



Prenatal Immunization Status (PRS-E)

PRS-E Measure Description¹

The percentage of deliveries in the measurement period in which women received influenza and tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccinations.

Why is PRS-E Important?¹

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends influenza and tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccines for pregnant women to protect them and their infants from serious illness and death. Pregnant women are at higher risk for hospitalizations and death from influenza than other populations because changes in physiology and immune function predispose them to severe disease and worse outcomes from infections. Infants are also highly susceptible to influenza and pertussis. The transfer of antibodies from an immunized mother to her fetus is the primary means of protecting infants after birth. Improving prenatal vaccination is critical, as approximately half of pregnant women do not receive these recommended vaccines.

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.
- ✓ Document all vaccinations in the patient electronic medical record (EMR), claims processing system, and state registry.

Numerator Compliance²

Rate 1: Immunization Status - 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 anaphylaxis due to the influenza vaccine on or before the delivery date.

Rate 2: Immunization Status - 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:
 - Anaphylaxis due to the diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis vaccine on or before the delivery date.
 - Encephalitis due to the diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis vaccine on or before the delivery date.

Rate 3: Immunization Status - Combination

Deliveries that met criteria for both numerator 1 and numerator 2.

Data Collection Method²

Administrative (Claims)



Trillium Percentages/NCQA National Averages¹

PRS-E	Measurement Year	Trillium	NCQA National Average
Rate 1: Influenza	2023	-	25.21
	2022	-	25.5
Rate 2: Tdap	2023	-	54.73
	2022	-	53.7
Rate 3: Combination	2023	-	21.57
	2022	-	21.7

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¹ Source: <https://www.ncqa.org/report-cards/health-plans/state-of-health-care-quality-report/measures-list/>

² Source: HEDIS MY 2025 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2