



# Data from Oklahoma's Immunization Registry Helps Shape CDC Policy on Polio Vaccine

## All Kids Count II

### SUMMARY

- Annual birth cohort: 49,400
- Geographic area: State of Oklahoma
- Legislation: None
- Percentage of immunizations given in the private sector: 42 percent
- Other sources of funding: Federal

This project was part of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) national program *All Kids Count*.

### Shaping National Immunization Policy

In 1999, the Oklahoma immunization registry, OSIIS, helped shape the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendation on the use of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) rather than oral polio vaccine (OPV).

OSIIS data included a large set of immunization providers and a large proportion of the population (458 facilities reporting; 78,444 children born from Jan. 1, 1996 to June 30, 1998 with immunization records in the registry; one-third of children from private providers, representing approximately 70% of the population in the birth cohort). OSIIS was able to set up data queries to allow the analysis of the percentage of birth cohort receiving IPV versus OPV as first and second polio dose.

The data demonstrated that providers rapidly adopted the IPV as the first polio dose and ameliorated concern that the implementation of the ACIP recommendation might lead to deferral of other vaccines, and thereby decrease coverage for other recommended vaccines.

Data from the registry showed no delays and, in fact, demonstrated that children who received IPV as their first polio dose were more likely to be up-to-date. The analysis was instrumental in shaping the ACIP decision to adopt an all-IPV recommendation.

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Grant ID# 33704

Program area: Public Health

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