Preventive Care
Approximately half (56.5%) of Alaska Native adults received dental care in the past year.

Approximately three-quarters (73.3%) of Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years were screened for breast cancer within the past two years.

About seven out of ten (70.3%) of Alaska Native women aged 21-65 years were screened for cervical cancer in the past 3 years.

Approximately three-quarters (74.4%) of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older have ever been screened for colorectal cancer.

Three-quarters (75.1%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months have completed the recommended childhood vaccination series, and half (49.7%) have received at least 2 doses of the influenza vaccine.

Approximately one in five (20.8%) Alaska Native youth aged 5-17 years is immunized annually against seasonal influenza.

More than half (59.1%) of Alaska Native female adolescents, and more than a third (68.2%) of Alaska Native male adolescents have been fully immunized against human papillomavirus (HPV).

The CDC Healthy People 2020 goal for adolescent Tdap vaccination has been met, with 92.1% of Alaska Native adolescents immunized.

Meningococcal conjugate vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has also surpassed the CDC Healthy People 2020 goal, with 89.4% immunized.

One quarter (25.3%) of Alaska Native adults received a seasonal influenza vaccine during the 2015-2016 season.

About seven out of ten Alaska Native adults (72.5%) have been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.

About four out of ten Alaska Native adults (44.2%), aged 60 years and older, have received the shingles vaccine.
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 as adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past year.

Summary

- In 2014, more than half (56.5%) of Alaska Native adults visited a dentist in the past year, significantly fewer than Alaska White adults (65.5%).

- In 2006-2014, use of dental care varied widely by tribal health region, ranging from less than half of adults to more than 80%.

Adult Dental Care, 1999 to 2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-147
Alaska Native Adult Dental Care by Tribal Health Region, 2006-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-148

- Interior
- Arctic Slope
- Yukon-Kuskokwim
- North Slope
- Norton Sound
- Anchorage/Mat-Su
- Copper River/PWS
- Bristol Bay
- Cook Inlet
- Kenai Peninsula
- Kodiak Area
- Aleutians & Pribilofs

- 46% - 49%
- 50% - 59%
- 60% - 66%
- 67% - 86%
Breast Cancer Screening

Definition

*Breast cancer screening* is a measure of females aged 50 to 74 years of age who reported a mammogram within the last two years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends mammograms to test for early signs of breast cancer every two years from age 50 to 74 years.\(^{28}\) 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.\(^ {29}\)

Objective

Increase the proportion of women who receive a breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 81.8%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal C-17*

Summary

- In 2014, 73.3% of Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years old reported having had a mammogram within the last two years, slightly higher than the percentage of Alaska White women (67.6%). This difference was not statistically significant.

- During 2010-2014, estimated breast cancer screening rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 72.2% to 82.4%.

**Breast Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 50-74 Years, 2004-2014**

*Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*

*Appendix Table C-149*

Note: Data for U.S. White women is for women aged 50 years and older.
Breast Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 50-75 Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-150

![Map showing breast cancer screening rates by region.](map.png)
Cervical Cancer Screening

Definition

*Cervical cancer screening* includes females aged 21-65 years of age who reported at least one Pap smear within the last three years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends women age 21 to 65 years have a Pap smear every 3 years, or women age 30 to 65 years have a Pap smear in combination with human papillomavirus (HPV) every 5 years.28 Screening can detect early abnormal changes in the tissues of the cervix so that they can be treated before they become cancerous.

Objective

Increase the proportion of women who receive a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 93.0%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal C-15*

Summary

- In 2014, 70.3% of Alaska Native women aged 21 - 65 years reported having had a Pap smear in the past 3 years, significantly lower than the percentage of Alaska White women (81.4%).

- During 2010-2014, estimated cervical cancer screening rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 52.6% to 83.4%.

Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 21-65 Years, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-151
Cervical Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 21-65 Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Appendix Table C-152
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Colorectal cancer screening, as reported below, is measured as adults aged 50 or older who report ever having a flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Objectives

Increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years or older who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 70.5%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-16

Increase the proportion of adults aged 50-75 years who receive colorectal screening based on the most recent guidelines to 80%.

National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable Goal (2018)

Summary

• In 2015, an estimated 74.4% of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older reported having ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

• Screening among Alaska Native adults was higher than among Alaska Whites in 2015; this difference was not statistically significant.

• Reported colorectal cancer screening has steadily increased during the past two decades. Among Alaska Native adults, the screening rate increased almost three-fold between 1993 and 2015.

• Colorectal cancer screening varied by tribal health region, ranging from 41.8% to 75.2% during 2010-2015.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Aged 50+ Years, 1993-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-153
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Adults Aged 50+ Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Appendix Table C-154
**Childhood Immunizations**

**Definition**

*Childhood immunizations* recommended 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). This series is referred to in shorthand as 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, and is recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

In addition to the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, 3 doses of rotavirus (RV) vaccine and two doses of hepatitis A (HepA) vaccine are also recommended by two years of age. Annual influenza vaccination is recommended for persons aged 6 months and older.

**Objectives**

Increase the percentage of children aged 19-35 months who receive the ACIP recommended vaccination series to 75%.

*Healthy Alaskans 2020, Goal C-15*

Increase the proportion of young children aged 19-35 months who have received the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series to 80.0%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-8*

**Summary**

- In 2015, 75.1% of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months had received the recommended childhood vaccination series, meeting the Healthy Alaskans 2020 goal of 75%.
- During 2003-2015, a consistently greater proportion of Alaska Native children were immunized compared with all Alaskan children and U.S. White children.
- In 2015 among Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months, individual vaccine coverage in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series ranged from 81.2% for PCV to 96.9% for HepB.
- Approximately two-thirds (62.4%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months completed the rotavirus vaccine series and 58% completed the HepA series.
- Half (49.7%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months had received at least two doses of influenza vaccine.
Childhood Immunizations


Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Immunization Survey

Appendix Table C-155

Immunization Completion by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Children Aged 19-35 Months, Alaska, 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System
Adolescent Immunizations

Definition
The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides routine vaccine recommendations for preteens and teens aged 7-18 years. 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; one dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine at age 11 or 12 years; and, one dose of quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) at 11-12 years with a booster at age 16. Depending on age, two or three doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is recommended, routinely starting at age 11-12 years. If the series is started before age 15 years, 2 doses are needed. If starting at age 15 or older, 3 doses are needed. Additional vaccines may be recommended for adolescents with medical, lifestyle or other risk factors, or who are catching-up on missed vaccines.

Objectives
Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 1 dose of Tdap booster to 80.0%.
Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.1

Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine to 80.0%.
Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.3

Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 3 doses of HPV vaccine to 80.0%.
Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.4/11.5

Summary
- HPV vaccination among Alaska Native female adolescents has increased steadily since its introduction, reaching a high of 59.1% in 2015.
- HPV vaccination among Alaska Native male adolescents has also increased steadily but at a lower rate and was 38.2% of the population in 2015.
- Tdap vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has increased steadily and reached 92.1% of the population in 2015. The Healthy People 2020 Goal was met in 2011 and has been surpassed in every year since then.
- MCV4 vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has increased steadily and reached a high of 89.4% in 2015, also surpassing the Healthy People 2020 Goal in 2011.
- HPV vaccination coverage among Alaska Native adolescents has been consistently lower than among comparison populations, however Tdap and MCV4 vaccination has been higher than among comparison populations.
### Preventive Care

#### Adolescent Immunizations

**HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Females Aged 13-17 Years, 2008-2015**

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

Appendix Table C-156

**HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Males Aged 13-17 Years, 2011-2015**

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

Appendix Table C-157

**Tdap (1 Dose) Vaccination Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008-2015**

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

Appendix Table C-158

**MCV4 Vaccination Coverage (≥1 Dose) Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008-2015**

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

Appendix Table C-159
**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 10 years; three doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for adults age 19-26 years; one dose of shingles (zoster) vaccine for adults age 60+ years; and, one dose each of pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) for adults 65 years and older. Additional vaccines may be recommended for persons with medical, occupational, lifestyle or other risk factors.

**Objectives**

Increase the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza to 70.0%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-12.12*

Increase the percentage of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination to 90.0%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-13.1*

Increase the percentage of adults aged 60 years and older who are vaccinated against shingles (zoster) to 30.0%.

*Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-14*

**Summary**

- During 2015-2016, one quarter (25.3%) of Alaska Native adults were vaccinated for influenza compared with 34.7% of all Alaskans and 41.7% of the U.S. White, non-Hispanic population.
- During 2010-2014, seasonal influenza vaccination coverage varied by tribal health region from 21.6% to 47.9%
- In 2015, a majority (85.5%) of Alaska Native adults age 19 and older had received a TDaP vaccine.
- Almost three-quarters (72.5%) of Alaska Native adults age 65 years and older had been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.
- About half of Alaska Native females (47.8%) and about one in four of Alaska Native males (22.9%) have received the recommended 3 doses of the HPV vaccine.
- About four in ten Alaska Native adults aged 60 years and older (44.2%) had received the recommended dose of shingles (zoster) vaccine. This surpassed the Healthy People 2020 goal of 30.0%.
**Preventive Care**

**Adult Immunizations**

### Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Among Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

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-160

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

### Immunization Coverage by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Adults of Recommended Age*, Alaska, 2015

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

Appendix Table C-161

- **U.S. Whites**

### Seasonal Influenza Immunization by Tribal Health Region, Alaska Native Adults, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-162

- 22% - 26%
- 27% - 38%
- 39% - 42%
- 43% - 48%

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

**U.S. White data is for 2014. U.S. HPV male immunization coverage estimate is for all races/ethnicities.