**HIYA! Improves HPV Vaccination Rates among Young Adults in Family Practice: A Quality Improvement Project**

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### Purpose & Aims

This quality improvement (QI) project sought to improve HPV vaccine series initiation and completion rates among young adult patients in a small, private family practice in suburban New Jersey through implementation of the **HIYA! intervention** strategy.

**Aim 1**
- Increase HPV vaccination status assessment rates

**Aim 2**
- Increase HPV vaccine initiation & completion rates

### Methods

**Design**
- Pre/post QI project implemented over a 12-week period, and compared to the same 12-week control period in 2019.

**Setting**
- A private sports and family medicine practice in suburban New Jersey

**Participants**
- Intervention and control groups included all average risk male and female patients ages 18 to 26 years presenting for primary care visits

**Sample Size**
- n = 33
  - Power Analysis using alpha = 0.05 and beta = 0.8

**Data Collection**
- Retrospective chart review

**Data Analysis**
- Descriptive statistics
  - Logistic regression

### Results

**Total sample: n = 245**

**Intervention: n = 129**

**Control: n = 116**

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#### Aim 1

**Logistic regression determined that the HIYA! Intervention significantly increased HPV vaccine status assessment rates.**

#### Aim 2

**Logistic regression determined that the HIYA! Intervention significantly increased HPV vaccine series initiation and completion rates.**

### Discussion & Conclusions

**HIYA! can be implemented as a feasible, effective, and evidence-based strategy to promote HPV vaccination among young adult patients in family practice settings.**

**Implications for Practice & Clinical Significance**
- Potential for reduced spending on diagnostics and treatments for HPV-related complications
- Increased awareness of HPV vaccination
- Expanded approval of Gardasil-9 up to age 45 years necessitates further investigation of strategies to promote adult vaccination.
- HIYA! was effective despite national challenges within primary care during the COVID-19 pandemic. Future research should examine strategies to promote vaccination during a pandemic.

**Implications for Policy**
- There is a need to build adequate infrastructure to support and promote adult vaccination.

**Opportunities for Future Research**
- Future research should examine why young adults are disproportionately unvaccinated against HPV compared to children.

### Limitations

- Changes to “usual care” due to COVID-19
- Specific impact of each intervention strategy within HIYA! not measured
- 12-week measurement period shorter than requisite six months for full three-dose series.

### References


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**For additional references, see reference list.**


