

### Description of the measure

Percentage of adolescents who have had the following vaccines by their 13th birthday:

- One dose meningococcal vaccine
- One dose Tdap, and
- Two or three doses human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine

### Exclusions

Anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components

### Tips for best practice

- Submit appropriate billing codes
- Register with the state immunization registry
- Train office staff to prepare the chart prior to every visit to identify immunizations that are due
- Implement a routine process for patient reminders

Vaccine	CPT code
Tdap	90715
Meningococcal	90734, 90644
HPV	90649, 90650, 90651

### Tips to improve vaccine acceptance

- Try to make the parent feel comfortable; take the extra time to understand the reasons for not vaccinating
- Scientific evidence may not always win parents over; try a personal approach using personal stories or examples
- Use a presumptive approach: “Your child needs the following immunizations today”, or “Your child is due for three vaccines. We will be giving Tdap, Meningococcal and HPV today.”

### Tips for parent education

- The immune system of an 11-12-year-old responds better to the HPV vaccine than that of an older teen
- The protection from the Tdap vaccination begins to wear off as children get older, putting teens at risk for serious illness and thus needing a booster shot<sup>2</sup>
- The incidence of meningococcal disease increases in adolescence and early adulthood<sup>3</sup>, and thus a meningococcal vaccine is recommended
- HPV vaccination prevents different types of cancer such as cervical, penile, vaginal, mouth and throat cancers due to HPV

<sup>1</sup> HEDIS® is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/teen/tdap.html>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/index.html>