

Immunizations for Adolescents (IMA)

Provider Tip Sheet

What is being measured?

This measure assesses the percentage of adolescents who had one dose of meningococcal vaccine, one Tdap vaccine and the complete human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series by their 13th birthday. A higher rate represents more appropriate vaccinating protocols, which indicates better performance.

Why is this measure important?

Vaccines are a safe and effective way to protect adolescents against potentially deadly and preventable diseases, including meningococcal meningitis, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and human papillomavirus. Physician recommendation is critical in promoting vaccine coverage. In North Carolina, only 50.5% of adolescents completed their HPV vaccine series without provider recommendation. However, that increased to 76.2% in adolescents who reported physician recommendation.

Eligible Population

All members who turn 13 during the measurement year. Members are exempt from this measure if a contraindication is documented in the medical record.

Medical Record Documentation

Immunizations can be taken from any section of the medical record including inpatient and emergency department documentation and data from state registries, including the [North Carolina Immunization Registry \(NCIR\)](#).

For immunization data obtained from the medical record, there must be evidence that the antigen was rendered. Records must contain the date(s) and type(s) of immunizations administered. Evidence may be in the note or a certificate of immunization prepared by an authorized health care provider or agency.

Additional considerations:

- 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. Formeningococcal, 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.

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Coding Guidance

Vaccine	Frequency	CPT Codes
HPV	Please ensure one of the following dose series was given: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either 2 vaccinations on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthday. Must be 146 days between the first and second dose. • Or 3 vaccinations on different service dates on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthday 	90649, 90650, 90651
Meningococcal	1 vaccination given on or between the member's 11th and 13th birthday	90619, 90733, 90734
TDAP	1 vaccination given on or between the member's 10th and 13th birthday	90715

Best Practices

- Use a well visit at age 11 to review the status of immunizations.
- Promote the importance and benefits of getting the HPV immunizations, and ensure that parents and caregivers are educated on its importance.
- Document both the name of the vaccine and the date it was administered.
- Ensure the member's medical record includes immunization history from all sources (e.g., hospital, local health department, previous provider(s)).

Support

We are committed to the care and well-being of our members. We are also committed to working with you as a partner to develop the best possible treatment plans for all patients.

Please view the Provider section of our website at ambetterofnorthcarolina.com for additional tools and resources. You may also contact your [Provider Engagement Administrator](#) directly for support and education.

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