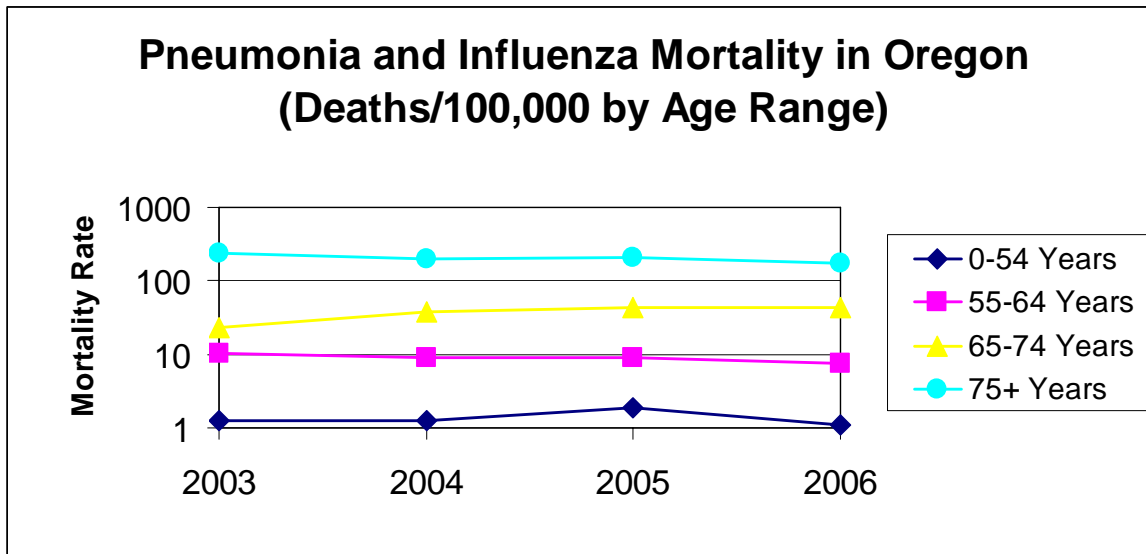


Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths in Oregon



How big is the problem?

- Pneumonia and influenza are the leading causes of infectious disease deaths in Oregon; during 2003–2006, 2,364 Oregonians died from pneumonia and influenza.
- Of these, 88 percent occurred among persons age 65 years and older.
- Persons at highest risk include those age 65 years and older; those with a chronic disease, such as heart disease or diabetes, and those who are immunocompromised.
- Although effective vaccines against both pneumonia and influenza have been developed, many who should receive them do not.
- In 2006, 28 percent of Oregonians age 65 years and older *failed* to receive an influenza vaccination.
- In 2006, 25 percent of Oregonians age 65 years and older *failed* to receive pneumococcal vaccination.

What can be done?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends:

- Vaccination with the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine of all adults age 65 years and older, and persons 2–64 years of age who are at increased risk of pneumococcal disease or its complications.
- Vaccination with the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine of all children 2–59 months of age.
- Vaccination against influenza of all children age 6 months to 18 years, all adults age 50 years and older, women who will be pregnant during influenza season, residents of nursing homes and other chronic care facilities, other persons 19–49 years of age who are at increased risk of complications from influenza, and household contacts of persons at high risk.

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