

Quality Measures

Quality measures should be:

- Something that can improve health for your patients
- Easy to quantify (has a clear number, rather than a subjective evaluation)
- Easy to measure (data that is collected in the record, not something that must be determined by reviewing each chart)
- Something that you have the ability to impact
- Tied to standards (such as insurance company, government, local, or organization measures) when possible

Possible HPV Vaccination Quality Measures

- Percentage of patients with completed HPV vaccination series by age 13 (NQF 1407, MIPS #394, HEDIS measure)
- Percentage of patients who have had at least one HPV vaccine by age 13 (CMIT Measure ID: 363)
- Percentage of patients age 11 - 26 with at least 1 HPV vaccine
- Percentage of patients age 11 - 26 with completed HPV vaccine series
- Percentage of patients age 11 – 26 who had a visit and were due for HPV vaccine that received the vaccine
- Number of HPV vaccines administered in the practice over a defined time period (should be measured over the same time of year – could be compared to historical data)

It is an option, for many of these measures, to work on health equity issues by looking for differences in the measure between groups of different race/ethnicities, socioeconomic status, or insurance status.

Interventions

Good interventions will:

- Use the entire team effectively - Not just more work for the physician and other clinical staff
- Often engage patients in improving their health
- Generally involve incremental change - Make small changes, then make more changes later if the initial changes work well
- Only change one or two processes at a time
- Include educating staff on the disease or treatment being addressed

Possible HPV Vaccination Interventions

- Develop a standing order for HPV vaccination * ♦
- Have nurse/MA confirm HPV vaccination status for every patient age 11 – 26 at each visit
- Have front office staff/office manager run report of individuals age 11 – 26 who have not completed HPV vaccination and send an email, portal, or text message to patient/family from the physician with vaccine education and recommendation ♦
- Develop patient education resources related to HPV vaccination * ♦
- Link HPV vaccination with other routine vaccinations in the target population (including DTaP and meningococcal vaccine)
- Write a letter the editor/article for the local newspaper discussing the benefits of HPV vaccination ♦
- Do a social media campaign about the importance of HPV vaccination * ♦
- Do a television or radio interview about HPV vaccination * ♦
- Find opportunities to discuss HPV vaccination in the school setting (such as health class)* ♦
- Use sports physicals as an opportunity to educate about and recommend HPV vaccination
- Have a vaccination clinic ♦
- Develop a program to do HPV vaccine along with flu shot for those who are due for HPV vaccination ♦
- Partner with local health department or other local organizations to promote HPV vaccination ♦

* Ideas for physicians without continuity of patients

♦ Ideas for physicians in administrative roles