



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

## Immunizations for adolescents

This measure examines the percentage of 13-year-olds who had the following by their 13th birthday:

- One dose of the meningococcal vaccine **and**
- One tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (commonly called Tdap) vaccine or one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids (commonly called Td) vaccine **and**
- Three doses of human papillomavirus (commonly called HPV vaccine)\*\*

### Improving HEDIS® scores\*

Follow these tips:

- **Code correctly.** Clear and correct procedure coding is essential, along with the submission of claims and encounter data in a timely fashion. See table on back for details.
- **Educate adolescents and parents.** Be sure to let them know about the importance of immunizations.
- **Document all vaccines.** If patients received vaccines elsewhere, such as health department, make sure you document that. Obtain a record of the vaccines, if possible.
- Use Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) for immunization tracking ([MCIR.org](http://MCIR.org)).

### Did you know?

- At least 35 million American adolescents fail to receive at least one recommended vaccine.
- In a 2014 study of the parental opinion on the importance of vaccines, adolescent vaccines were considered the least important.
- Meningococcal disease, even when treated quickly, kills 10 to 14 percent of those infected. And 11 to 19 percent of survivors suffer serious long-term side effects.

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

\*\*The 2017 HEDIS specification calls for three doses of HPV. HOWEVER, in October 2016, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices approved a two-dose schedule for teens between 9 and 13 years of age if the doses were given at the appropriate interval, 6-12 months apart. This measure is under review for changes to the 2018 specification by NCOA.

- **Train your staff.** Ask your staff to prepare charts in advance of visits, making a note of any overdue or missing vaccinations. Put in place a reminder system, using mail, email or text messaging.
- **Review patient records.** Take advantage of all visits, such as those to obtain birth control medication or get a sports physical, to review the patient's immunization record and update vaccines, as necessary.

**Exclusions:** Anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components on or before the patient's 13th birthday. Members in hospice are excluded from this measure.

### Codes to identify adolescent immunizations

| Vaccine components                 | Immunization codes     | ICD-10                       |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tdap                               | *90715                 |                              |
| Tetanus                            | *90703                 |                              |
| Diphtheria                         | *90719                 |                              |
| HPV                                | *90649, *90650, *90651 |                              |
| Meningococcal vaccine              | *90734, *90733         |                              |
| Exclusion – Anaphylactic reactions |                        | T80.52XA, T80.52XD, T80.52XS |

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