



One of a series of tip sheets that look at key Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measures

Human papillomavirus vaccine for female adolescents

This measure examines the percentage of 13-year-old female adolescents who had three doses of the human papillomavirus, or HPV, vaccine by their 13th birthday.

Exclusions

Individuals with an anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components.

Improving HEDIS® scores*

- **Educate**

Let patients and parents know that HPV is a vaccine used to prevent cancer.

- Distribute informational data and educate staff on appropriate ways to answer questions about this vaccine.
- Begin the process of educating parents early. Many parents require extra time and education before making the decision to vaccinate their children.

- **Recommend and remind**

Clinicians play a central role in encouraging parents to get their children vaccinated for HPV. A strong recommendation, along with time spent addressing parental concerns, is essential.

Did you know?

- **Seventy-nine million Americans are currently infected with the HPV virus.**
- **Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer among women. There are more than 11,000 new cases and 4,000 deaths attributed to cervical cancer each year in the U.S.**
- **HPV is also associated with vaginal cancers, anal cancers and oropharyngeal cancers.**
- **Each year in the U.S., an estimated 26,000 new cancers in both men and women are attributable to HPV.**

*HEDIS, which stands for Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set, is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance.

- Remind parents that their children should complete three doses of the vaccine before the 13th birthday. The HEDIS measure is not considered to be met if the third dose is given even one day after the 13th birthday. Send reminders by mail, email or text and flag charts for patients missing or overdue for vaccine.
- Reduce missed opportunities by offering the vaccine at every office visit, including sports physicals, annual exams, etc.

Utilize key tools

- See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Tips and Timesavers for Talking with Parents about the HPV Vaccine](#) for insights on framing the conversation about the HPV vaccine with parents. You can access the tip sheet from the CDC website at [cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf).
- Utilize the Michigan Care Improvement Registry, or MCIR, tracking system to report immunizations in a timely manner.

Note: According to the Advising Committee on Immunization Practice, immunization for HPV should begin at age 11 or 12; however, it can begin as early as age 9. The HPV vaccine is administered in a series of three separate vaccinations. The second dose is given one to two months after the first, while the third is given six months after the first.