

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 9th and 13th birthday.ⁱ

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.ⁱⁱ

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

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