



## CIS and IMA Immunizations

Educating Providers on Best Practices for  
Childhood & Adolescent Immunizations

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How Mercy Care educates providers on best practices to help raise rates for CIS & IMA measure.

## What are CIS and IMA Measures?

CIS (Childhood Immunization Status):

- Tracks completion of recommended immunizations by the child's second birthday for DTaP, IPV, MMR, HiB, Hep-B, VZV, PCV, Hep-A, RV, and Flu by the member's 2nd birthday.
- Focuses on timely administration to prevent childhood diseases.

Combination	DTaP	IPV	MMR	HiB	HepB	VZV	PCV	HepA	RV	Influenza
Combination 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Combination 10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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CIS stands for Childhood Immunization Status, which focuses on ensuring children complete their 10 required vaccines by age 2.

## What are CIS and IMA Measures?

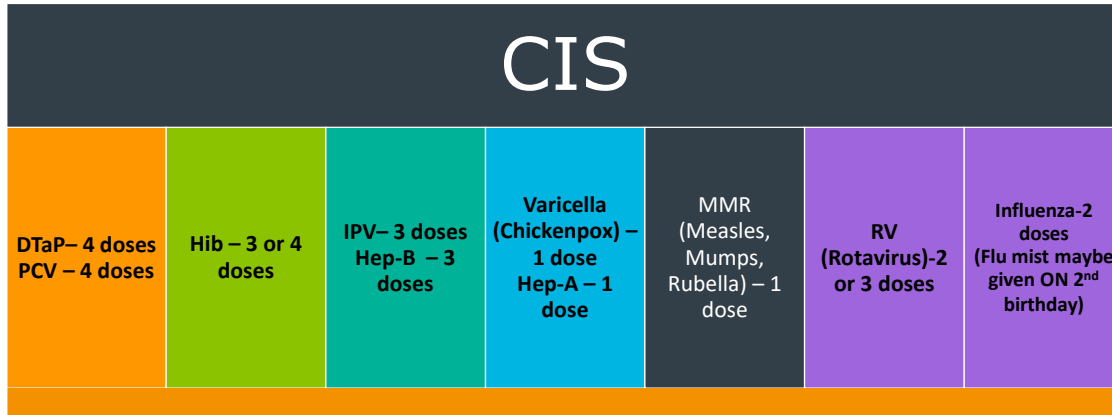
IMA (Immunizations for Adolescents):

- Ensures adolescents receive vaccines (e.g., Tdap, MCV4, HPV) by age 13.
- Helps prevent the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases in adolescence.

Combination	Tdap	Meningococcal	HPV
Combination 1	✓	✓	
Combination 2	✓	✓	✓

IMA stands for Immunizations for Adolescents, ensuring that critical vaccines like Tdap and HPV are administered by the age of 13.

## Why CIS Immunizations?



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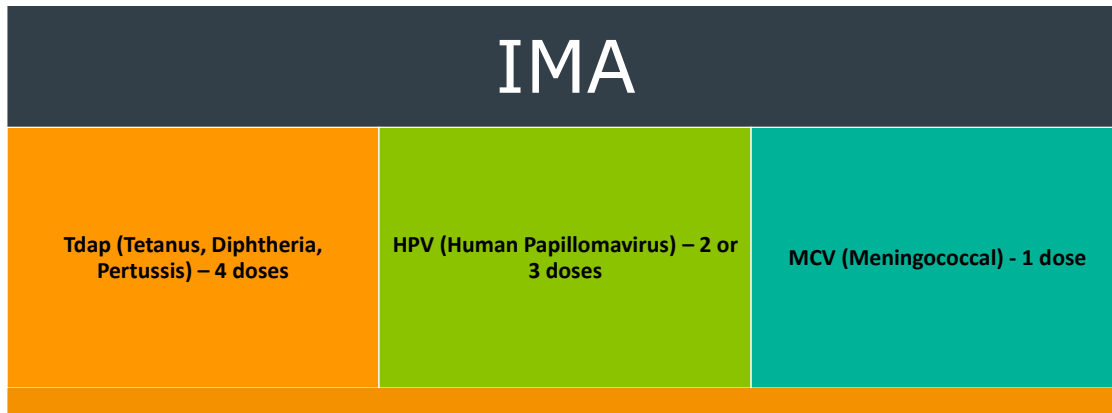
Childhood vaccines protect children from a number of serious and potentially life-threatening diseases such as diphtheria, measles, meningitis, polio, tetanus and whooping cough, at a time in their lives when they are most vulnerable to disease.

Approximately 300 children in the United States die each year from vaccine preventable diseases.

Immunizations are essential for disease prevention and are a critical aspect of preventable care for children.

Vaccination coverage must be maintained in order to prevent a resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases.

## Why IMA Immunizations?



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Vaccines are a safe and effective way to protect adolescents against potential deadly diseases.

Receiving recommended vaccinations is the best defense against vaccine-preventable diseases, including meningococcal meningitis, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and human papillomavirus.

These are serious diseases that can cause breathing difficulties, heart problems, nerve damage, pneumonia, seizures, cancer—and even death.

## Best practices for immunization compliance

### Early notifications

- Send reminders to parents 2-3 months before the child's second and thirteenth birthdays.
- Use multiple channels (mail, email, text messages) to ensure the message is received.

### Appointment scheduling

- Encourage parents to schedule vaccination appointments well in advance.
- Have office staff reach out and coordinate appts.
- Offer flexible scheduling, including evening and weekend hours.

### Follow-up reminders

- Send follow-up reminders one month and one week before the due date.
- Confirm appointments via phone calls or messages.

Timely vaccinations play a crucial role in preventing outbreaks of diseases such as measles and pertussis. Meeting these deadlines ensures compliance and promotes public health by preventing the spread of preventable diseases.

## Best practices for immunization compliance

### EHR systems

- Track immunization status.
- Set up automated alerts for upcoming and overdue vaccinations.

### Training staff

- Train staff to answer questions about vaccinations and emphasize importance during every visit, including sick visits and well-child checks.
- Have education information in different languages when VIS (Vaccine information sheet is provided to guardian)

### Clinic Hours

- Offer evening or weekend clinic hours to accommodate working parents.

Best practices are the importance of communication, both in educating parents/guardians and reminding them of upcoming immunizations. These proactive approaches encourage compliance and build trust.

## Medical record requirements

- 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.
- For rotavirus, include documentation to indicate whether the two-dose schedule or three-dose schedule was used.
- For the two-dose HPV vaccination series, there must be at least 146 days between the first and second dose of the HPV vaccine.

Reminders can help improve immunization rates by increased awareness, preventing forgetfulness convenience.



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