What are passive causative verbs?
We use this structure to talk about having something done by another person/thing, especially a service of some type. Take a look at the following examples:

Peter had his house repaired after the tornado last year.
The President had his speech written by a very talented group of writers.

In both cases, the person (Peter and the President) arranged for something (repairing a house and writing a speech) to be done by a third person.

What is the sentence structure?
Passive causatives use the following structure:

subject | causative verb | object | past participle

I | had | the car | tuned up.
He | had | his home entertainment system | installed a few days ago.
Our neighbors | will have | their lawn | mowed.

How are causatives used?
Passive causatives almost always use the verb have, but also got to a lesser extent. The sentence structure expresses a service you have done, usually by a third person. Car repairs, haircuts, or the installation of home entertainment systems are some examples. Here are a few more examples to understand the pattern better:

I got my car washed and waxed at the new service station.
He will have a deck built next summer.
Although I hate the dentist, I have had my teeth cleaned regularly.

It's also important to note that, like passive other passive sentences, this structure can show who did the action or service. For example:

I got my car washed and waxed by my neighbor's son. He works at the new service station.
He will have a deck built next summer by the contractors who remodeled his kitchen.
I have had my teeth cleaned regularly by a dentist downtown. He does a great job.
Is there additional information on passive causative sentences?
Yes, there are two more points. *Need* and *want* may be used in passive causative sentences. In some cases, the passive causative verb (had / got) may be dropped altogether.

I *need* to *have* the car tuned up.
I *need* the car tuned up.

I *want* to have my teeth checked. I think I might have a cavity.
I *want* my teeth checked. I think I might have a cavity.

In addition, modal auxiliary verbs may be used with the causative sentence structure. Most often, modals express a suggestion by the speaker, such as: You should have your hair cut. Unlike *need* and *want*, though, the causative verb must always accompany the modal verb.

Look at the following structure and example:

subject | modal auxiliary verb | causative verb | object | past participle
He | should | have | his suits | cleaned.

Emma should have her hair done before the party.
Katie must have her necklace repaired. The clasp broke.
Alex might have his car repossessed! He hasn't made a payment in months.