

# HAB HIV Core Clinical Performance Measures for Adult/Adolescent Clients: Group 3



<b>Performance Measure:</b> Influenza Vaccination		<b>OPR-Related Measure:</b> No
Percentage of clients <sup>1</sup> with HIV infection who have received influenza vaccination within the measurement period <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Numerator:</b>	Number of HIV-infected clients who received influenza vaccination within this time frame	
<b>Denominator:</b>	Number of HIV-infected clients who had a medical visit with a provider with prescribing privileges <sup>3</sup> at least once in the measurement period	
<b>Patient Exclusions:</b>	1. Patients allergic to vaccine components	
<b>Data Elements:</b>	1. Is the client HIV-infected? (Y/N) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If yes, is there documentation<sup>4</sup> in the health record that the client received influenza vaccine in the past 12 months? (Y/N)</li> </ol>	
<b>Data Sources:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Medical Record/Electronic Health Record</li> <li>• CAREWare, Lab Tracker, or other electronic data base</li> <li>• Medical record data abstraction by grantee of a sample of records</li> <li>• Billing records</li> </ul>	
<b>National Goals, Targets, or Benchmarks for Comparison:</b>	None available at this time	
<b>Outcome Measures for Consideration:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mortality rates of bacterial pneumonia in the clinic population</li> </ul>	
<b>Basis for Selection and Placement in Group 3:</b>		
<p>Influenza viruses cause disease among all age groups. While rates of infection are highest among children, rates of serious illness and death are highest among persons aged <math>\geq 65</math> years, children less than 2 years and persons of any age who have medical conditions that place them at increased risk for complications of influenza, including HIV.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Influenza vaccination is the most effective method for preventing influenza and its severe complications. Vaccination has been demonstrated to produce substantial antibody titers against influenza among vaccinated HIV-infected persons who have minimal AIDS-related symptoms and high CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell counts.<sup>6</sup></p> <p>The measure is placed in Group 3 because it overlaps and focuses on similar aspects of care (vaccination) that were previously captured in measures included in Group 2. In addition, the data collection process is more</p>		

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complex because of the timing of the vaccination.

## US Public Health Guidelines:

“Annual vaccination against influenza is recommended for...adults and children who have immunosuppression (including immunosuppression caused by medications or by human immunodeficiency virus).”<sup>7</sup>

## References/Notes:

<sup>1</sup> “Clients” includes all clients aged 13 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the unique nature of this measure, the measurement period runs from April 1-March 31.

<sup>3</sup> A “provider with prescribing privileges” is a health care professional who is certified in their jurisdiction to prescribe medications.

<sup>4</sup> Evidence of vaccination could include personal, school, physician, or immunization records or registries.

<sup>5</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention and Control of Influenza: Recommendations from the Advisory committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). MMWR 2007; 56(RR#6)[1-60]. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5606.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.