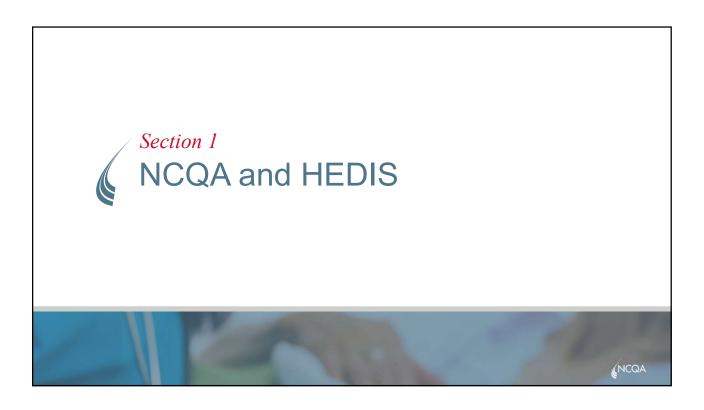
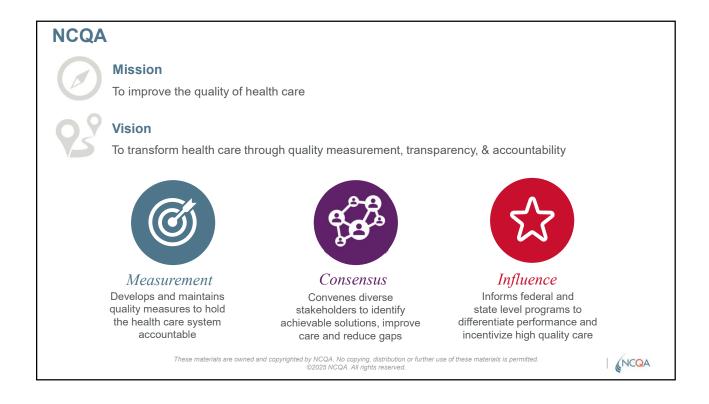


Quality Measures to Improve Vaccine Coverage

Gabby Kyle-Lion Senior Health Care Analyst, Population Health Center May 2025

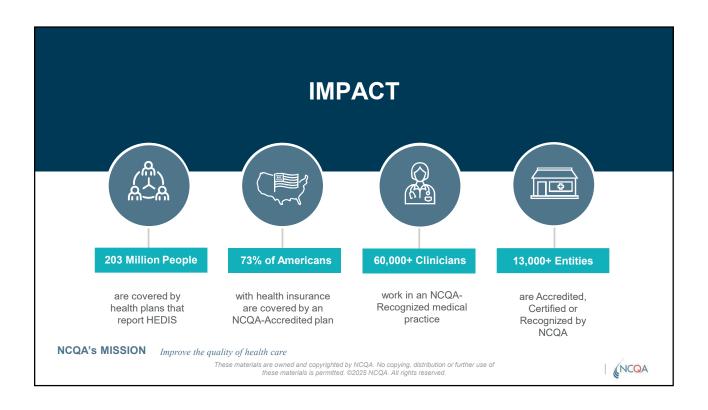














Evidence Development	Guideline Development	Measure Development	Measure Endorsement	Measure Implementation	Measure Users	
Develop the evidence base for effective treatment	Develop guidelines for practitioners based on evidence	Develop performance measures based on guidelines	Evaluate measures against established criteria	Provide specifications, data reporting platform and guidance for use of measures to improve quality	Report measures for national, regional and state accountability programs, value-based contracting and for prioritized QI initiatives	
- Researchers	- USPSTF - ACIP - ADA - AHA - ACC, AGS, ACP, AAP, ACOG and other physician specialty societies (e.g., STS; ACC; ACR, AAFP)		- Battelle	- CMS - NCQA - TJC - IHA (AMP) - States	- Health Plans - Employers - States - Heath Systems - Hospitals - Facilities - ACOs - PCMHs - Clinics - Clinicians	

These materials are owned and copyrighted by NCQA. No copying, distribution or further use of these materials is permitted. ©2025 NCQA. All rights reserved.



Measure Development

Desirable Attributes for Measures

Relevance -



- Meaningful to stakeholders
- Important to enhanced health
- Addresses Equity
- Financial impact of improvement
- Controllable
- Potential for improvement
- Substantial variation

Scientific Soundness



- Based on best available evidence
- Process or structural measures are linked to outcomes
- Accurate-reliable-valid

- Feasibility -



- Precisely specified
- Needed data available
- Cost of data collection is reasonable
- Auditable



Not All Great Ideas Make Great Measures



Clinical

- 5
- **Technical**

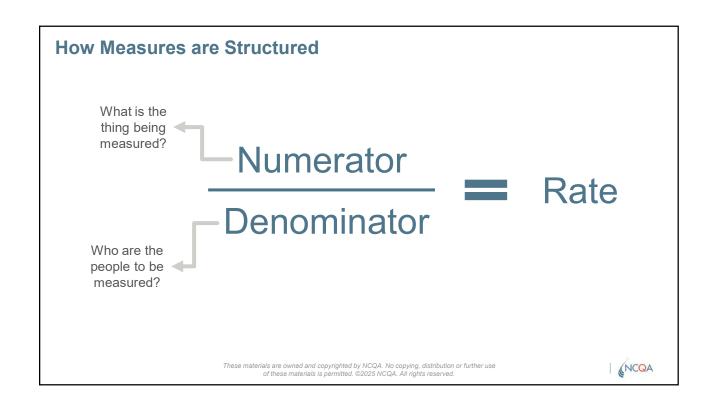
- · Lack of clinical evidence
- Science is changing
- Risk adjustment (where appropriate)
- Small numbers
- Clinical data not always standardized

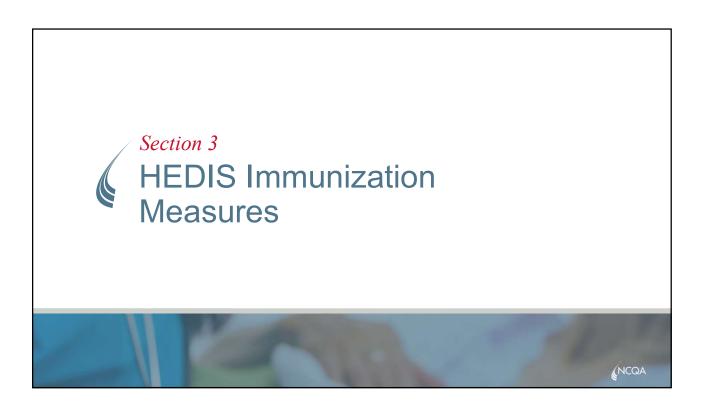


External Issues

- Users must be able to understand results
- · What accountable entities can control or influence
- · Differences in delivery systems, regions, etc.







Importance of Immunizations

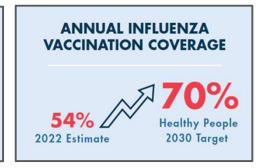


Routine vaccines for children and adults are evidence-based interventions that **improve patient outcomes and decrease health care costs** by averting serious disease and hospitalization.

Despite benefits and proven efficacy, there are significant gaps and disparities in immunization coverage.

Healthy People 2030,

which provides 10-year national objectives for improving health, flagged "increasing proportion of those who receive recommended vaccines" as a high-priority issue





HEDIS Immunization Measures









- Based on recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)
- Measures align as closely as possible with recommended *routine* immunization schedules
- As such, the measures **do not** focus on:
 - Catch-up schedules although measures do provide a small "cushion" to account for things like scheduling wait times
 - Risk-based recommendations
 - · Vaccines recommended based on shared decision-making
- All measures exclude members who have a contraindication to a specific vaccine

These materials are owned and copyrighted by NCQA. No copying, distribution or further use of these materials is permitted. ©2025 NCQA. All rights reserved.



Prenatal Immunization Status

Tdap Immunization

Measure Description



The percentage of deliveries where the person received influenza and Tdap vaccines during pregnancy.

Product Lines
Medicaid

Commercial

Vaccine-Specific Rate	Combination Rate
Influenza Immunization	Received both vaccines



Adult Immunization Status

Measure Description



The percentage of adults who received routine vaccinations for influenza, Td or Tdap, zoster, pneumococcal and hepatitis

Product Lines

Medicaid Commercial Medicare

Vaccine-Specific Rate	Description	Age Stratification	
Influenza Immunization	Adults 19 and older who received annual flu vaccine	Age 19-64Age 65+Total	
Td/Tdap Immunization	Adults 19 and older who received Td or Tdap vaccine within past 10 years	Age 19-64Age 65+Total	
Hepatitis B Immunization	Adults 19-59 who received Hepatitis B vaccine	Age 19-30Age 31-59Total	
Zoster Immunization Adults 50 and older who received vaccine on or a birthday		Age 50-64Age 65+Total	
Pneumococcal Immunization	Adults 65 and older who received vaccine on or after 19 th birthday	• Age 65+	

These materials are owned and copyrighted by NCQA. No copying, distribution or further use of these materials is permitted. ©2025 NCQA. All rights reserved.



Reporting Programs and Measures

	Programs							
Measures	NCQA Health Plan Ratings	NCQA Patient- Centered Medical Home	CMS Medicaid Child Core Set	CMS Medicaid Adult Core Set	CMS Marketplace	CMS QPP/MIPS	CMS Universal Foundational Measures	
Childhood Immunization Status	Х	X	Х		Х	Х	Х	
Immunizations for Adolescents	X		X	X (voluntary)	X	X	X	
Adult Immunization Status	Х			X (voluntary)	Х	Х	Х	
Prenatal Immunization Status	X		X (Mandatory starting in 2026)					



Measures in Development



Measures In Progress

 Currently developing a COVID-19 indicator for Adult Immunization Status

Potential Future Measure Opportunities



- COVID-19 rates for Prenatal Immunization Status and Childhood Immunization Status
- RSV rates for Prenatal Immunization Status, Childhood Immunization Status and Adult Immunization Status



