School-Entry Vaccine Policies: States' Responses to Federal **Recommendations Varied from** Swift to Substantially Delayed¹



Background

- School-entry immunization requirements in the US are a valuable strategy to reduce the spread of vaccine preventable disease and protect public health²
 - There is long standing legal precedent for states to create and enforce vaccination requirements³
 - State policies are often preceded by federal-level Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations/guidance⁴
 - State immunization requirements are heterogeneous



- Authors conducted legal epidemiological review between SEPT 2023 FEB 2024 to measure the time intervals between issuance of ACIP guidance and subsequent state adoption of school-entry requirements for meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) and tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccinations¹
- Policies were analyzed across all fifty-one jurisdictions
- A comparison was made between ACIP vote dates and official state legislative and regulatory resources, state archives, state registers, and Westlaw historical versions of state statutes and regulations

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Study Results

- Substantial delays between vaccine recommendation and policy change for MenACWY (9.61 years, first dose; 8.24 years, booster) and Tdap (4.94 years)
- State-to-state variation in instituting policy is large; from a few years to eighteen years

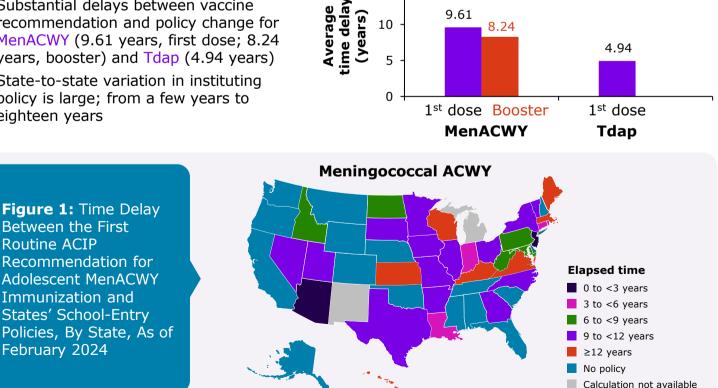
Between the First **Routine ACIP**

Immunization and

February 2024

States' School-Entry

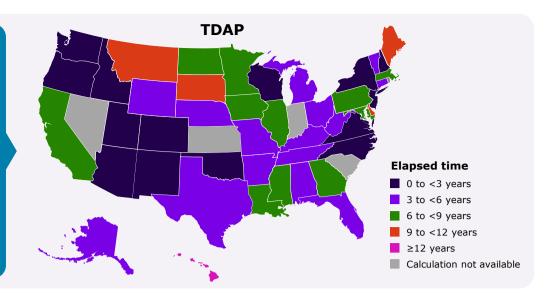
Recommendation for



The analysis described in this article was supported, in part, by Sanofi. The authors conducted the analysis herein independently. For use by Medical for scientific exchange and medical discussions only. Do not photograph, copy or distribute.



Figure 2: Time Delay Between the First Routine ACIP Recommendation for Adolescent Tdap Immunization and States' School-Entry Policies, By State, As of February 2024



Limitations



Vaccines with limited adoption of state level requirement policies (eg. HPV vaccine) were excluded from the study



Factors that may have **caused delays** in adopting school-entry immunization requirements (eg. state-by-state regulatory idiosyncrasies, political influence, or public opinion) were **not investigated**



Research was **limited** to publicly available state legislative and regulatory history available online or via state archives



Interplay between federal-level immunization recommendations and state-level policy changes is complex



School-entry requirements may reduce racial and ethnic disparities in vaccination coverage⁵; states with school-entry requirement policies have higher vaccination coverage rates⁶

Careful consideration of downstream effects on state policies is important before adding, changing, or revoking national vaccine recommendations

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