



Prenatal Immunization Status (PRS)

HEDIS® Measurement Year 2020 & Measurement Year 2021 Measures
Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS) Measures

Measure Description: This measure captures the percentage of deliveries in which women had received influenza and tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccinations.

Measurement Period

January 1 - December 31

Timeline for Vaccine Administration

Vaccine	Administration Timeline
Influenza	Deliveries where members received an adult influenza vaccine on or between July 1 of the year prior to the Measurement Period and the delivery date; or Deliveries where members had an influenza virus vaccine adverse reaction any time during or before the Measurement Period.
Td/Tdap	Deliveries where members received at least one Tdap vaccine during the pregnancy (including on the delivery date), or Deliveries where members had any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anaphylactic reaction to Tdap or Td vaccine or its components any time during or before the Measurement Period. Encephalopathy due to Td or Tdap vaccination (post-tetanus vaccination encephalitis, post-diphtheria vaccination encephalitis, post-pertussis vaccination encephalitis) any time during or before the Measurement Period.

Eligible Population

Members who deliver during the measurement period.

*Members who deliver at less than 37 weeks gestation or who are in hospice or using hospice services during the measurement period will not be included in the measure.

Strategies for Improvement

Educate expectant mothers on the importance of vaccines during pregnancy.

- If you do not have flu vaccines available, refer the patient to another health care provider, pharmacy, or community vaccination center.
- Educate expectant mothers that influenza can result in serious illness, including a higher chance of progressing to pneumonia, when it occurs during the antepartum or postpartum period.
- Educate mother on how having a fever with the flu can affect her developing baby.
- Educate mother on how the flu vaccine will protect both her and her baby.

Prenatal Immunization Status (PRS)

- Educate mothers on passive immunity the maternal immunization will pass on to their newborns.
 - The Tdap vaccine is recommended in the third trimester as this will boost the neonatal antibody levels in the baby. Babies whose mothers had the TDAP vaccine during pregnancy are better protected against whooping cough during the first two months of life.
- Explain to expectant mothers that the Tdap vaccine will protect them and their baby from pertussis and its life threatening complications.
 - Pneumonia
 - Slowed breathing or the baby stops breathing
 - Feeding difficulties that can lead to weight loss or dehydration
 - Seizures
 - Brain damage

Numerator Codes

There is a large list of approved NCQA codes used to identify the services included in the PRS measure.

The following are just a few of the approved codes. For a complete list please refer to the NCQA website at NCQA.org.

Code Class	Codes	Description
CPT	90630; 90653; 90654; 90656; 90658; 90661; 90673; 90674; 90882; 90686; 90688; 90689; 90756	Adult Influenza Vaccine Procedure
CVX	88; 140; 141; 144; 150; 153; 155; 158; 166; 168; 171; 185; 186	Adult Influenza Immunization
CPT	90715	Tdap Vaccine Procedure
CVX	115	Tdap Immunization