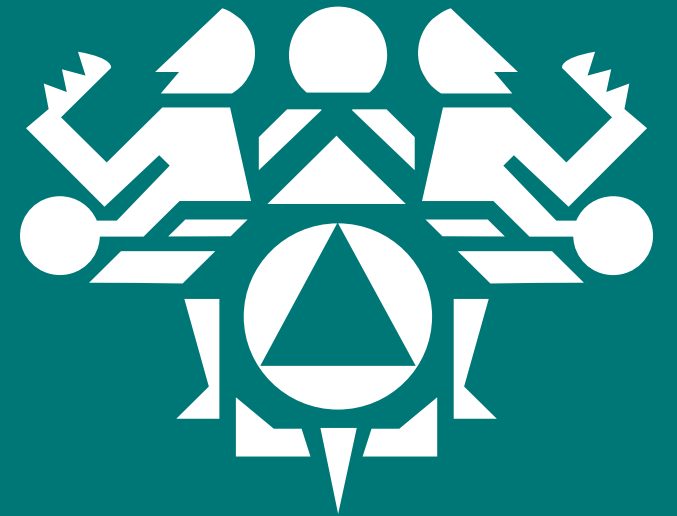


NPAIHB

Weekly Update

September 1, 2026





NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA
INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
Indian Leadership for Indian Health

Agenda

- Welcome & Introduction: Bridget Canniff
- NPAIHB Announcements, Events, & Resources
- Communicable Diseases Updates:
Dr. Tara Perti, PAIHS & Kacey Little, NPAIHB
- Questions & Comments

Please sign in, using the chat box, with your full name and tribe or organization



Quineault Indian Nation Wellness Gardens Program

Upcoming Indian Country ECHO Telehealth Opportunities

- **Harm Reduction ECHO** – 1st Tuesday of every month at 12pm PT
 - Tuesday, September 1st at 12pm PT
 - To Join via Zoom: <https://echo.zoom.us/j/99009428799?pwd=TFVRa1FPSDU5M2lvTTNwbGo3ZjdyZz09>
- **EMS ECHO** - 1st Tuesday & 3rd Thursday of every month at 5pm PT
 - Tuesday, September 1st at 5pm PT
 - Didactic Topic: *Drowning and Cold-Water Immersion*
 - To Join via Zoom: <https://echo.zoom.us/j/84832881641?pwd=SXlINlpJa0Vta1R1c28xcUh5V1dlUT09>
- **Hepatitis C ECHO** – 1st, 3rd & 4th Wednesday of every month at 11am PT
 - Wednesday, September 2nd at 11am PT
 - Didactic Topic: *HCV Screening and Treatment for Pediatrics and Pregnancy*
 - To join via Zoom: <https://echo.zoom.us/j/537117924?pwd=OEExbERmK2pSUFFsMzV1SmVpb3g3dz09>
- **Substance Use Disorder (SUD) ECHO** – 1st Thursday of every month at 11am PT
 - Thursday, September 3rd at 11am PT
 - Didactic Topic: *Improving Access to Evidence-Based Psychotherapies: The MyBrief CBT for Depression Program*
 - To join via Zoom: <https://echo.zoom.us/j/806554798?pwd=WVQyUFJnYkR3SXBjcUdleRnNmZ6Zz09>

Tribal Youth Delegate 2026 -2027 Application



NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA
INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
Indian Leadership for Indian Health

Calling all Northwest Tribal Youth

Applications are officially open for the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB) Tribal Youth Delegate (TYD) Program 2026-2027!
<https://heyor.ca/Va4WmF>

The NPAIHB TYD program is designed to equip Northwest Tribal Youth with foundational leadership skills and holistic health knowledge, empowering them to grow as health advocates.

You should apply if you are a:

- Tribal Member and/or descendant of one of NPAIHB's 43 Member Tribes in Idaho, Oregon, or Washington
- 16-24 years old, as of September 2026
- Interested in expanding your knowledge into the development, advocacy, and implementation of Indian health legislation, regulations, policies and programs

Apply online to be a NPAIHB TYD for 2026-2027

NPAIHB TYD Application link: <https://heyor.ca/PEs61O>

Applications close September 1, 2026 Learn more about the NPAIHB TYD Program: <https://heyor.ca/Va4WmF>

Contact: Hilary Edwards, NPAIHB Director of Legal and Government Affairs, at hedwards@npaihb.org

Learn More: <https://heyor.ca/Va4WmF>

Apply Online: <https://heyor.ca/PEs61O>

Applications close September 1, 2026

Contact:

Hilary Edwards

Director of Legal & Government Affairs

hedwards@npaihb.org

Get ready for Season 9 of the Healthy Native Youth Community of Practice!

Register at:

healthynativeyouth.npaihb.org/community-of-practice

September 9: Community Mapping: Identify Stakeholders & Advocates

October 14: Tap into Community Needs

November 4: Native It's Your Game 2.0 (NIYG)

December 9: Winter Storytelling: Being a Good Relative

It's back-to-school for HNY! 🧐



COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

As a community, we share our strengths and experiences about how we can uplift and support our Native youth.

Sessions include new resources and opportunities to engage with adolescent health experts.

WHEN
Virtual gatherings are held the second Wednesday of each month starting in September.
Time:
10:00-11:30 AM PT

CONTACT US:
native@npaihb.org



HEALTHY NATIVE YOUTH
A Project of NPAIHB

Text
“RECOVERY”
to
65664

September 1

International Overdose
Awareness Day



NPAIHB Weekly Update Schedule

- September 8: Environmental Public Health Updates
- September 15: N CREW Research Focus
- September 22: WA Regional Tribal Health Profiles
- September 29: Legislative & Policy Updates





**WA DOH Office of Tribal
Public Health & Relations**

📷 🐦 📘 📺 @WaDeptHealth

**Tuesday, September 01, 2026
NPAIHB Weekly Update**



Agenda

Vaccine Updates- Jessica Haag

DOH Tribal Office
Reminders – Rosalinda
Fivekiller



Office of Immunization



Jessica Haag, Office of Immunization Liaison
jessica.haag@doh.wa.gov

August 2026 WA DOH Tribal Immunization Newsletter

Available to view on [PartnerHub](#)

Newsletter Topics:

- Review Request: WA State Immunization Roadmap Draft – survey link closes 9/7/26
- Updated OI Organizational Chart & Resource List
- New Flyer for Health Care Providers Serving American Indian & Alaska Native Children
- Webinars
 - Vaccine Training for Medical Assistants - FREE e-Course!
 - 2026-2027 Respiratory Season Vaccine Updates Webinar
 - On the Front Lines of Trust – Vaccine Conversations for Perinatal Health Staff
- American Indian & Alaska Native Resources
 - American Indian Health Commission (AIHC)
 - National Council of Urban Indian Health (NCUIH)
 - Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB)
- Vaccine Management Program Updates
 - NEW Respiratory Vaccine Provider Feedback Form Available Now
 - Expected Fall Vaccine Ordering Timeline
 - CVP Respiratory Product Ordering
 - Placing Vaccine Orders
 - NEW CVP Respiratory Season Resources Webpage
 - Distribution Plan for Respiratory Immunization Products Now Available
 - Wildfire Impact: Program Support & Vaccine Loss
- 2026-2027 Contract Update
- 2 New Pregnancy & Immunization Newsletters

Office of Immunization



WA DOH Tribal Immunization Newsletter

Welcome to the WA DOH Office of Immunizations Tribal Immunization Newsletter. The intent of this Peer-to-Peer newsletter is to share information directly to our Tribal Immunization partners about immunization topics, events & opportunities. **This is not intended for public use.**

August 2026 Updates

Review Request: WA State Immunization Roadmap Draft

We are delighted to share the [first draft of the Washington State Immunization Roadmap](#), a four-year strategic framework for increasing childhood immunization rates throughout our state. This roadmap was informed by several governmental, Tribal, organizational, and community partners.

We would appreciate if you could review the draft and share your feedback through the [survey found here](#).

The survey will be open through September 7th.

Your feedback is critical to ensuring this framework reflects the realities, priorities, and expertise of our partners.

We are interested in understanding:

- Whether the proposed priorities, goals and objectives are the right ones.
- Whether the recommended actions are practical and achievable.
- What important strategies may be missing.
- Where you believe we should focus our efforts and resources.

We will use what we learn through the survey to inform the final draft. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Couture at Melissa.Couture@doh.wa.gov.

Thank you for your support and commitment to immunization across WA state!



Updated OI Organizational Chart & Resource List

Check out the updated [OI-Org-Chart_08.20.2026](#) and the list of commonly asked for [WA DOH Office Immunization Resources List_8.20.2026.pdf](#) on PartnerHub!



New Flyer for Health Care Providers Serving American Indian & Alaska Native Children

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) disease is a serious bacterial infection and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) causes illness that disproportionately affects and hospitalizes American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) children.

[Important Immunization Recommendations for American Indian and Alaska Native Children](#) (flyer PDF) was developed for health care providers to help them understand the two immunizations that are specifically recommended for AI/AN children because they are at higher risk for Hib and RSV diseases.

1. Vaxelis or PedvaxHIB Recommended for AI/AN Children
2. RSV Monoclonal Antibody Recommendation

Thank you to all those who helped create this resource!



Wildfire Impact: Program Support & Vaccine Loss



How we've supported affected facilities:

- Answering storage and handling questions
- Assessing vaccine viability
- Facilitating transfers between enrolled sites



Action Required: Vaccine Loss Due to Wildfire

Any vaccine loss resulting from the wildfires should be documented in the "Corrective Action" section of the August Vaccine Loss Survey.

New Flyer for Health Care Providers Serving American Indian & Alaska Native Children

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Important Immunization Recommendations for American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Children



Vaxelis or PedvaxHIB Recommended for AI/AN Children

Hib Vaccine Series: AI/AN children should get either Vaxelis or PedvaxHIB for their primary Hib series. **Option 1:** Give 3-dose primary series of Vaxelis at 2, 4, and 6 months. **Option 2:** Give 2-dose primary series of PedvaxHIB at 2 and 4 months. Both options should be followed by a booster at 12-15 months. Any Hib vaccine (except Vaxelis) can be used for the booster dose.

Hib disease is a serious bacterial infection that disproportionately affects AI/AN children, especially early in life. Research shows that these specific Hib vaccines provide earlier protective antibody levels and are more effective at reducing Hib disease in AI/AN children. Additionally, Vaxelis protects against six different diseases, which reduces the number of vaccinations a child needs.

Sources: [Hib Vaccine Immunogenicity in American Indian/Alaska Native Infants](#) (AAP Publications); [Recommended Immunizations Schedule](#) (Washington State Department of Health)

RSV Monoclonal Antibody Recommendation

First RSV season: All AI/AN infants less than 8 months old whose mothers did not receive the maternal RSV vaccine during pregnancy should get one dose of nirsevimab (Beyfortus) or clesrovimab (Enflonsia). **Second RSV season:** All AI/AN children 8-19 months old should get one dose of nirsevimab, regardless of previous RSV monoclonal antibody or maternal RSV vaccination.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) causes illness that disproportionately hospitalizes AI/AN children. Giving maternal vaccination and RSV monoclonal antibody protects these children from harm when they are most vulnerable.

Sources: [RSV Among American Indian and Alaska Native Children](#) (AAP Publications); [Recommended Immunizations Schedule](#) (Washington State Department of Health)

Immunization Roadmap Survey Opportunity

Your feedback is critical to ensuring this framework reflects the realities, priorities, and expertise of our partners. We are interested in understanding:

- Whether the proposed priorities, goals, and objectives are the right ones.
- Whether the recommended actions are practical and achievable.
- What important strategies may be missing.
- Where you believe we should focus our efforts and resources.

Washington State Immunization
Roadmap Survey



Survey Link: <https://forms.cloud.microsoft/g/CGNfTEqiNz>

Closes September 7, 2026

Season Goals

Equitable, Fast Approvals

Approve orders quickly, with consideration to statewide equity, particularly at the beginning of the season when supply is limited.

Right-Sized Ordering

Allow providers to order what they need to serve patients, while avoiding over-ordering.

Stronger Communication

Strengthen both internal and external communication throughout the season.

Expected Ordering Timeline

Ordering timelines are dependent on several factors, including product availability, manufacturer shipments, and federal approval processes.



RSV Products

Opened August 10



*Orders processed every
Thursday— must be
submitted the Monday prior.*



Flu Vaccine

Opened September 1



*Orders processed every
Tuesday—must be submitted
the Thursday prior.*



COVID-19 Vaccine

Late Sept – Early Oct*

**Dependent on FDA
approval and receipt of
doses from manufacturers**

*Orders processed every
Wednesday —must be
submitted the Friday prior.*

**Based on recent seasons. Additional updates will be shared in the Vaccine Blurbs as information becomes available.*

Respiratory Plans



[2026/2026 Distribution Plan for Respiratory Immunization Products](#)

Detailed information about what providers/partners can expect this season.



[Respiratory Vaccine Allocation and Equity Plan](#)

Describes the vaccine allocation strategy for fall respiratory immunization products during times of limited supply.

Staying Informed



Vaccine Blurbs

Sent weekly during the respiratory season, see [Vaccine Blurbs webpage](#).



General Immunization Resources

Sign up for the [Immunization Insider Newsletter](#) & [News Between Issues](#) page for vaccine related news, clinical updates, resources and more.



Respiratory Resources Webpage

Visit for [provider resources](#), [FAQs](#), announcements, and updates.



[About Us](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Newsroom](#)

[You & Your Family](#)

[Community & Environment](#)

[Licenses, Permits, & Certificates](#)

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In this section

[Childhood Vaccine Program](#)

[Childhood Vaccine Program Training](#)

[Online Accountability Reporting](#)

[Patient Eligibility](#)

[Provider Enrollment](#)

[Publicly-Supplied Vaccines](#)

[Respiratory Season Resources](#)

[Storage and Handling](#)

[Vaccine Blurbs](#)

[Vaccine Ordering and Returns](#)

Respiratory Season Resources

Find resources to help your clinic prepare for and navigate respiratory virus season. Designed for providers enrolled in the Childhood Vaccine Program, this page includes guidance, product ordering information and tools to support planning before the season begins and successful vaccine management throughout the season.

- [COVID-19 Vaccines at-a-Glance \(PDF\)](#)
- [Flu Vaccines at-a-Glance \(PDF\)](#)
- [RSV Antibody Products at-a-Glance \(PDF\)](#)

Distribution Plan

Thank you to everyone who participated in our respiratory season listening sessions this year. Your feedback on last season was helpful, and we have incorporated process improvements into this season's distribution plan.

- [2026/2027 Distribution Plan for Respiratory Immunization Products \(PDF\)](#)

Product Ordering At-a-Glance

Vaccine or Product	Ordering Available	Under Allocation	Order Processing Frequency	Orders Processed Weekly On
Flu	September 1, 2026	Yes	Weekly	Tuesday
COVID-19	Unknown	Yes	Weekly	Wednesday
RSV	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Thursday

- Allow at least 3 days for order approval from time of submission for accountability checks.
- Orders need to be in "Pending State Approval" status in the IIS by close of business the weekday before the processing day.
- If there is not enough vaccine in allocation, orders will be reduced based on the [Vaccine Allocation and Equity Plan](#).

Ordering Tools

- [Vaccine Ordering Basics: Schedules and Quantities \(PDF\)](#)
This guide helps providers understand when to order vaccine and how much vaccine to order.

Childhood Vaccine Program – Respiratory Season Landing Page

Frequently Asked Questions

[Expand all](#)

When is ordering going to open?

RSV: Ordering is planned to open August 10.

Flu: The exact timeline is dependent on receipt of doses from manufacturers but based on recent seasons, ordering is expected to open between mid-August and Labor Day.

COVID: The exact timeline is dependent on FDA approval and receipt of doses from manufacturers but based on previous seasons, ordering is expected to open in late September to early October.

Why was my order cut?

Why was my order denied?

Why don't I have an order set?

- [Respiratory Season Resources | Washington State Department of Health](#)
- List current updates and FAQs for the season

Respiratory Season Webinars

[Immunization Training](#) | [WA State DOH](#)



2026-2027 Respiratory Season Vaccine Updates Webinar

Date: **September 17, 2026**

Time: **12PM-1PM**

[Register](#) via [TRAIN.org](#)

- Respiratory season clinical overview and vaccine recommendations
- Respiratory season vaccine allocation and ordering process
- Strategies to improve clinic workflow for respiratory season vaccines

Continuing education (CE) credits are available for nurses, medical assistants, pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.



Childhood Vaccine Program Respiratory Season Webinar 8/6/26

[Recording](#) | [Training slides \(PDF\)](#)

Updates on influenza, COVID-19, and RSV products for the 2026-2027 respiratory season. Focus on vaccine ordering, distribution and storage and handling requirements.



Preparing for RSV Season Webinar 6/18/26

[Recording](#) | [Training slides \(PDF\)](#)

Product and operational guidance from WCAAP in preparation for the upcoming RSV season.



UPDATES & RESOURCES

Office of Tribal Public Health & Relations

Upcoming Listening Sessions, Roundtables, & Consultations

Date/Time	Meeting Title/Type	Meeting Platform	DTLL
September 01, 2026 2:00pm - 3:30pm	Proposed Legislative Package– Listening Session #2	Zoom Link	Collaborative – 2027 proposed legislative package review (PDF)
September 16, 2026 10am - 12:00pm	Community Conversation #1	Registration Link	Informative – 988 help-seeker rights community conversations (PDF)
September 17, 2026 10am - 12:00pm	Community Conversation #2	Registration Link	Informative – 988 help-seeker rights community conversations (PDF)
October 01, 2026 8:30am - 1:30pm	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Tabletop Exercise for Local Public Health	Zoom Link	Collaborative – highly pathogenic avian influenza tabletop exercise (PDF)

Dear Tribal Leader

Date	Letter Subject	Meeting Information
August 27	Informative – 988 help-seeker rights community conversations (PDF)	•Community conversation 1: 10 a.m.-noon September 2 - Registration link •Community conversation 2: 10 a.m.-noon September 3 - Registration link
August 27	Informative – information on agency rulemaking for August 1-15, 2026 (PDF)	
August 26	Collaborative – maternal and child health funding opportunity (PDF)	
August 17	Collaborative – highly pathogenic avian influenza tabletop exercise (PDF)	• Virtual-only tabletop exercise: 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. October 1 • Register by August 31 to attend or participate - Registration link
August 17	Informative – second revision of information on agency rulemaking for July 16-31, 2026 (PDF)	
August 13	Collaborative – 2027 proposed legislative package review (PDF)	• Listening session: 2-3:30 p.m. September 1 - Zoom link
August 13	Collaborative – opportunity to participate in a new foundational infrastructure subcommittee for the Data@Health Collaborative (PDF)	
August 10	Informative – revised information on agency rulemaking for July 16-31, 2026 (PDF)	



OTPHR



Washington State Department of
HEALTH

Office of Tribal Public Health & Relations

OTPHR@doh.wa.gov

Candice Wilson Quatz'tenaut – Lummi	Jill Edgin	Amber Arndt Nisqually	Rosalinda Fivekiller-Turk Cherokee	Non Perm TBD	Lois Scott
Executive Director candice.wilson@doh.wa.gov	Deputy Director jill.edgin@doh.wa.gov	Tribal Policy Director amber.arndt@doh.wa.gov v	Tribal Engagement Director rosalinda.fivekiller@doh.wa.gov	Tribal Public Health Systems Specialist	Administrative Assistant 5 lois.scott@doh.wa.gov

OTPHR



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HEALTH

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Portland Area IHS

Communicable Diseases Update

TARA PERTI, MD, MPH
MEDICAL EPIDEMIOLOGIST
OFFICE, PORTLAND AREA IHS
September 1, 2026



Outline

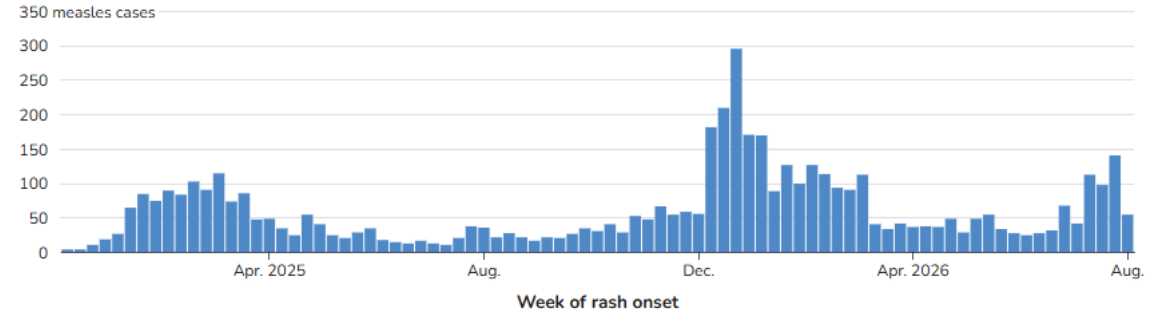
- Measles
- COVID-19

Measles — United States, 2026

- 2,903 confirmed cases during 2026 as of 8/27, exceeding the total number of cases during 2025 (n=2,289).
- Cases in U.S. residents among 47 jurisdictions.
- 94% of cases are outbreak-associated (≥ 3 related cases).
- Age: 19% <5 years-old, 47% 5-19 years-old, 34% ≥ 20 years-old.
- 8% hospitalized overall (during 2025, 11% hospitalized, with 18% of those <5 years-old hospitalized).
- Two deaths reported in Pennsylvania among persons with measles, including one infant; the other individual was also unvaccinated (during 2025, 3 deaths among unvaccinated individuals, including 2 healthy school-aged children).
- 94% unvaccinated or with unknown vaccination status, 3% one MMR dose, 3% two MMR doses.

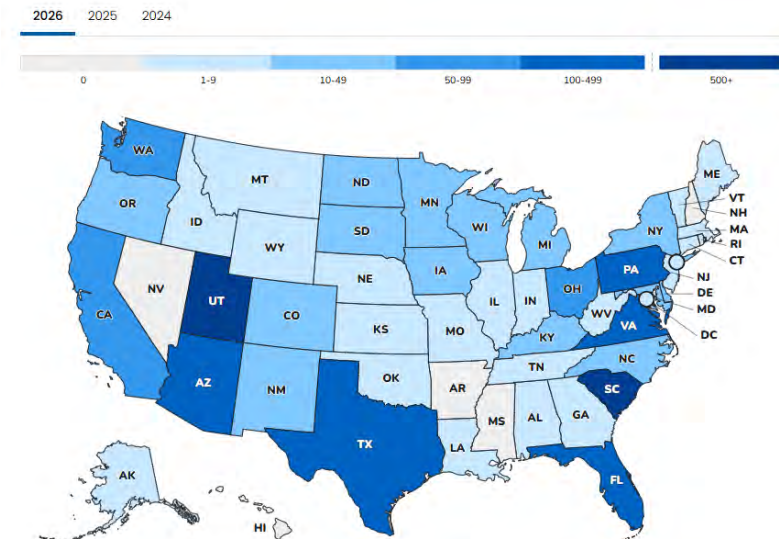
Weekly Measles Cases — United States, 2025-26

2022–2026* (as of August 23, 2026)



Measles Cases Among U.S. Residents, 2026

as of August 21, 2026



Measles — Washington, 2026 (N=56)

- Current outbreak in **Clark County**: 11 unvaccinated children with measles reported since July 22 (19 cases this year to date). The case reported on 7/22 had an unknown source of exposure.

Cases to date this year in Washington: 56

- ❖ 98% of cases unvaccinated or with unknown vaccination status.
- ❖ Four people (7%) have been hospitalized.

Measles — Oregon, 2026 (N=50)

- **Ongoing outbreak in Clackamas and Multnomah counties.**
- Recent possible public exposure locations in Clackamas County:
 - 8/18 (7:30-11 PM): Canby Rodeo
 - Anyone at this location should monitor for symptoms through 9/8. For more information: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ERD/Pages/Canby-Rodeo-is-latest-measles-exposure-location-08.26.2026.aspx>
 - 8/17 (12:33-2:33 PM): Kaiser Permanente Sunnyside Medical Center
 - Anyone at this location should monitor for symptoms through 9/7. For more information: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ERD/Pages/Kaiser-Permanente-Sunnyside-Medical-Center-is-latest-measles-exposure-location-08.19.2026.aspx>
- Measles virus was detected in wastewater during the 6-week period from 7/12/26-8/22/26 in the following counties:
 - Klamath, Multnomah, Clackamas, Josephine, Polk, Marion, Washington, Lincoln, Umatilla, Lane, Jackson, and Douglas Counties.
- Two people (4%) with measles have been hospitalized this year in Oregon.
- 93% of people with measles in Oregon were unvaccinated or with unknown vaccination status.

Measles — Portland Area, 2025-26

Location (State/County)	Number of Cases		Additional Cases (e.g. Among Travelers)
	2025 (N=26)	2026 (N=116)	
Washington	Total: 12	Total: 56	9 additional cases among travelers to Washington (King and Snohomish Counties) in 2025. 2 travelers in 2026 (King).
Clark		19	
Snohomish	2	14	
Kittitas		7	
Walla Walla		7	
Stevens		3	
King	7	3	
Grant		2	
Spokane	1	1	
Whatcom	2		
Oregon	Total: 1	Total: 50	
Idaho	Total: 14	Total: 10	2 additional cases among travelers to Idaho (Bonneville and Cassia Counties) in 2025. 1 case in a traveler in 2026.
Canyon (Southwest District Health		6	
Madison (Eastern Idaho Public Health)	1	2	
Kootenai (Panhandle Health District)	1	1	
Teton (Eastern Idaho Public Health)		1	
Boundary (Panhandle Health District)	6		
Bonneville (Eastern Idaho Public Health)	5		
Bonner (Panhandle Health District)	1		

MMR Vaccine Coverage Among Kindergartners – Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the United States, 2025-26

	2 MMR Doses	Exemption from ≥ 1 vaccine	
Washington	90.6%	5.3%	
Oregon	89.6%	11.0%**	Vaccine Effectiveness: 1 dose: 93% 2 doses: 97%
Idaho	75.2%*	17.5%**	
National	92.4%	4.2%	

$\geq 95\%$ coverage is needed to prevent outbreaks in communities!

MMR Vaccine Coverage for all states in the Portland Area is below the national median (91.5%).

* Idaho has the lowest MMR vaccine coverage rate among all states in the U.S.

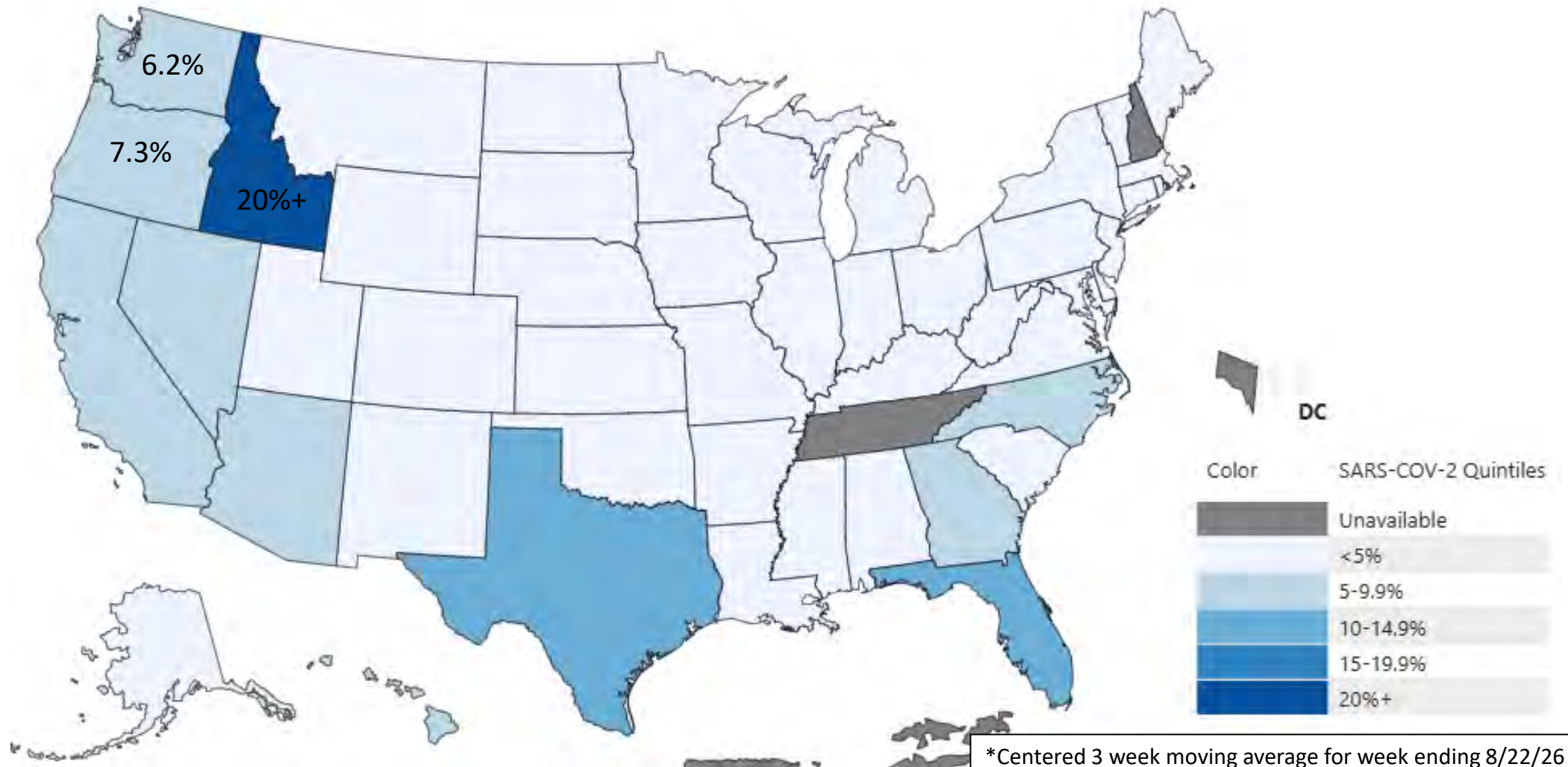
** Idaho and Oregon have the highest and 3rd highest exemption rates in the country.

MMR Vaccination Rates by IHS Area, June 30, 2026

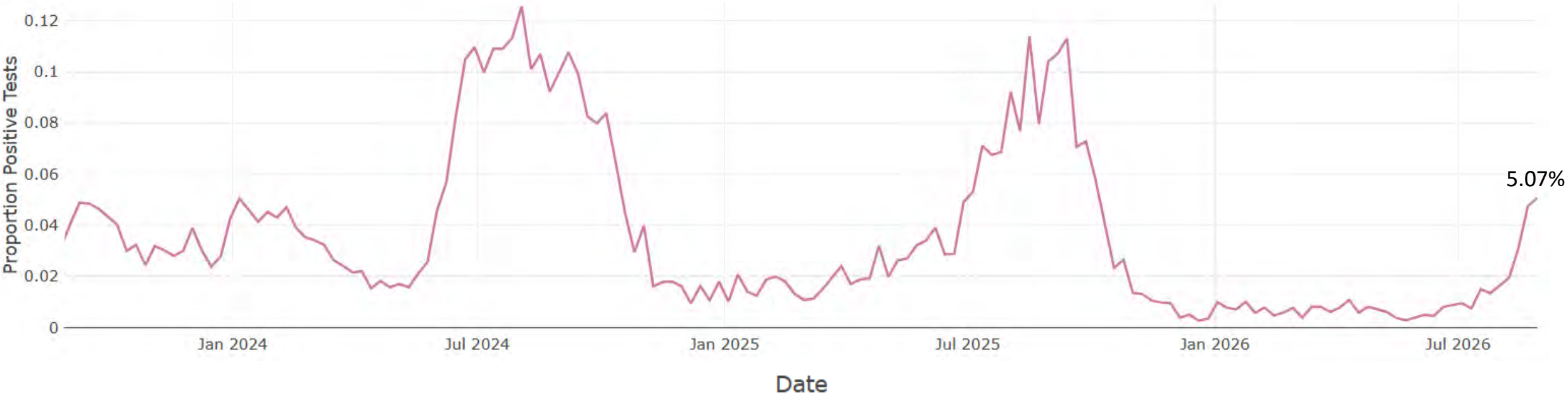
	19-35 months % Vaccinated with 1 dose of MMR		13-17 years % Vaccinated with 2 doses of MMR	
	March 31	June 30	March 31	June 30
National	80.8	81.9	86.2	92.9
Alaska	85.1	84.3	75.2	97.0
Albuquerque	82.0	82.2	95.3	95.1
Bemidji	69.7	75.3	63.5	62.7
Billings	79.8	73.6	77.2	90.8
California	62.9	63.6	59.7	79.0
Great Plains	83.2	89.0	97.9	97.4
Nashville	59.1	75.1	86.2	90.7
Navajo	91.4	95.4	96.2	98.0
Oklahoma	73.8	73.1	91.9	90.7
Phoenix	75.7	78.6	96.7	94.5
Portland*	80.1	81.6	91.6	98.2
Tucson	85.6	85.9	98.0	98.1

*As of 8/17/26. Based on 9 reporting facilities in March and 7 reporting facilities in June.
IHS National Immunization Reporting System Reports. Available at: <https://www.ihs.gov/nonmedicalprograms/ihpes/immunizations/index.cfm?module=immunizations&option=reports>

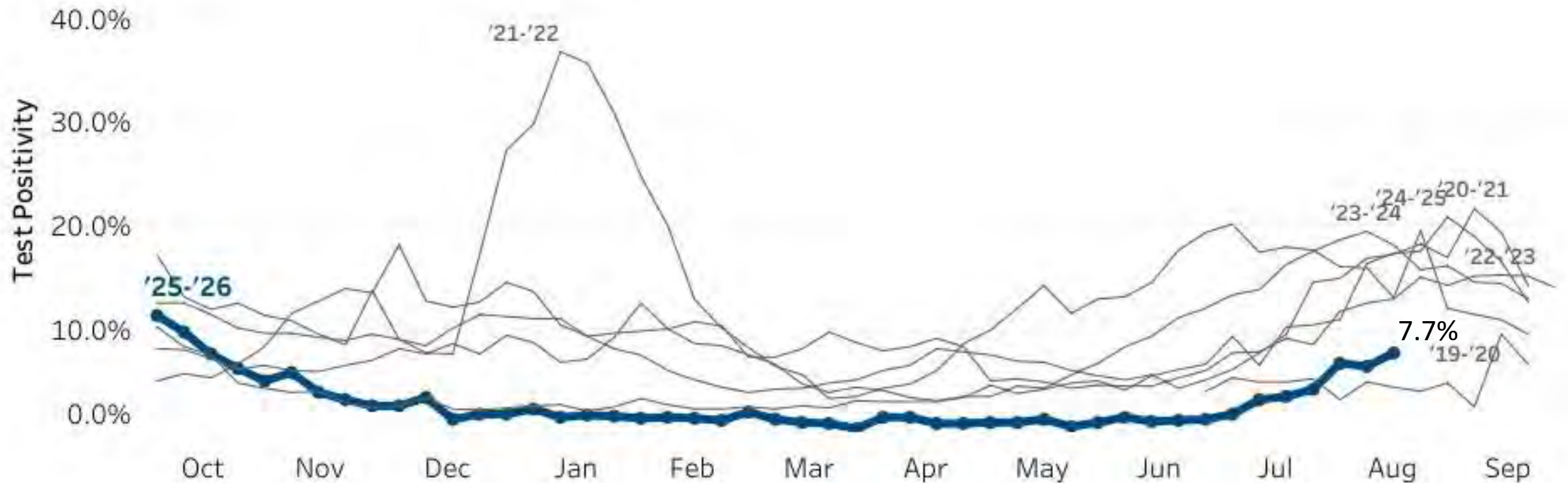
Percent of Tests Positive for COVID-19 — United States, Week Ending 8/22/26*



Proportion of Tests Positive for COVID-19 — University of Washington and Seattle Children’s Hospital, 2025-26 (through 8/29)



Percent of Tests Positive for COVID-19 — Oregon, 2025-26 (through 8/22/26)



7.7%

'23-'24 '24-'25 '20-'21

'22-'23

'19-'20

'21-'22

'25-'26

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

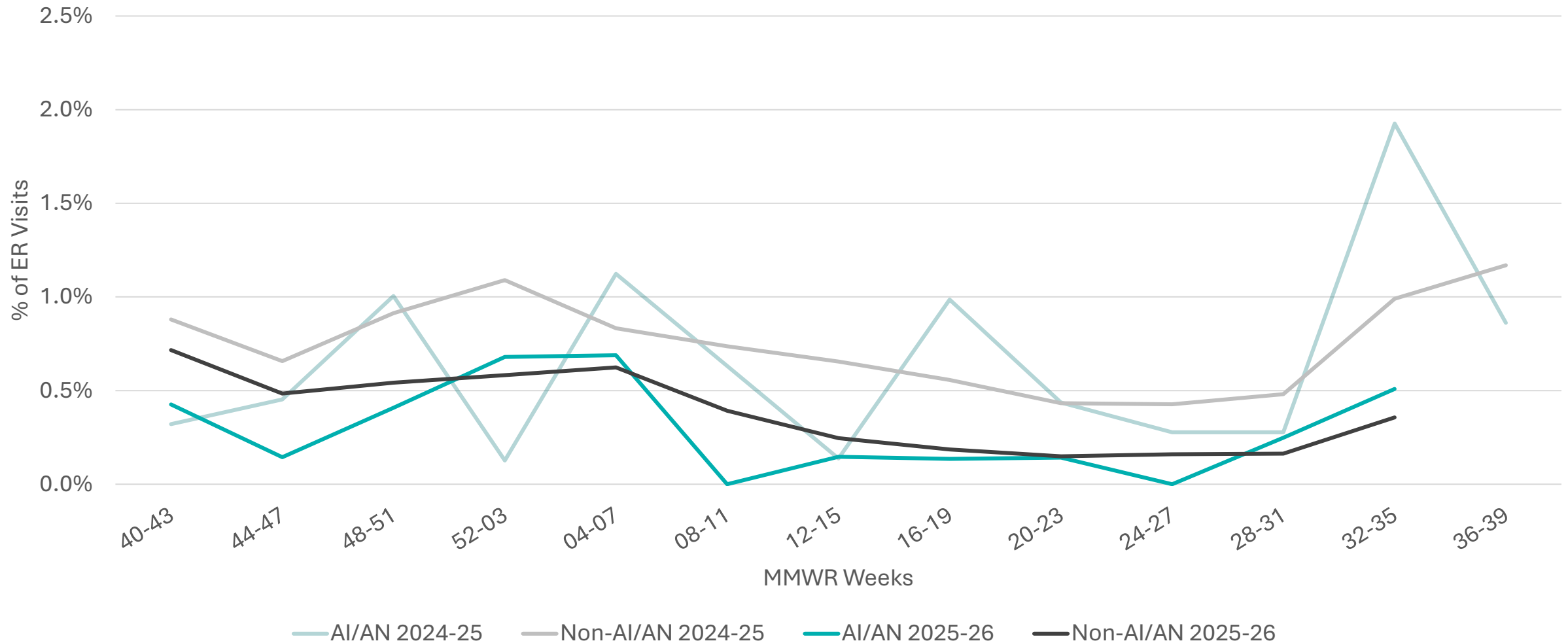
Jun

Jul

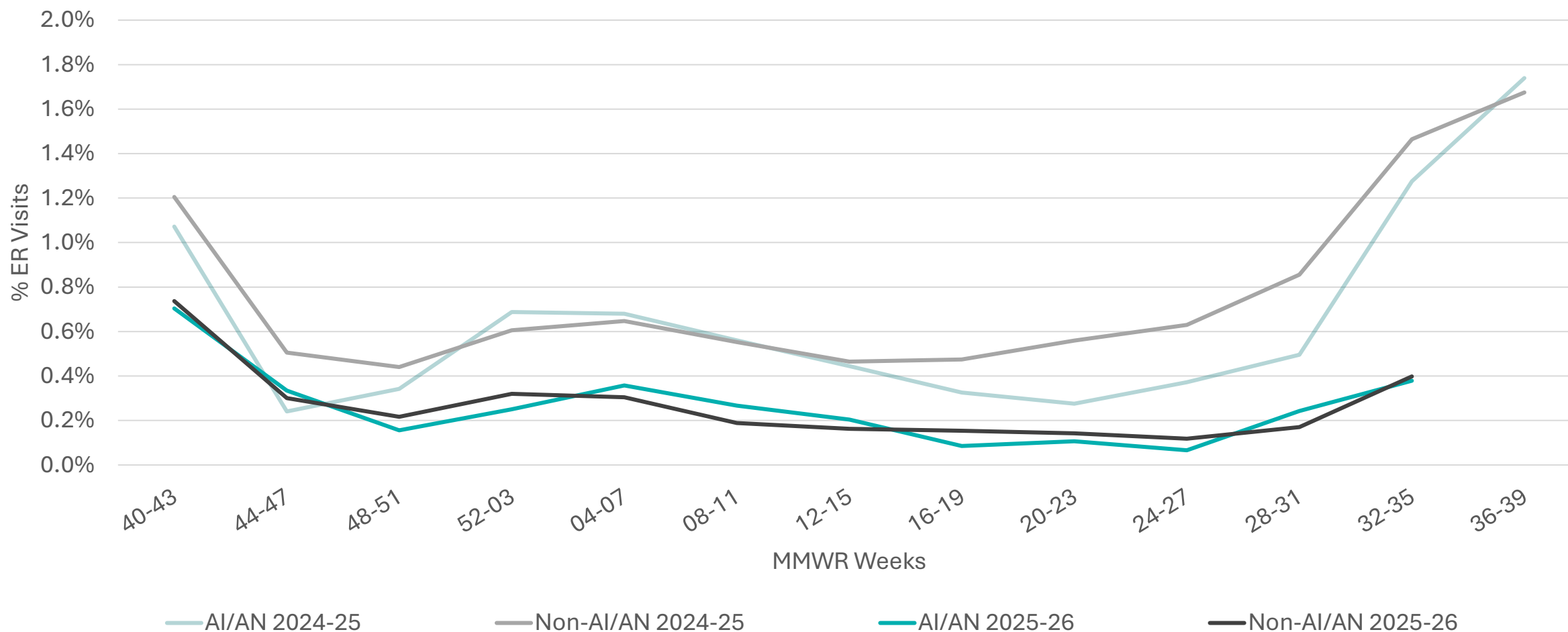
Aug

Sep

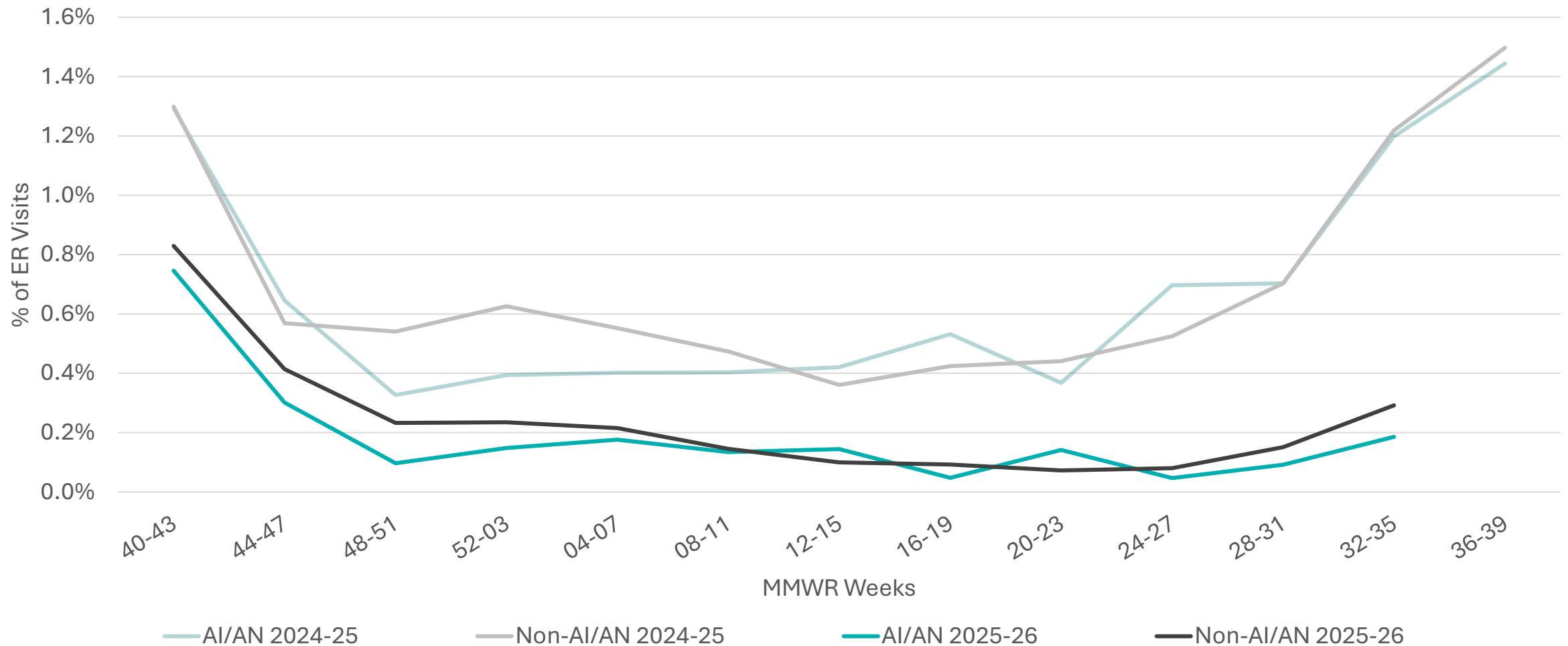
% ER Visits Associated with **COVID-19**, AI/AN vs. non AI/AN — Idaho, 2025-26 (through week 34, ending 8/29) vs. 2024-25



% ER Visits Associated with COVID-19, AI/AN vs. non AI/AN — Washington, 2025-26 (through week 34, ending 8/29) vs. 2024-25

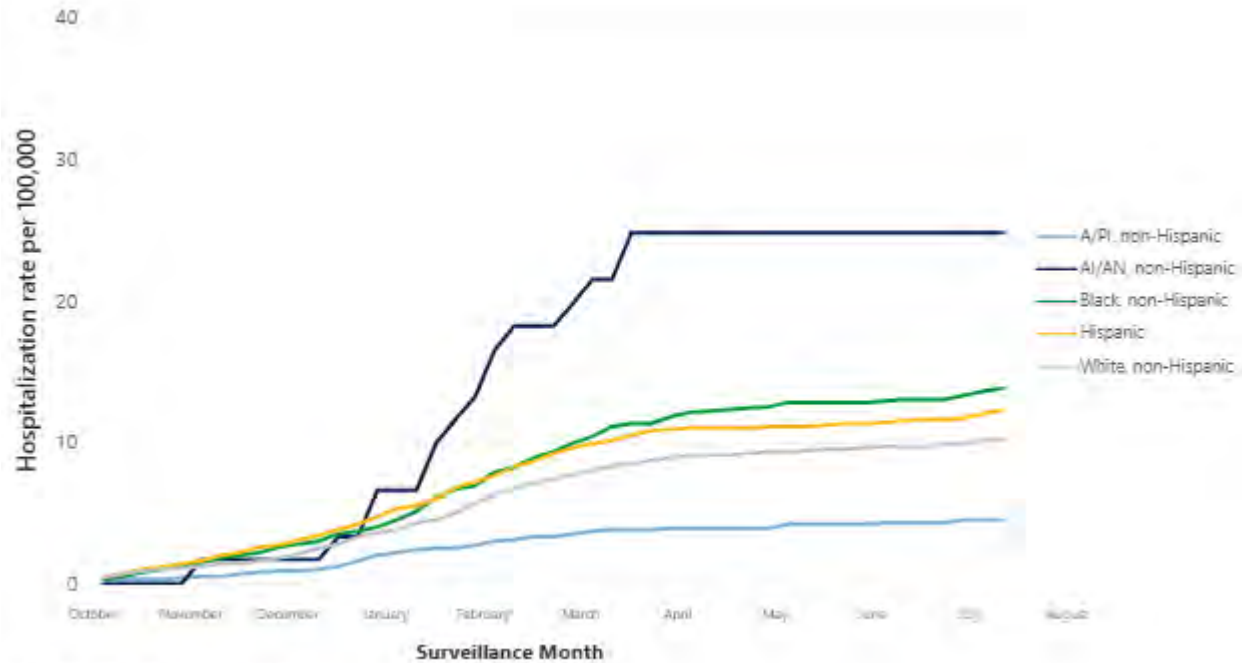


% ER Visits Associated with **COVID-19**, AI/AN vs. non AI/AN — Oregon, 2025-26 (through week 34, ending 8/29) vs. 2024-25



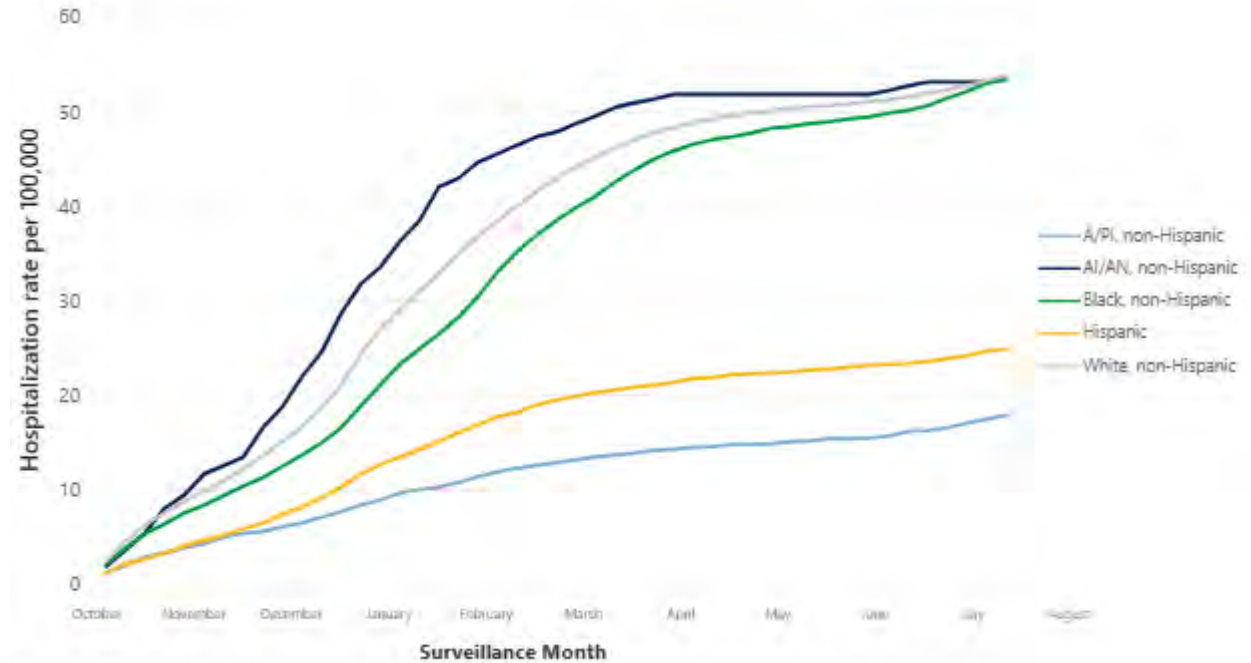
Cumulative COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates Among Children and Adults by Race/Ethnicity — United States, 2025-26

Children, Age 0-17 Years



Data Last Updated: August 27, 2026

Adults, ≥ 18 Years



Data Last Updated: August 27, 2026

Inpatient Case Fatality Rates Among AI/AN vs. NHW Adults — United States, February 1, 2020-January 31, 2022

21 health systems across the U.S. including AI/AN (N=546) and NHW (78,128) inpatients

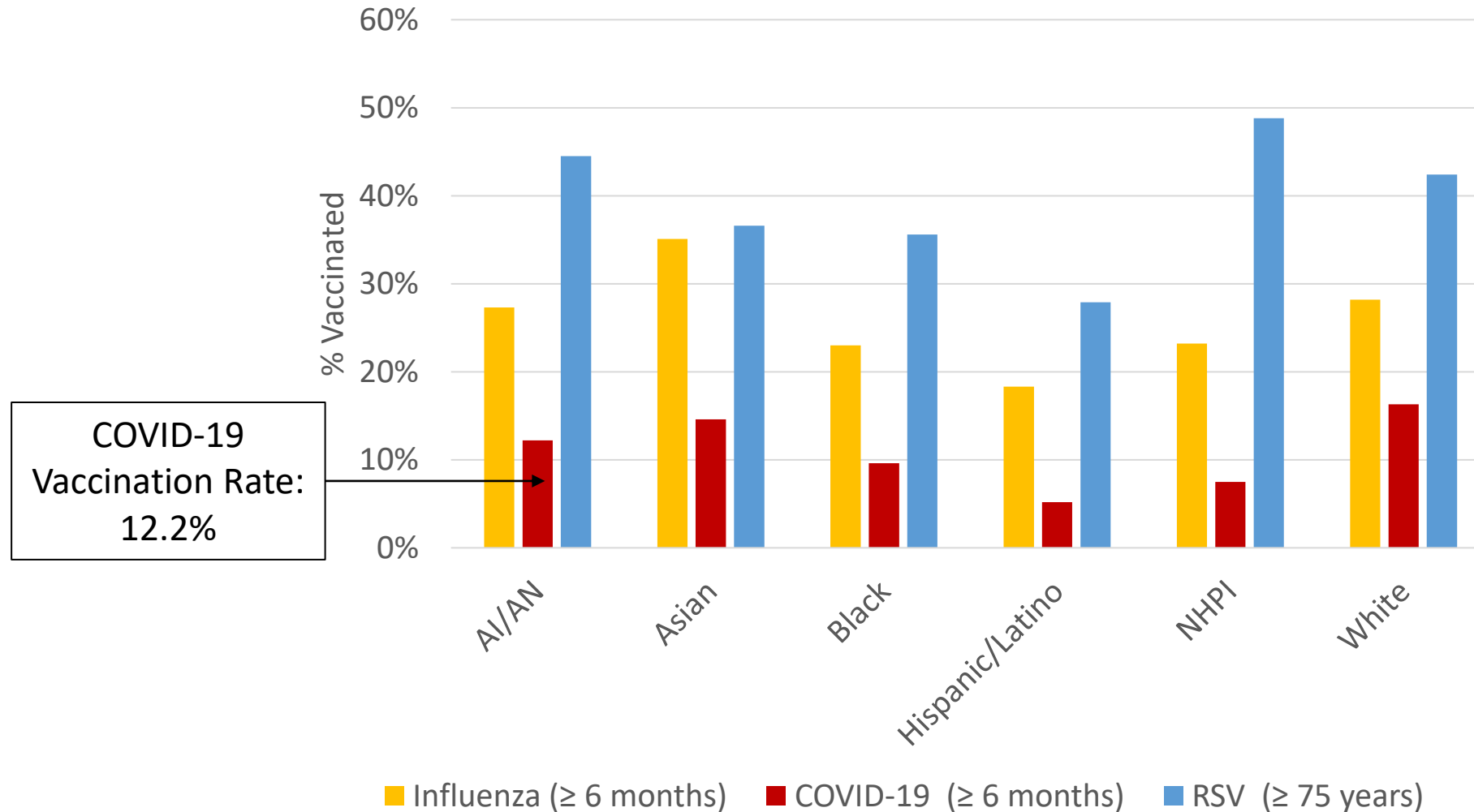
Mean age at death: AI/AN 64.5 vs. NHW 73.9 (P<0.001)

Analysis with AI/AN (N=546) and matched (age, sex, region, month/year of hospitalization) NHW (N=2645):

Case fatality for AI/AN vs. NHW inpatients: 13.2% vs. 7.1%, OR: 1.98 (95% CI, 1.48-2.65)

Adjusted for medical comorbidities, OR 1.82 (95% CI, 1.35-2.46)

Percent of People Vaccinated for Influenza, COVID-19 and RSV by Race/Ethnicity — Washington State , 2025-26 (through 6/29/26)



FDA Approvals for 2026-27 COVID-19 Vaccines

Manufacturer	Trade Name	Type	Target	FDA Approvals	Minimum Age
Moderna	SPIKEVAX	mRNA	XFG	≥ 65 years old 6 months – 64 years with at least one underlying condition that puts them at high risk for severe outcomes from COVID-19 Package Insert - SPIKEVAX	6 months
Pfizer-BioNTech	COMIRNATY	mRNA	XFG	≥ 65 years old 5-64 years old with at least one underlying condition that puts them at high risk for severe outcomes from COVID-19 Package Insert and Patient Package Insert - COMIRNATY	5 years
Moderna	MNEXSPIKE	mRNA	XFG	≥ 65 years old 12 – 64 years with at least one underlying condition that puts them at high risk for severe outcomes from COVID-19 Package Insert - MNEXSPIKE	12 years
Novavax	NUVAXOVID	Adjuvanted protein subunit	XFG	≥ 65 years old 12 – 64 years with at least one underlying condition that puts them at high risk for severe outcomes from COVID-19 Package Insert and Patient Package Insert - NUVAXOVID	12 years

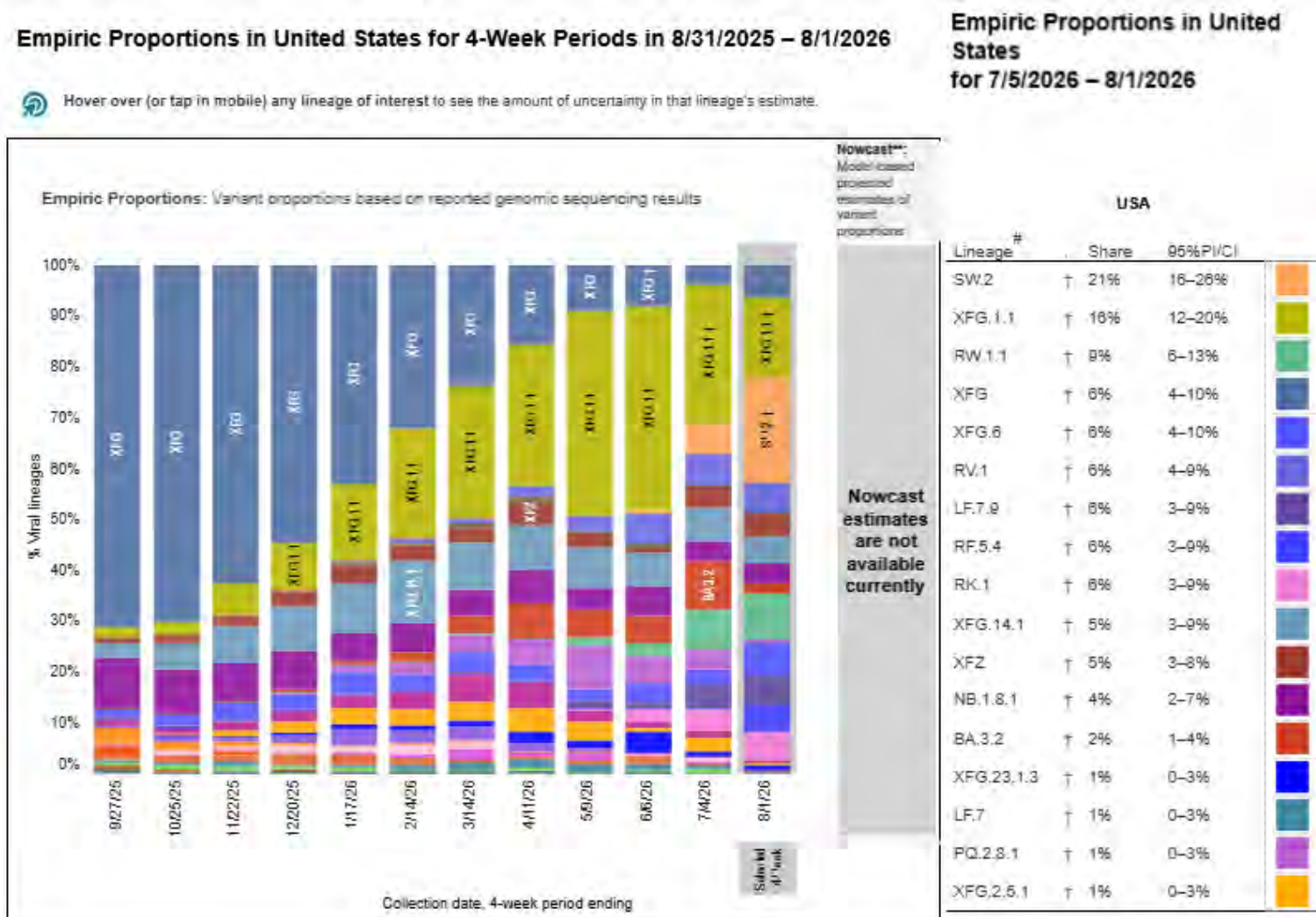
[Underlying Conditions and the Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19 | COVID-19 | CDC](#)

2025-26 COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations from Professional Medical Organizations and the West Coast Health Alliance

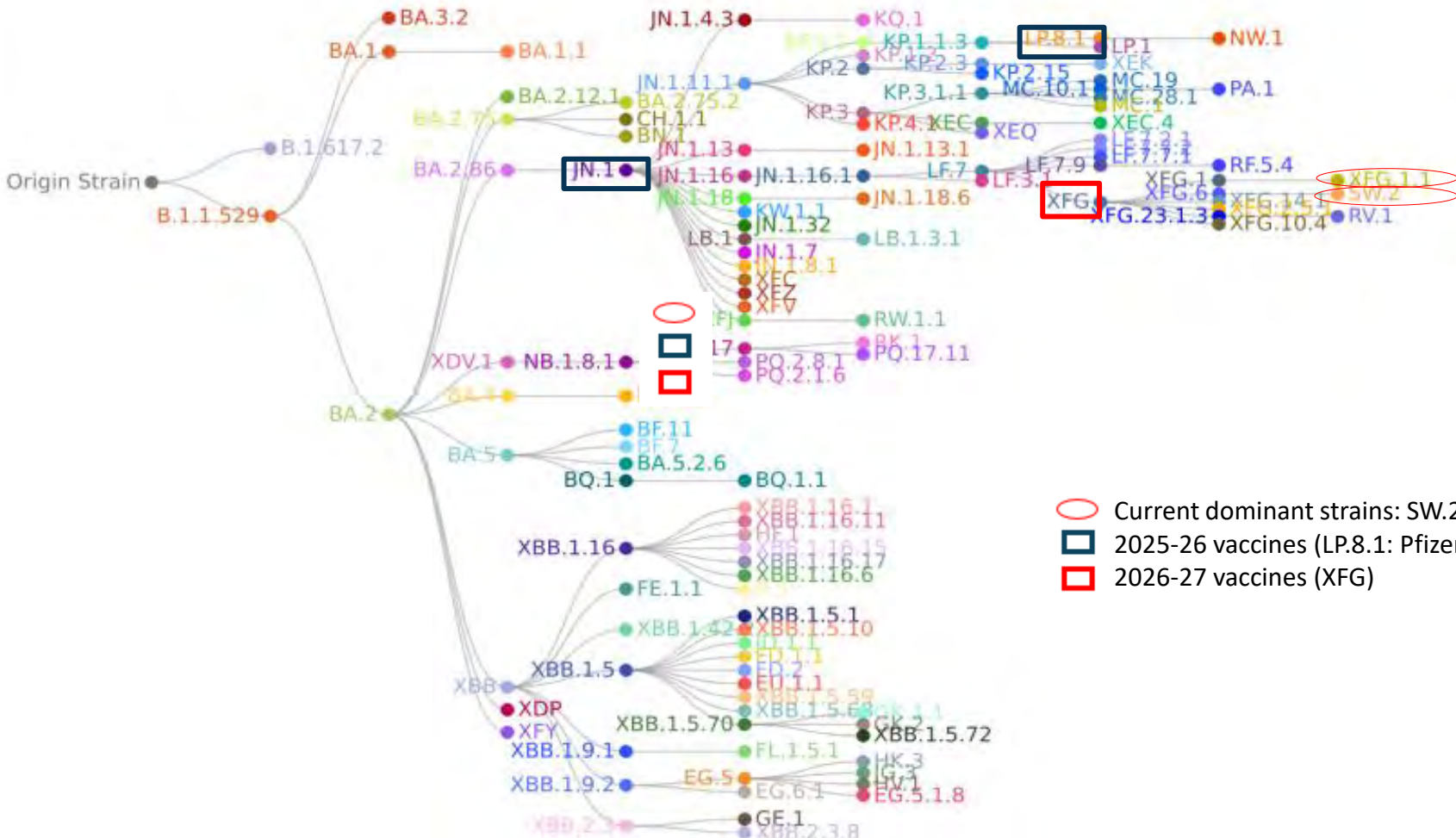
Age	American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)	American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)	West Coast Health Alliance (WCHA)
Children 6-23 months	Everyone	Everyone	Everyone
Children 2-18 years	- High-risk for severe COVID-19 - Residents of long-term care facilities or other congregate settings - Never been vaccinated against COVID-19 - Household contacts at high risk for severe COVID-19 - Parent/guardian desires their protection against COVID-19	- High-risk for severe COVID-19 - Residents of long-term care facilities or other congregate settings - Never been vaccinated against COVID-19 - Household contacts at high risk for severe COVID-19 - Parent/guardian desires their protection against COVID-19	- Risk factors - Never vaccinated against COVID-19 - In close contact with others with risk factors - All who choose protection
Adults 19-64 years		Everyone - Especially important for: ≥ 65 years-old, with 2nd dose recommended 6 months later (minimum interval 2 months) - Increased risk for severe COVID-19 infection - Never received a COVID-19 vaccine	- Risk factors - In close contact with others with risk factors - All who choose protection
Adults ≥ 65 years			Everyone
Pregnant women		Everyone who is pregnant or lactating (in agreement with American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG))	Everyone who is planning pregnancy, pregnant, postpartum or lactating

HHS: All individuals are encouraged to consult with their health care providers to understand their options regarding vaccinations.

COVID-19 Variants — United States, 2025-26



COVID-19 Phylogenetic Tree



Strategies to Increase Vaccination Rates

- Clinic processes
 - Reminder/recall: Contacting patients when due/overdue via their preferred communication method.
 - Electronic prompts to remind the provider and patient when vaccines are overdue.
 - Standing orders to allow immunizations by others without direct provider involvement (e.g. nurses or medical assistant).
 - Access: Extended hours, walk-in vaccinations, pharmacy-based immunization, transportation, home visits.
 - Provider audit and feedback with benchmarks (e.g. Healthy People 2030).
- Provider communication
 - Presumptive (assume that the patient is going to receive due vaccines today) recommendations (e.g. Tommy is due for his 12 month shots today). Also recommended for other team members to use this approach.
 - Provide clear, strong recommendations.
 - Motivational interviewing for those with vaccine hesitancy.
 - Explores individuals' reasons for vaccination to help reinforce.
 - Open-ended questions, reflective listening, affirmation of the individual, their strengths, and respect for autonomy.
 - “Elicit-provide-elicite,” asking for their understanding or if they have questions, then, after asking permission to share information you have learned, providing relevant information, and then asking what they think about that information, whether it addresses their concerns, and whether you can give them or their child vaccines.
 - CASE Method: C: Corroborate (find some points you can agree on to establish respect), A: About me (tell them about you and how you developed knowledge in the area), S: Science (provide information relevant to the patient), E: Explain (give your recommendation based on science). See Indian Country ECHO/UNM Project ECHO for more info.

Strategies to Increase Vaccination Rates (cont.)

- Public Health

- Mass vaccination events
- Alternative vaccination sites
- Reviewing/addressing vaccination status with WIC beneficiaries
- Communication (e.g. public service announcements disseminated by local tribal radio stations; tribal newspapers; social media; posters)
- Messaging utilizing trusted messengers

- Schools

- School-based vaccination programs or referrals for vaccinations
- Education

- Laws

- Vaccine requirements for school entry and child care: removal of non-medical exemptions

MMR Vaccine Coverage Among Kindergartners in States without non-Medical Exemptions, 2024-25

State	2 MMR Doses
California	96.1%
New York	97.8%
Connecticut	98.2%
Maine	97.6%
West Virginia	NR (98.3% for 2023-24)



COVID-19: Outpatient Treatment of Mild-Moderate Infection and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

- Consider **treatment of mild-moderate infection** (O2 Sat $\geq$ 94% on RA) for patients with risk factors for more severe disease:
 - **Paxlovid** (nirmatrelvir/ritonavir), dosed according to eGFR (if $\geq$ 60 ml/min: nirmatrelvir (two 150 mg tablets) + ritonavir (one 100 mg tablet) twice daily X 5 days). Check for drug interactions ([Liverpool COVID-19 Interactions](#)). Start within 5 days of symptom onset.
 - Decreased risk of hospitalization, RR 0.17 (95% CI, 0.10-0.31) and shortened duration of symptoms (median time to resolution 16 days vs. 19 days).
 - **Remdesivir** 200 mg IV X 1 followed by 100 mg IV daily for 2 days. Use if drug interactions prevent use of Paxlovid. Start within 7 days of symptom onset.
 - Decreased risk of hospitalization, RR 0.28 (95% CI, 0.10-0.75) and COVID-19 related medical visits, RR 0.19 (95% CI, 0.07-0.56).
- Consider **post-exposure prophylaxis** for contacts at increased risk:
 - **Ensirelvir (Xocova)**: Three 125 mg tablets on day 1, one 125 mg daily on day 2-5.
 - RCT of ensirelvir vs. placebo, provided to household contacts ($\geq$ 12 years old) of a patient with COVID-19 (given within 72 hours after symptom onset of case; tested negative COVID-19).
 - Confirmed COVID-19 with at least one symptom for $\geq$ 48 hours [2.9% vs. 9.0%; RR: 0.33 (95% CI, 0.22-0.49)]
 - Check for drug interactions ([Liverpool COVID-19 Interactions](#)) before prescribing.

Summary

- 2,903 confirmed cases of measles in the U.S. during 2026 as of 8/27, exceeding the total number of cases during 2025 (n=2,289); the number of weekly cases has been rising since mid-July.
- 94% of cases unvaccinated or with unknown vaccination status.
- Portland Area: Washington: 56 cases (current outbreak in Clark County); Oregon: 50 cases (current outbreak in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties), Idaho: 10 cases (stable).
- $\geq 95\%$ vaccine coverage is needed to prevent measles outbreaks in communities.
- In 2025-26, MMR coverage among kindergartners continued to decline and is below the national median for all states in the Portland Area. Nationally: 92.4%, Washington: 90.6%, Oregon: 89.6%, and Idaho: 75.2%. Idaho and Oregon have the highest and 3rd highest exemption rates in the country.
- Elevated COVID-19 activity in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. % test positivity increasing [very high in Idaho (data from only 5 labs); increasing in Oregon, slight increase in Washington from prior week], % ER visits increasing among AI/AN in Idaho and Washington during week ending 8/29. Levels are currently lower than last year.
- AI/AN have a higher risk of more severe disease due to COVID-19 but vaccination coverage has significantly dropped (for WA, as of 6/29/26: 12.2% had received at least one 2025-26 vaccine).

Recommendations

- Updated COVID-19 vaccination decreases risk of ER visits and hospitalizations; recommend ensuring patients are up to date during summer surge. Prepare for increasing cases of COVID-19, ensuring adequate supplies of test kits and PPE.
- Ensure your patients, families, and community are up to date on their measles immunizations (goal $\geq 95\%$ up to date) and immunizations for other vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Ensure all health care workers have presumptive evidence of measles immunity and that Respirator Fit Testing has been done in the past year.
- Consider measles in anyone with a fever and generalized maculopapular rash with recent international travel or travel to an area with a measles outbreak, exposure to a measles case, or who meets clinical criteria and is unvaccinated. Recommend testing performed in collaboration with local health jurisdiction.
- Train staff (e.g. Project Firstline: Measles Infection Control Microlearn with discussion guide), including front-desk to recognize possible measles, immediately mask and bring back to a designated room (e.g. airborne infection isolation room if available).
- If a measles case is identified in your community, recommend signage and a protocol to screen patients for possible measles (e.g. fever and rash, with international travel, travel to a community with a measles outbreak, or known exposure to measles in the past 21 days).
- Immediately report suspected cases to local or Tribal public health and recommend testing performed in collaboration (nasopharyngeal or throat swab for measles PCR, urine for PCR particularly if ≥ 72 hrs after rash onset, sent to state PHL if possible; blood for measles IgM and IgG sent to a commercial laboratory).
- Advise patients with suspected measles to isolate at home, away from others through 4 days after rash onset (for severely immunocompromised persons, the infectious period is through the illness duration) or measles has been ruled out.

Patient Education Resources for Respiratory Viruses/Immunizations

IHS Division of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention Educational Resources:

National IHS Public Health Council Public Health Messaging

Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB): [VacciNative](#); [Native Boost](#)

National Council of Urban Indian Health

Johns Hopkins Center for Indigenous Health. [Knowledge Center](#); [Resource Library](#)

Indian Country ECHO/UNM Project ECHO: [Making a Strong Vaccine Recommendation: Vaccine Communication](#), [MMR Vaccine Outreach Strategies](#), [Current Measles Response](#) and [Clinical and Prevention Best Practices](#)

American Academy of Pediatrics: [Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule](#), <https://www.aap.org/immunization>; <https://www.healthychildren.org/immunizations> (e.g. [COVID-19 What Families Need to Know](#))

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. [Maternal Immunization Schedule](#)

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: [Vaccine Education Center](#); [Vaccine and Vaccine Safety-Related Q&A Sheets](#) (e.g. [Q&A COVID-19 Vaccines What You Should Know](#); [Protecting Babies from RSV: What You should Know](#); [RSV & Adults: What You Should Know](#); [Influenza: What You Should Know](#)); [Vaccines and Infectious Diseases in the News](#)

Immunize.org: [Clinical Resources A-Z](#); [Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

Boost Oregon: [Videos and Resources](#)

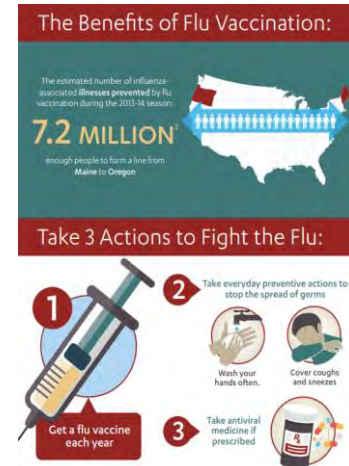
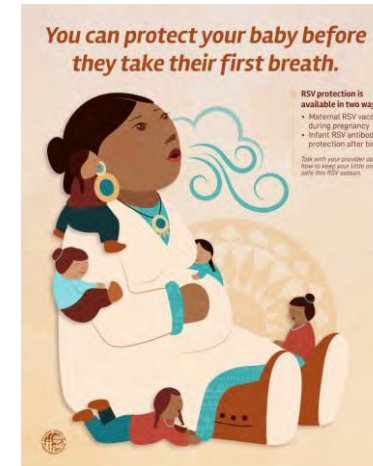
Personal Testimonies: [Families Fighting Flu: Our Stories](#)

Washington State Department of Health: [Immunizations and Vaccines](#) | [Washington State Department of Health](#); [Flu Overview](#); [Materials and Resources](#); [Influenza \(Flu\) Information for Public Health and Healthcare](#); [Measles Communications Toolkit for Washington State Partners](#); [Measles](#) | [Washington State Department of Health](#); [COVID-19](#); [DOH COVID-19 Vaccine Schedule](#); [Washington State Statewide Standing Order for COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs for the Public](#); [West Coast Health Alliance announces vaccine recommendations for COVID-19, flu, and RSV](#) | [Washington State Department of Health](#); [Respiratory Illness Data Dashboard](#).

Oregon Health Authority: [Immunization Resources](#); [Flu Prevention](#); [Measles / Rubeola \(vaccine-preventable\)](#) : [Diseases A to Z](#) : [State of Oregon](#); [Oregon's Respiratory Virus Data](#).

Idaho Department of Health & Welfare: [Child and Adolescent Immunization](#) and [Adult Immunization](#); [Flu \(Seasonal and Pandemic\)](#); [COVID-19](#); [Measles](#) | [Idaho Department of Health and Welfare](#); [Idaho Weekly Statewide Viral Respiratory Disease Indicators](#).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [Preventing Seasonal Flu](#); [Flu Resources](#); [Preventing Spread of Respiratory Viruses When You're Sick](#); [RSV](#); [About Measles](#) | [Measles \(Rubeola\)](#) | [CDC](#); [Measles Resources](#) | [Measles \(Rubeola\)](#) | [CDC](#); [Measles Videos](#) | [Measles \(Rubeola\)](#) | [CDC](#)



Examples of Patient Education Resources from the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB)



Vaccination information for Natives by Natives

COVID-19 Vaccine



We have many ways to optimize our health and improve our lives. Vaccines are just one way we can protect ourselves from serious illnesses, like COVID-19 and the impacts of long COVID.

This handout is designed to help you understand COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, so you can take care of yourself, your family, and your community.

“As a Crow-Tribal member, we did lose a lot of Elders during the COVID pandemic, especially before vaccines... Now, we are social gathering, and we are lost without these Elders... When we get vaccinated, we are protecting our Elders and our culture. We have to protect our people. And vaccines do help with that. Even if your body is strong and healthy, it's still important to get vaccinated.”

— Lana Schendelina, Elder and Crow Tribal Member

Common COVID-19 Symptoms

COVID-19 is a virus that attacks your whole body and causes some or all of these:

- Fever
- Cough
- Loss of taste and smell
- Headaches
- Shortness of breath
- Congestion
- Sore throat

COVID-19 can also result in hospitalization and death, especially for those more vulnerable, like people with certain medical conditions and Elders. It can also result in a range of ongoing health problems – including long COVID – that can last weeks, months, or even years.

How COVID-19 Spreads

COVID-19 spreads through droplets in the air when a person with the virus coughs, sneezes, speaks, sings, or breathes. It can also spread through objects someone with the virus touches, sneezes, or coughs on. The virus can enter your body when you touch these objects and then touch your mouth, nose, or eyes.



Vaccination information for Natives by Natives

Vaccines When You Are Pregnant or Breast/Chestfeeding





Vaccines are just one type of medicine we have to protect ourselves, our families, and our communities. The COVID-19 vaccines allow me to safely be around my family, friends, and the Elders in my life.”

— Dr. Lakota Scott, Napaepahli, Doctor, Dine

How to Protect Yourself

To be fully vaccinated against COVID-19, you need to complete the vaccine series and get boosted. For most people, the vaccine series consists of two shots. You get the first shot, then the second one about 25 days later. Five months after completing the vaccine series, you get boosted. We may also need additional boosters after that. Why? Booster shots contain the most up-to-date instructions for fighting against the latest versions of COVID-19.

How the Shots Work

Within our bodies, each of us has warrior cells that stand guard and attack diseases. When we get the COVID-19 shots, the ingredients tell our warrior cells how to recognize and fight COVID-19. That's why if you get the COVID-19 vaccine series and get boosted, you are less likely to get sick with COVID-19. It can also reduce the seriousness of illness if you happen to get sick.

Shot Side Effects

You may experience side effects from the COVID-19 shots. This does not mean you are getting sick with COVID-19. Most side effects are mild and go away within a few days. Mild side effects are a good sign that your warrior cells are preparing to recognize and fight COVID-19.

Common side effects of the COVID-19 shots include:

- Soreness, redness, or swelling where you got the shot
- Fatigue
- Muscle aches
- Headache
- Shortness of breath
- Congestion
- Sore throat

Shot Safety

Millions of Americans have safely received the COVID-19 shots. This includes American Indians and Alaska Natives. Like all vaccines in the U.S., the COVID-19 shots are monitored for safety.

“We work together, using modern and traditional medicines to help keep our tribe safe from COVID-19. I got vaccinated to protect my family, my tribe, and I from COVID-19. COVID vaccines are safe, and the benefits of getting a COVID vaccine outweigh the risk of getting COVID-19 infection.”

— Dr. Frank Anashkin, M.D. (U.S. Endemic Disease, U.S. Native Interest) Tribal Clinic, medical Director, Treaty Medicine Physician




Vaccination information for Natives by Natives

Vaccines When You Are Pregnant or Breast/Chestfeeding

Pregnancy and parenthood are sacred times when we make plans to care for ourselves and our babies. Part of this preparation includes keeping up to date on our vaccines.

While getting vaccinated is always something to discuss with your health provider, there are some important things to consider if you are pregnant or breast/chestfeeding.

How Vaccines Work

Within our bodies, each of us has warrior cells that stand guard and attack diseases. Vaccines help our warrior cells see and fight disease. For example, when we get the flu shot, the ingredients in the shot tell our warrior cells how to recognize and fight the flu. That's why if you get a flu shot, you are less likely to get sick with the flu. Getting vaccinated can also reduce the seriousness of illness if you happen to get sick.

Vaccines Protect You and Baby During Pregnancy

When you get vaccinated during pregnancy and your warrior cells learn to recognize and fight a particular illness, this information gets shared with your unborn baby. However, the protection offered to your baby starts to fade in the weeks and months after birth. That's why it's important to talk with your health provider about what vaccines both you and your newborn need to stay healthy.

Vaccines to Get When You're Pregnant

Several vaccines are recommended for pregnant people. These include:

- Tdap (whooping cough) vaccine
- Flu vaccine
- COVID-19 vaccine

Depending on your history, you and your doctor may decide that you need additional vaccines.

“As a new parent, I know that I'm not only responsible for my health, but for my baby's health too. Making sure our whole family is up to date on our vaccines gives me peace of mind that we are all doing what we can to stay healthy. I also feel like I am honoring our ancestors who did not always have access to these medicines.”

— Tame Eagle Staff, Mowapaga & Ogilala Lakota, Northern Arapaho, and Northern Cheyenne, Project Manager at the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board




Vaccination information for Natives by Natives

Vaccines When You Are Pregnant or Breast/Chestfeeding

Breast/chestfeeding is one of the best ways to nourish, comfort, and connect with your baby. When you are vaccinated, breast/chestfeeding can also help you pass on important instructions for recognizing and fighting serious illnesses, like COVID-19. Likewise, getting vaccinated as a new parent makes it less likely that you will get sick and make your baby sick.

Talk with your health provider to learn what specific vaccines are recommended for you while you are breast/chestfeeding.

“One of the most common questions I get asked from many new parents and parents-to-be is whether it is safe to get vaccinated. The short answer is yes! You just need to check in with your health provider.”

— Dr. Lakota Scott, M.D. (Medical Director and Treaty Medicine Tribal Member)

The Choice is Yours

As you think about getting vaccinated, read up and bring any questions or concerns you have to your health provider. They can talk with you and help explain why certain vaccines are safe and effective and which vaccines you may want to temporarily avoid. They will also share other tools to keep you and your family healthy.

Where to Get Vaccinated

To get vaccinated contact your local Tribal clinic, IHS facility, or visit a local pharmacy or clinic.

Vaccinative

This handout was developed by Vaccinative – a campaign dedicated to creating accurate vaccine information for Native people by Native people. We do this by gathering info from trusted Elders, Native health professionals, and other experts.

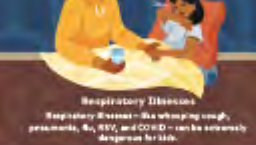
All of our materials are reviewed by the Vaccinative Alliance, a collaboration of staff from Tribal Epidemiology Centers across the nation.

Additional Information

For additional information, check out www.IndianCountryEcho.org/Vaccinative. For questions, contact us at Vaccinative@pehbi.org.



Protecting Your Kids from Respiratory Illnesses



Respiratory Illnesses

Respiratory illnesses are the leading cause of pneumonia, flu, RSV, and COVID-19 can be extremely dangerous for kids.

Who Should Get Vaccinated

Whooping Cough (Diphtheria)	Infants 2 mos., 4 mos., and 6 mos. AND kids 4 yrs. and 6 yrs. old
Pneumonia	Infants 2 mos., 4 mos., and 6 mos. AND kids 2 yrs. and 6 yrs. old
RSV	Infants less than 6 mos. old AND kids 6 yrs. and older
COVID & Flu	Everyone 6 mos. and older every year




Why Buggy Buggy?

COVID-19 and flu quickly change from their look. We need updated vaccines, so our bodies know how to fight these diseases.

Vaccines are Safe

Series vaccines are safe. People are more likely to get sick by ignoring them than by getting them. There are some side effects to long vaccines.

Don't Have Regrets

The price of vaccines is not high. The more, the better. Missing vaccines puts your child in and others at risk for serious illness.

Learn more www.IndianCountryEcho.org/ProtectYourKids



<https://www.indiancountryecho.org/vaccinative/>
<https://www.indiancountryecho.org/native-boost/>

