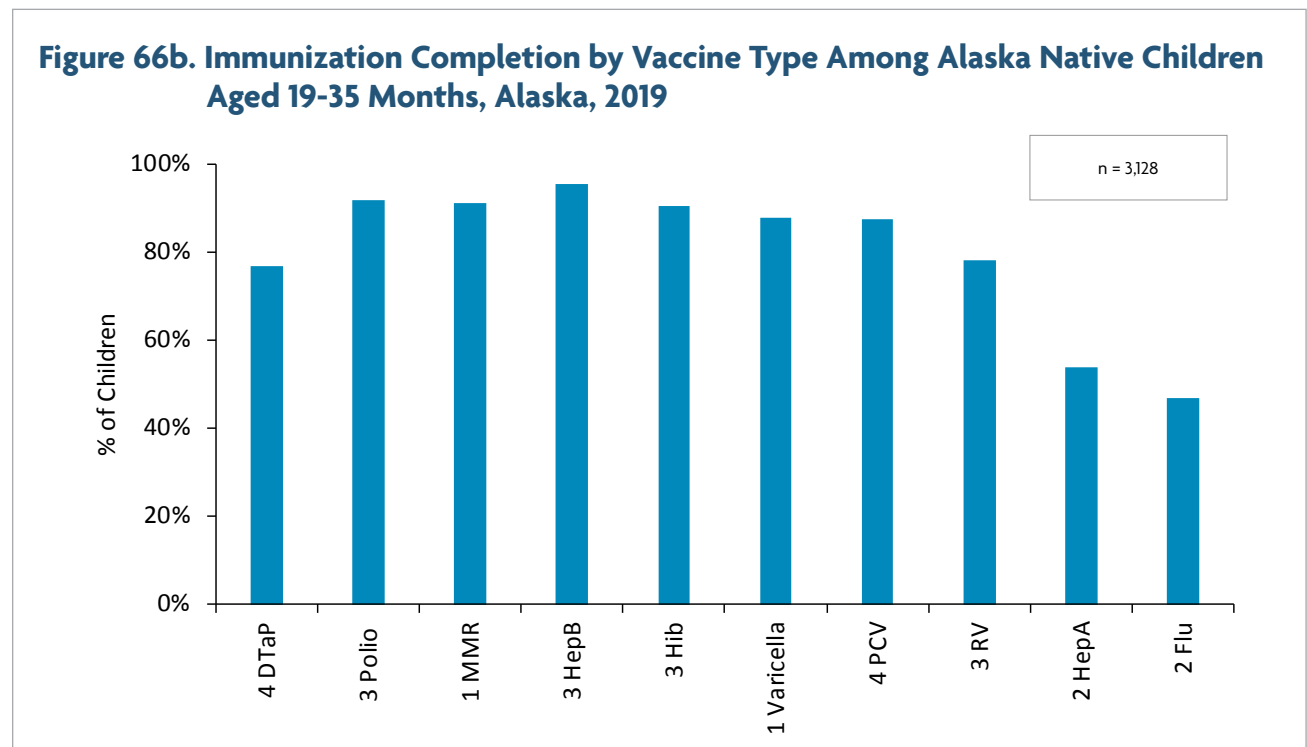
### Summary

- » During 2019, about three out of four (72.6%) Alaska Native children aged 19–35 months had received the recommended childhood vaccination series.
- » During 2019, among Alaska Native children aged 19–35 months, individual vaccine coverage for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series ranged from 76.7% for DTaP to 95.5% for HepB.
- » Over three out of four (78.1%) Alaska Native children aged 19–35 months completed the rotavirus vaccine series and over one in two (53.8%) completed the HepA series in 2019.
- » Close to half (46.8%) of Alaska Native children aged 19–35 months had received two doses of influenza vaccine in 2019.

# Childhood Immunizations



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Immunization Survey Appendix Table C-129

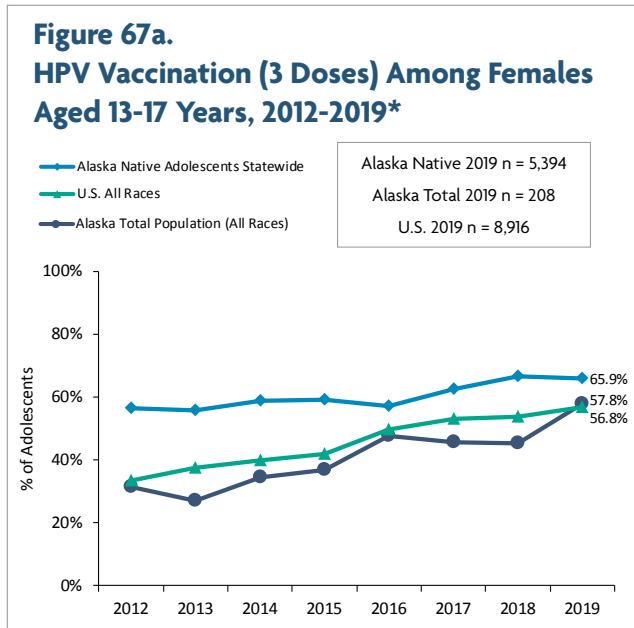


Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System

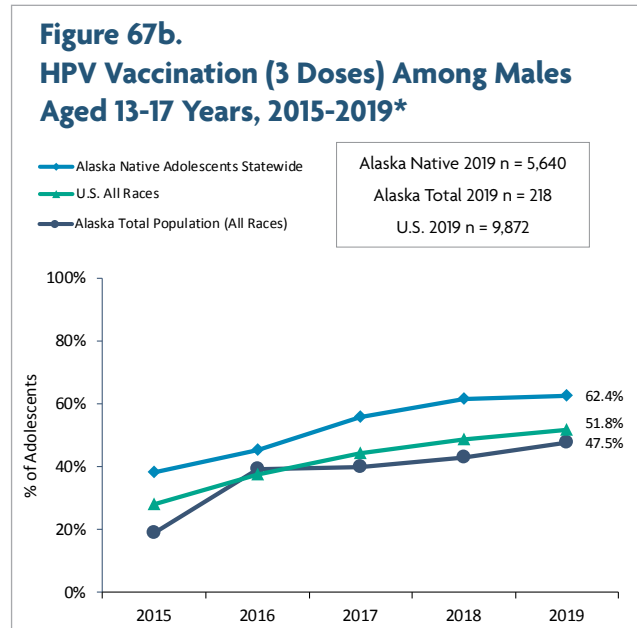
Note: Indian Health Service Immunization Program data is reported for the end of each fiscal year quarter 1 (ending December 31). National Immunization Survey (NIS) data is reported by calendar year (January-December).

\* Vaccination coverage estimates for Alaska total population and U.S. total population are presented by birth year (birth cohort) rather than survey year. Because of the survey age eligibility range of 19-35 months, children born in three different calendar years appear in the data for each survey year. To estimate vaccination coverage among children born in a particular year, multiple survey years of data were combined and then stratified by birth year (birth cohort).

# Adolescent Immunizations



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)  
 Appendix Table C-130



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)  
 Appendix Table C-131

Note: Indian Health Service Immunization Program data is reported for the end of each fiscal year quarter 1 (ending December 31). National Immunization Survey (NIS) data is reported by calendar year (January-December).

\* In December 2016, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices updated HPV vaccination recommendations to include a 2-dose schedule for immunocompetent adolescents initiating the vaccine series before their 15th birthday; 3 doses are recommended for persons who initiate the series at age 15–26 years and for immunocompromised persons. A new HPV up-to-date measure was added to the 2016 National Immunization Survey–Teen to account for the revised HPV vaccination schedule. The data for Alaska total population and U.S. all races for 2016 and beyond reports this new measure.

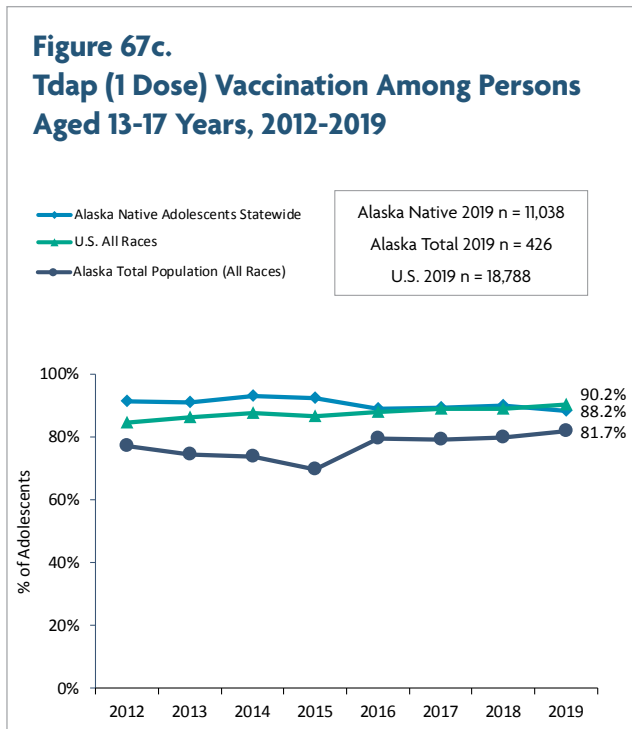
## Definition

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides routine vaccine recommendations for preteens and teens. The recommended adolescent immunizations vary depending on age group, lifestyle, medical and other indications, and immunization history. In general, recommendations include an annual influenza vaccine for all preteens and teens aged 7 years and older; one dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine for those aged 11–12 years; and one dose of meningococcal

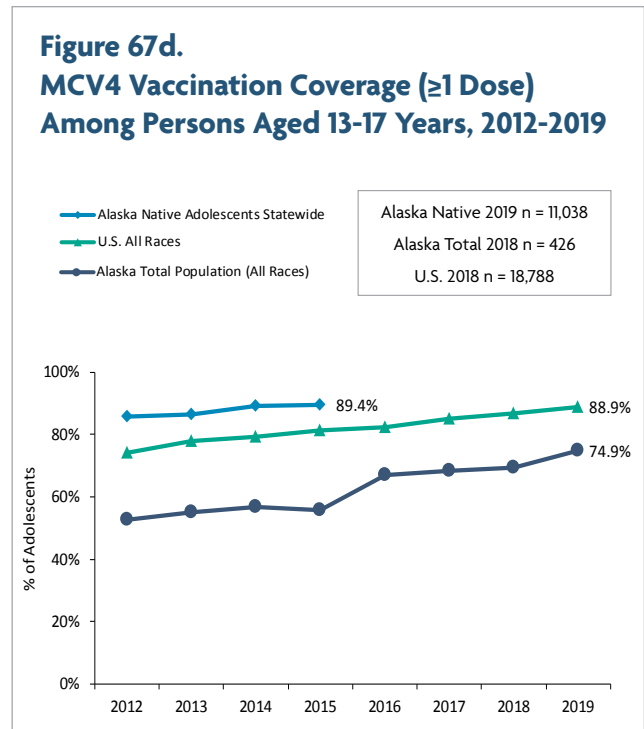
conjugate vaccine (MCV4, also known as MenACWY) for those aged 11–12 years with a booster at age 16.<sup>40</sup> Depending on age, two or three doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is recommended, routinely starting for those aged 11–12 years.<sup>40</sup> If the series is started before age 15 years, two doses are needed, and if starting at age 15 or older, three doses are needed.<sup>40</sup> Additional vaccines may be recommended for adolescents with medical, lifestyle or other risk factors, or who are catching-up on missed vaccines.



# Adolescent Immunizations



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)  
Appendix Table C-132



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)  
Appendix Table C-133

## Related Objectives

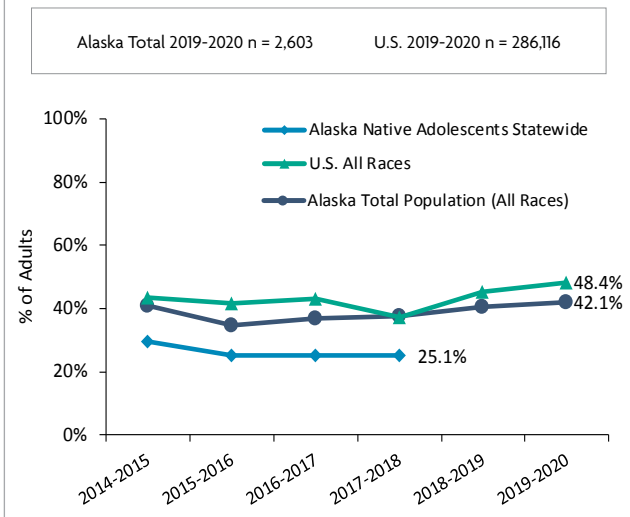
Increase the proportion of adolescents who get recommended doses of the HPV vaccine to 80.0%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE IID-08*

## Summary

- » HPV vaccination among Alaska Native female adolescents has increased steadily since its introduction, reaching 65.9% in 2019.
- » HPV vaccination among Alaska Native male adolescents has also increased steadily and reached 62.4% in 2019.
- » During 2015, the most recent year for which MCV4 vaccination data among Alaska Native adolescents was available at the time of this report, coverage was 89.4%.

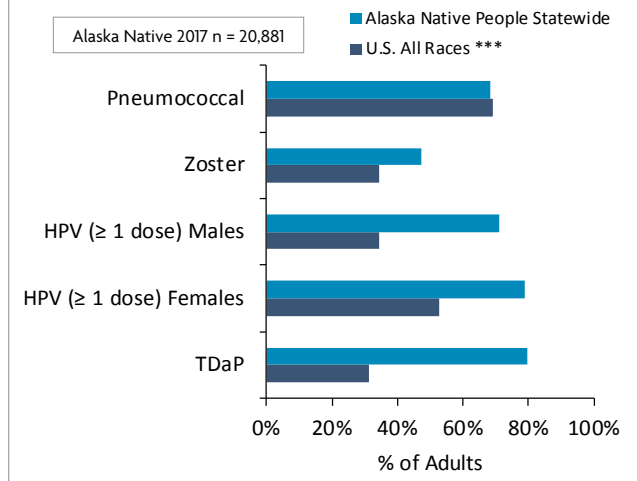
# Adult Immunizations

**Figure 68a. Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Among Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, 2014-2015 to 2019-2020**



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; CDC National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu); CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-134

**Figure 68b. Immunization Coverage by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Adults of Recommended Age\*, Alaska, 2017\*\***



Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Health Interview Survey  
Appendix Table C-135

\* TDaP coverage is for adults age 19 years and older. HPV is for females age 19-26 years and males 19-21 years, zoster is for adults age 60 and older, and pneumococcal is for adults age 65 and older.

\*\* These data show adults who received the shingles/zoster vaccine known as Zostavax, but as of November 2020 Zostavax is no longer available or recommended. Current recommendations are for adults aged 50 years and older to receive two doses of the vaccine Shingrix, even if a Zostavax vaccine was received in the past.

\*\*\* U.S. All Races data is for 2018. Sample size for U.S. All Races depends on vaccine, see table C-140 for details.

## Definition

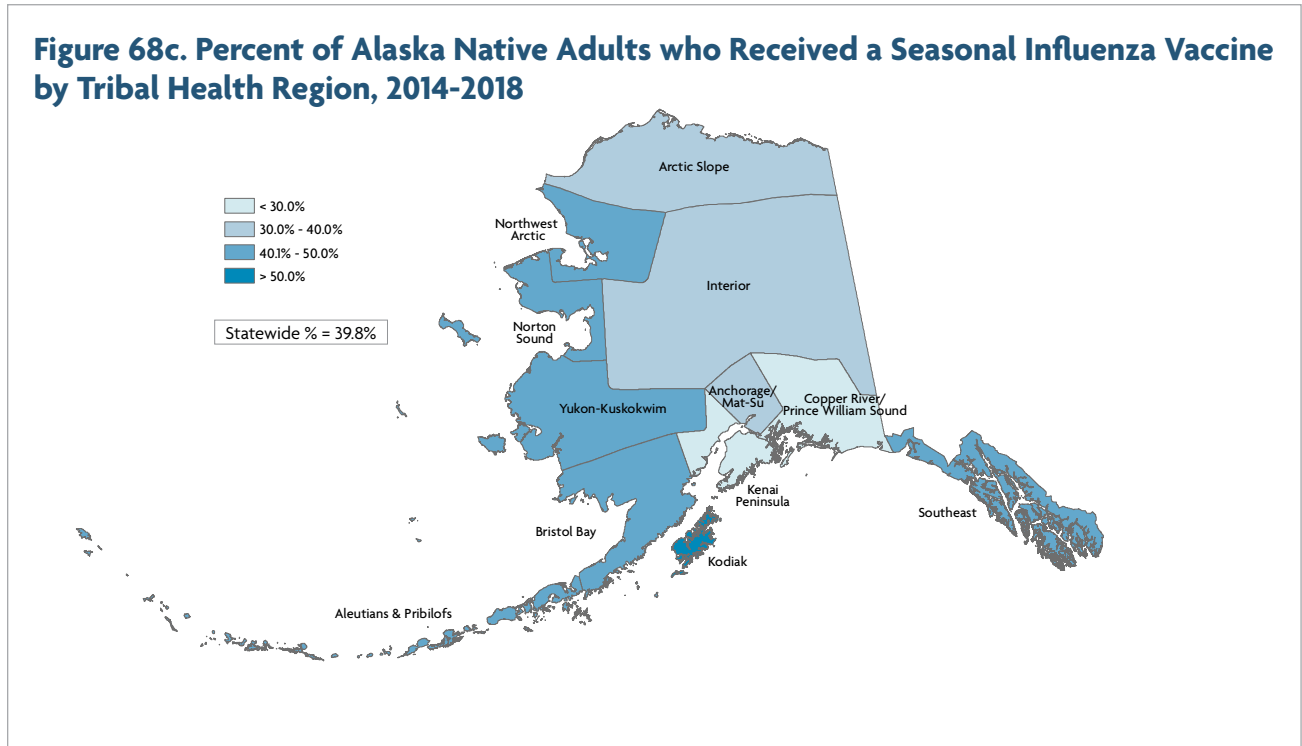
The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides a list of recommended vaccines for adults. The recommended adult immunizations vary by age, lifestyle, medical and other indications, travel, and immunization history. In general, recommendations include an annual influenza vaccine for all adults; one dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine with a Td booster every ten years; two or three doses (depending on age of receiving first dose or indications) of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for adults aged 19–26 years; one dose

of pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and one or two doses (depending on medical indications) of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) for adults aged 65 years and older; and, two doses of shingles/zoster vaccine (Shingrix) for adults aged 50 years and older.<sup>41</sup> Additional vaccines may be recommended for persons with medical, occupational, lifestyle or other risk factors.

## Related Objectives

Increase the proportion of people who get the flu vaccine every year to 70.0%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE IID-09*

# Adult Immunizations



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Appendix Table C-136

## Summary

- » During 2017–2018, the most recent year for which influenza vaccination data among Alaska Native adults was available at the time of this report, one in four (25.1%) Alaska Native adults were vaccinated for influenza.
- » Nearly seven out of ten (68.3%) Alaska Native adults age 65 years and older had been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in 2017.
- » During 2017, almost two-thirds of Alaska Native females (64.1%) and a little under half of Alaska Native males (43.1%) have received the recommended 3 doses of the HPV vaccine.
- » Almost half of Alaska Native adults aged 60 years and older (47.3%) had received the recommended dose of shingles (zoster) vaccine in 2017.
- » During 2014–2018, the percent of Alaska Native adults who were vaccinated for seasonal influenza varied by Tribal health region, ranging from 23.6% to 51.2%