

# Immunizations for Adolescents (IMA)

## APPLICABLE LINES OF BUSINESS

- Commercial

## MEASURE DESCRIPTION

The percentage of adolescents 13 years of age, who had:

- One dose of meningococcal vaccine
- One tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine
- Completed the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series with at least two HPV vaccines with dates of service at least 146 days apart on or between the patient’s 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> birthday.<sup>i</sup>

## EXCLUSIONS

Patients are excluded if they:

- Had a contraindication for a specific vaccine
- Are in hospice or receiving hospice care

## PATIENT CLAIMS SHOULD INCLUDE

Description	Codes
Meningococcal Immunization (1 dose)	CVX: 108, 114, 136, 147, 167, 203 CPT: 90619, 90734
Tdap Immunization (1 dose)	CVX: 115 CPT: 90715
HPV Immunization (2 or 3 dose series)	CVX: 62, 118, 137, 165 CPT: 90649, 90650, 90651
Anaphylactic Reaction Due to Serum	ICD-9 CM: 999.4
Anaphylactic Reaction Due to Vaccination	ICD-10CM: T80.52XA, T80.52XD, T80.52XS ICD-9CM: 999.42
Encephalopathy Due to Vaccination	ICD-10CM: G04.32 ICD-9CM: 323.51
Vaccine Causing Adverse Effect	ICD-10CM: T50.A15A, T50A.A15D, T50.A15S ICD-9CM: E948.4, E948.5, E948.6

## PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS SHOULD INCLUDE

- For immunization information obtained from the medical record, count patients where there is evidence that the antigen was rendered from either of the following:
  - A note indicating the name of the specific antigen and the date of the immunization.
  - A certificate of immunization prepared by an authorized health care provider or agency,

- including the specific dates and types of immunizations administered.
- **HPV:** For the two-dose HPV vaccination series, there must be at least 146 days between the first and second dose of the HPV vaccine.
  - **Meningococcal:** Immunizations documented under a generic header of “meningococcal” and generic documentation that “meningococcal vaccine,” were administered meet criteria. For meningococcal, *do not count meningococcal recombinant* (serogroup B) (MenB) vaccines.
  - **Tdap:** Immunizations documented using a generic header of “Tdap/Td” can be counted as evidence of Tdap. The burden on organizations to substantiate the Tdap antigen is excessive compared to a risk associated with data integrity.

### TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Use a well visit at age 11 to review the status of immunizations.
- Promote the importance and benefits of getting the HPV immunizations.
- Overdue immunizations can be administered at problem focused visits as medically appropriate.
- Create alerts within the electronic health record (EHR) to indicate when immunizations are due.
- The meningococcal B vaccine (MenB) protects against a type of meningococcal bacterium called type B. This vaccine is not yet recommended as a routine vaccination for healthy people however kids and teens who are at increased risk should receive it starting from age 10.<sup>ii</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> National Committee for Quality Assurance. HEDIS® Measurement Year 2022 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans

<sup>ii</sup> <https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/meningitis-vaccine.html>