[1]

“What Is the HPV Vaccine?,” Cleveland Clinic. Accessed: Apr. 15, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/treatments/21613-hpv-vaccine>

[2]

J. Du et al., “Using Machine Learning–Based Approaches for the Detection and Classification of Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Misinformation: Infodemiology Study of Reddit Discussions,” J Med Internet Res, vol. 23, no. 8, p. e26478, Aug. 2021, doi: [10.2196/26478](https://doi.org/10.2196/26478).

[3]

E. Meites, A. Kempe, and L. E. Markowitz, “Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination — Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices,” vol. 65, no. 49, 2016.

[4]

E. Meites, “Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination — Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices,” MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep, vol. 65, 2016, doi: [10.15585/mmwr.mm6549a5](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6549a5).

[5]

M. Saraiya et al., “US Assessment of HPV Types in Cancers: Implications for Current and 9-Valent HPV Vaccines,” JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, vol. 107, no. 6, Jun. 2015, doi: [10.1093/jnci/djv086](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djv086).

[6]

M. Roman and J. J. Chen, “Understanding Factors Affecting Health Providers’ Perceptions  of Pharmacist Roles in HPV Vaccine Administration,” SOCIAL WELFARE, vol. 83, no. 4, 2024.

[7]

S.-T. Chen, K. F. Huybrechts, B. T. Bateman, and S. Hernández-Díaz, “Trends in Human Papillomavirus Vaccination in Commercially Insured Children in the United States,” Pediatrics, vol. 146, no. 4, p. e20193557, Oct. 2020, doi: [10.1542/peds.2019-3557](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-3557).

[8]

E. L. Thompson, C. A. Vamos, C. Vázquez-Otero, R. Logan, S. Griner, and E. M. Daley, “Trends and predictors of HPV vaccination among U.S. College women and men,” Preventive Medicine, vol. 86, pp. 92–98, May 2016, doi: [10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.02.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.02.003).

[9]

X. Chen et al., “Trends and Patterns of Opioid Epidemic: A Large-Scale Retrospective Study of Hospital Visits with Opioid Poisoning in New York State, 2010-2016,” Sep. 03, 2020. doi: [10.1101/2020.09.01.20185991](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.09.01.20185991).

[10]

S. Ljubojević, “The human papillomavirus vaccines,” Acta Dermatovenerol Croat, vol. 14, no. 3, p. 208, 2006.

[11]

“School Immunization Requirements.” Accessed: May 13, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/schools/school_vaccines/>

[12]

L. Lin, V. B. Benard, A. Greek, N. A. Hawkins, K. B. Roland, and M. Saraiya, “Racial and ethnic differences in human papillomavirus positivity and risk factors among low-income women in Federally Qualified Health Centers in the United States,” Preventive Medicine, vol. 81, pp. 258–261, Dec. 2015, doi: [10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.08.027](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.08.027).

[13]

N. A. Vielot, A. M. Butler, M. A. Brookhart, S. Becker-Dreps, and J. S. Smith, “Patterns of Use of Human Papillomavirus and Other Adolescent Vaccines in the United States,” Journal of Adolescent Health, vol. 61, no. 3, pp. 281–287, Sep. 2017, doi: [10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.05.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.05.016).

[14]

“NYSDOH HPV web page.” [Online]. Available: <https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/human_papillomavirus/#:~:text=The%20New%20York%20State%20Department,9%20years%20as%20routine%20practice.>

[15]

“New York State Immunization Information System (NYSIIS).” Accessed: Apr. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/information_system/>

[16]

M. B. Shin et al., “Multilevel perspectives on school-based opportunities to improve HPV vaccination among medically underserved adolescents: Beyond school entry mandates,” Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 2251815, Aug. 2023, doi: [10.1080/21645515.2023.2251815](https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2023.2251815).

[17]

B. T. Hansen, S. Campbell, and M. Nygård, “Long-term incidence trends of HPV-related cancers, and cases preventable by HPV vaccination: a registry-based study in Norway,” BMJ Open, vol. 8, no. 2, p. e019005, Feb. 2018, doi: [10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019005](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019005).

[18]

“Long Island Zip Codes - Zip Codes for Nassau County & Suffolk County | LongIsland.com.” Accessed: Apr. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.longisland.com/zip-codes.html#google_vignette>

[19]

G. M. Jacquez and D. A. Greiling, “Local clustering in breast, lung and colorectal cancer in Long Island, New York,” International Journal of Health Geographics, 2003.

[20]

“Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP) Advisory Committee on Vaccines and Immunization Practices (ACVIP): Recommended Immunization Schedule (2023) and Update on Immunization for Children Aged 0 Through 18 Years”.

[21]

L. E. Markowitz et al., “Human papillomavirus vaccination: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP),” MMWR Recomm Rep, vol. 63, no. RR-05, pp. 1–30, Aug. 2014.

[22]

“Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in Children Ages 9–17 Years: United States, 2022.” Accessed: Apr. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db495.htm>

[23]

M. Villarroel, A. Galinksy, P.-J. Lu, C. Pingali, and C. Valenzuela, “Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in Children Ages 9–17 Years: United States, 2022,” National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.), Feb. 2024. doi: [10.15620cancer data/cdc:145593](https://doi.org/10.15620/cdc:145593).

[24]

“https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/human-papillomavirus-hpv.page.”

[25]

“HPV-Related Cancer Incidence and HPV Vaccination Rates in New York State, 2015-2019”.

[26]

“HPV-Related Cancer Incidence and HPV Vaccination Rates in New York State, 2013-2017”.

[27]

“HPV vaccine initiation at 9 or 10 years of age and better series completion by age 13 among privately and publicly insured children in the US.” Accessed: Apr. 23, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/21645515.2022.2161253?needAccess=true>

[28]

“HPV Vaccination: Understanding HPV Coverage | CDC.” Accessed: Apr. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/partners/outreach-hcp/hpv-coverage.html>

[29]

V. S. Prabhu et al., “HPV vaccination uptake and administration from 2006 to 2016 in a commercially insured population of the United States,” BMC Public Health, vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1629, Sep. 2021, doi: [10.1186/s12889-021-11664-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11664-1).

[30]

“HPV vaccination introduction worldwide and WHO and UNICEF estimates of national HPV immunization coverage 20102019.”, [Online]. Available: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33388322/>

[31]

E. R. Schoenfeld et al., “covi, Temporal, and Sociodemographic Differences in Opioid Poisoning,” American Journal of Preventive Medicine, vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 153–164, Aug. 2019, doi: [10.1016/j.amepre.2019.03.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.03.020).

[32]

J. Hirth, “Disparities in HPV vaccination rates and HPV prevalence in the United States: a review of the literature,” Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 146–155, Jan. 2019, doi: [10.1080/21645515.2018.1512453](https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2018.1512453).

[33]

L. A. Blewett, K. T. Call, J. Turner, and R. Hest, “Data Resources for Conducting Health Services and Policy Research,” Annu Rev Public Health, vol. 39, pp. 437–452, Apr. 2018, doi: [10.1146/annurev-publhealth-040617-013544](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-040617-013544).

[34]

E. M. Rosenthal et al., “COVID-19 Vaccination and Hospitalization Among Persons Living With Diagnosed HIV in New York State,” J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr, vol. 93, no. 2, pp. 92–100, Jun. 2023, doi: [10.1097/QAI.0000000000003177](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0000000000003177).

[35]

“Cancer Data and Statistics.” Accessed: Apr. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/>

[36]

“American Cancer Society Launches Campaign to Eliminate Cervical Cancer,” American Cancer Society MediaRoom. Accessed: Apr. 23, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://pressroom.cancer.org/HPVcancerfreelaunch>

[37]

C. L. Ejezie, I. Osaghae, S. Ayieko, and P. Cuccaro, “Adherence to the Recommended HPV Vaccine Dosing Schedule among Adolescents Aged 13 to 17 Years: Findings from the National Immunization Survey-Teen, 2019–2020,” Vaccines, vol. 10, no. 4, p. 577, Apr. 2022, doi: [10.3390/vaccines10040577](https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines10040577).

[38]

L. E. Widdice, D. I. Bernstein, A. C. Leonard, K. A. Marsolo, and J. A. Kahn, “Adherence to the HPV Vaccine Dosing Intervals and Factors Associated With Completion of 3 Doses,” Pediatrics, vol. 127, no. 1, pp. 77–84, Jan. 2011, doi: [10.1542/peds.2010-0812](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-0812).

[39]

P. Goovaerts and G. M. Jacquez, “Accounting for regional background and population size in the detection of spatial clusters and outliers using geostatistical filtering and spatial neutral models: the case of lung cancer in Long Island, New York,” Int J Health Geogr, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 14, 2004, doi: [10.1186/1476-072X-3-14](https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-072X-3-14).

[40]

X. Chen et al., “A large-scale retrospective study of opioid poisoning in New York State with implications for targeted interventions,” Sci Rep, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 5152, Mar. 2021, doi: [10.1038/s41598-021-84148-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84148-2).

In

[1]

K. Sonawane *et al.*, “Factors associated with parental human papillomavirus vaccination intentions among adolescents from socioeconomically advantaged versus deprived households: a nationwide, cross-sectional survey,” *The Lancet Regional Health – Americas*, vol. 31, Mar. 2024, doi: [10.1016/j.lana.2024.100694](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2024.100694).