

HEDIS® Tip Sheet

Prenatal Immunization Status (PRS-E)



Point32Health's HEDIS Tip Sheets offer insights into specific HEDIS measures. These best practices and tips can optimize HEDIS scores and identify opportunities to improve patient care.

The PRS-E measure assesses the percentage of deliveries in the measurement year (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31) in which patients received influenza and tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccinations.

To meet compliance:

- **Influenza vaccinations** must be received on or between July 1 of the year prior to the measurement year and the delivery date.
- **Tdap vaccinations** must be received during the pregnancy (including the delivery date).

Individuals who had anaphylaxis due to the influenza and/or Tdap vaccine or encephalitis due to the Tdap vaccine on or before the delivery date count toward compliance for the respective measure.



Provider Best Practices

- **Offer** vaccinations during prenatal visits or when patient is admitted for delivery.
- **Educate** patient on the importance of vaccinations and how vaccinations protect both patient and baby.
- **Address** patient anxiety and fear regarding vaccinations during pregnancy.
- **Outreach** to patients who cancel appointments and assist them with rescheduling as soon as possible.
- **Set flags**, if available, in the electronic health record (EHR), or develop alternative method for tracking patients who need vaccinations.
- **Document** all vaccinations in the patient electronic medical record (EMR), claims processing system, and state registry.



Additional Resources

[Immunize.org](https://www.immunize.org) offers healthcare professionals clinical resources on all aspects of immunization practice as well as printable vaccination information statements in multiple languages that can be shared with patients.



Did you know?

Changes in the immune system and physiology put **pregnant women** at higher risk for hospitalization and death from influenza than other populations.

Infants are highly susceptible to influenza and pertussis because their immune systems are still developing.

The transfer of antibodies from an immunized mother to her fetus is the **primary means of protecting** infants from influenza and pertussis after birth.