

Accelerating HPV Vaccine Compliance with the Usage of MyLVHN Patient Portal.

Kimberly M. Rarick DO PGY-3
Lehigh Valley Health Network, kimberly.rarick@lvhn.org

Matthew Saltz MD
Lehigh Valley Health Network, Matthew_S.Saltz@lvhn.org

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlyworks.lvhn.org/pediatrics>



Part of the [Pediatrics Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Published In/Presented At

Rarick, K. M., Saltz, M. (2017, April 27). *Accelerating HPV Vaccine Compliance with the Usage of MyLVHN Patient Portal*. Poster Presented at: 2017 Annual POMA Convention, King of Prussia, PA.

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by LVHN Scholarly Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in LVHN Scholarly Works by an authorized administrator. For more information, please contact LibraryServices@lvhn.org.

Accelerating HPV Vaccine Compliance with the Usage of MyLVHN Patient Portal

KM Rarick, DO and M Saltz, MD

Department of Pediatrics, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, Pennsylvania

INTRODUCTION

HPV vaccine compliance has been a topic of controversy within many pediatric offices across the country. Majority of parents have concerns regarding the efficacy, safety, cost, and reason for vaccination; and in many cases there is not enough time for physicians to effectively educate them during well visits. When baseline data was collected at one LVHN office, it was found that the vaccination rates collectively (50.7%) were below the national average (girls: 63%, boys: 50%), which was collected by the CDC.



Baseline HPV Vaccination Rates

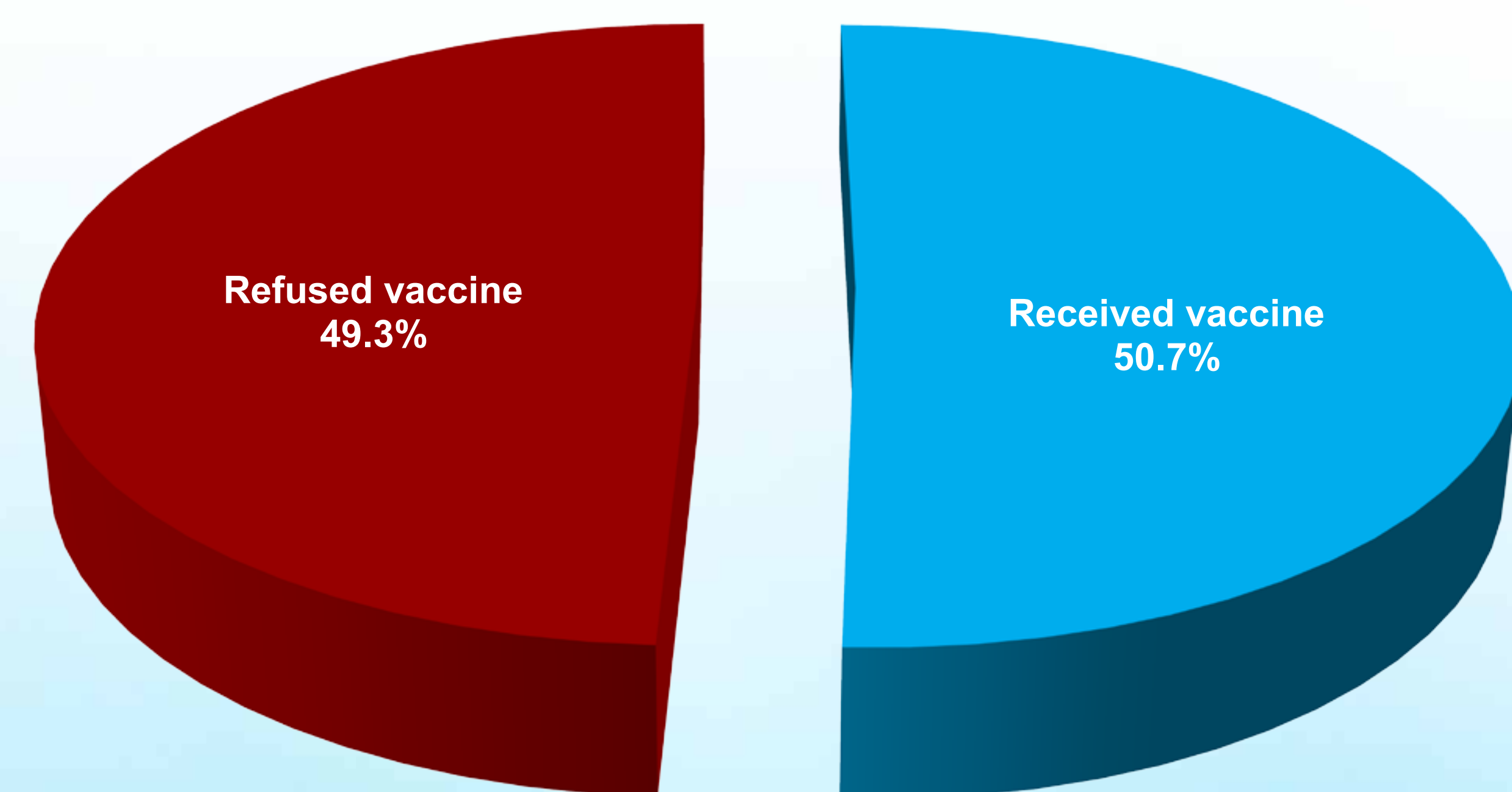


Figure 1: Baseline data collected from same LVHN office for 4 weeks prior to the study found HPV vaccine compliance at 50.7% for all teens (32 of 63 eligible patients) which was below the national average.

OBJECTIVES:

- Increase the vaccination rates of the HPV vaccine during an 8 week period at one LVHN pediatric office.

METHODS

- Patients 12 to 16 years of age who had previously declined the HPV vaccine were considered eligible for this study.
- Study took place at one LVHN pediatric office, which consisted of six pediatricians, from October to November of 2016
- The means of communication was set to use MyLVHN, which is a secure online portal that allows patients/parents to communicate with their medical team.
- Eligible patients were called to either verify their use of MyLVHN if already active, or to facilitate activation over the phone.
- Parents or guardians who accepted this means of communication were told to expect a message in the next 1-2 weeks regarding the HPV vaccine. This message included an informational video, CDC facts regarding the vaccine, and other sites to do more research if inclined. Using a secure online communication network would allow them to review and do their own research prior to making the decision to vaccinate.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Any patient who started or completed the HPV vaccination series or was older than 16 years of age.



RESULTS

Of the 60 eligible patients aged 12-16 years of age, 26 of them already had or were agreeable to sign up for MyLVHN. At the end of the study, 76.2% of the patients received the HPV vaccine which was a 25.5% increase in vaccine compliance from baseline data collected at this office.

HPV Vaccination Rates After MyLVHN Implementation

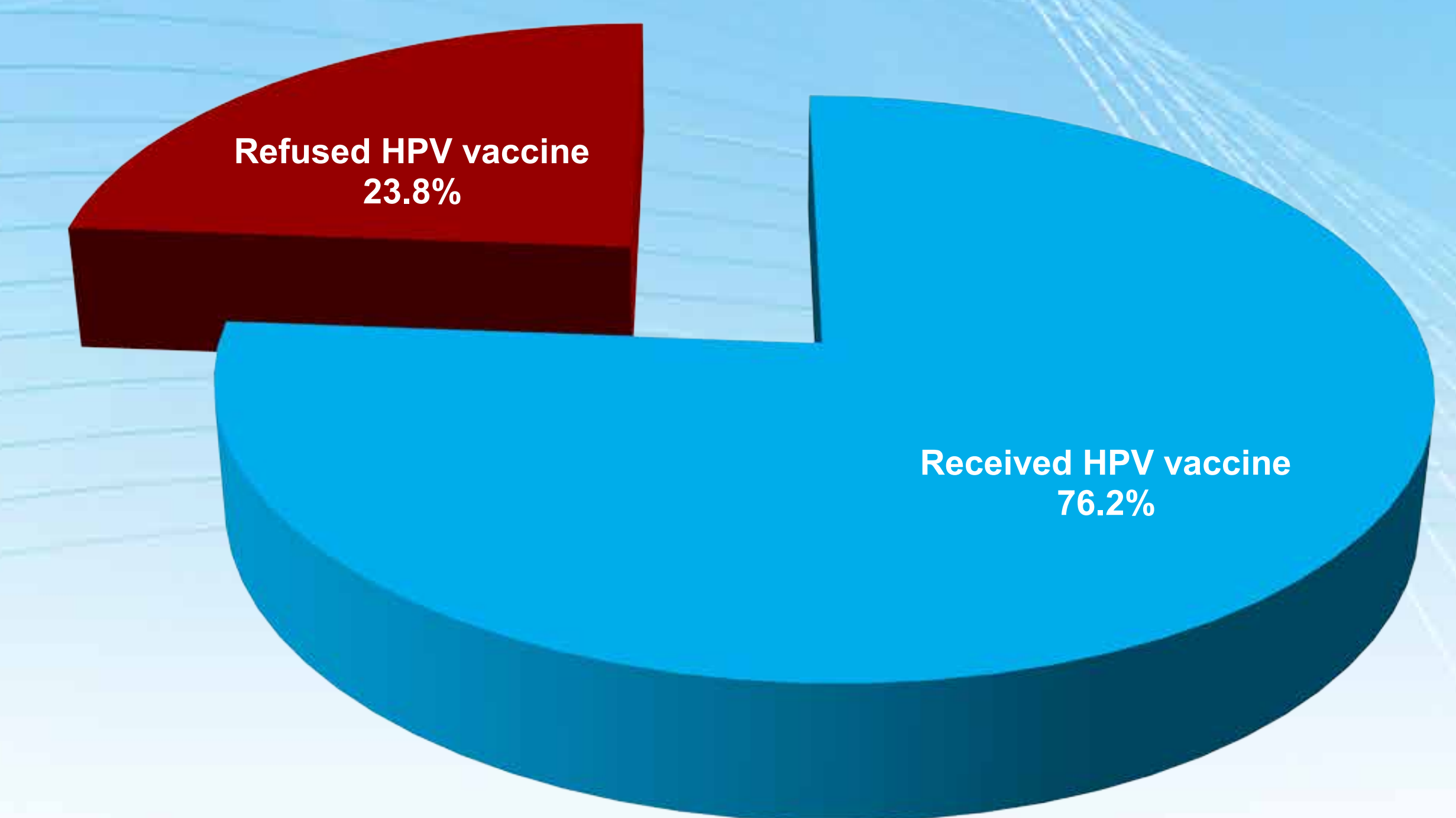


Figure 2: After the implementation of communication via MyLVHN prior to well visit, vaccination rates increased to 76.2% for all eligible teens (16 of 21 patients).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of MyLVHN as a mode of communication to educate and inform parents prior to well visits increased compliance to the HPV vaccine by 25.5% over the eight week study period.

References:

1. HPV Vaccine Coverage Data. Mar 2017. Centers for Disease Control.
2. National, Regional, State, and Selected Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13-17 Years - United States, 2015. *CDC MMWR*. Aug 2016. 850-858.
3. Talking About Vaccines with Dr. Paul Offit: HPV and the Vaccine. Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Jul 2016.
4. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines. *NIH National Cancer Institute*. Nov 2016.
5. Chesson HW, Dunne EF, Hariri S, Markowitz LE. The Estimated Lifetime Probability of Acquiring HPV in the United States. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. 2014. 41 (11): 660-664.
6. Collins S, Mazloomzadeh S, Winter H, et al. High Incidence of cervical HPV infection in women during their first sexual relationship. *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 2002; 109 (1): 96-98.
7. Ferris D, Samakoses R, Block SL, et al. Long-term study of a quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine. *Pediatrics* 2014; 134 (3): 657-665



© 2017 Lehigh Valley Health Network

610-402-CARE LVHN.org