

Adult

Immunization Status (AIS-E)

FROM *HealthTeam Advantage*

The Adult Immunizations Status Measure assesses whether adults receive recommended vaccines for preventive care. Immunization is a key aspect of public health and disease prevention. Monitoring vaccination status in adults is essential to reduce the risk of vaccine preventable diseases, protect vulnerable populations, and promote overall community health.



According to World Health Organization, "Immunization currently prevents 3.5 million to 5 million deaths every year from diseases like diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), influenza and measles."



Purpose:

The AIS-E measure assesses whether adults have been immunized according to recommended guidelines and schedules.

Who is included in the AIS-E Measure?

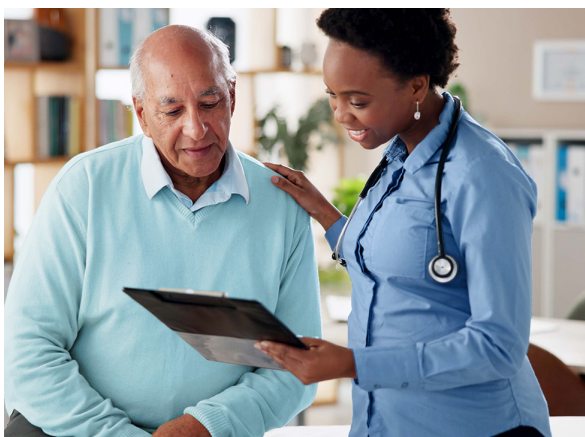
The percentage of members 19 years of age and older who are up to date on recommended routine vaccines for influenza, tetanus, diphtheria (Td) or tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap), zoster, pneumococcal, and hepatitis B.

Vaccine	Description	Anaphylaxis*	Encephalitis*
Influenza	◆ Members who received an influenza vaccine on or between July 1 of the year prior to the measurement period and June 30 of the measurement period.	X	
Td/Tdap	◆ Members who received at least one Td vaccine or one Tdap vaccine between 9 years prior to the start of the measurement period and the end of the measurement period.	X	X
Zoster	◆ Members 65 years or older who received two doses of the herpes zoster recombinant vaccine at least 28 days apart, on October 20, 2017, through December 31, of measurement period.	X	
Pneumococcal	◆ Members who received at least one dose of an adult pneumococcal vaccine on or after their 19th birthday, before or during the measurement period.	X	

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Vaccine	Description	Anaphylaxis*	Encephalitis*
Hepatitis B	◆ Members who received at least three doses of the childhood hepatitis B vaccine with different dates of service on or before their 19th birthday until 59 years old. - One of the three vaccinations can be a newborn hepatitis B vaccination during the 8-day period that begins on the date of birth and ends 7 days after the date of birth. For example, if the member's date of birth is December 1, the newborn hepatitis B vaccination must be on or between December 1 and December 8. ◆ Members who received a hepatitis B vaccine series on or after their 19th birthday, before or during the measurement period, including either of the following: - At least two doses of the recommended two-dose adult hepatitis B vaccine administered at least 28 days apart. - At least three doses of any other recommended adult hepatitis B vaccine administered on different days of service. ◆ Members who had hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B surface antibody or total antibody to hepatitis B core antigen test, with a positive result any time before or during the measurement period. Any of the following meet criteria: - A test with a result greater than 10 mIU/mL. - A test with a finding of immunity. ◆ Members with a history of hepatitis B illness any time before or during the measurement period.	X	

*** Due to specified vaccine any time before or during the measurement year.**



Ways you can take action:

- ◆ Educate patients and families on the importance of following the recommended immunization schedule.
- ◆ Assess and review each patient's vaccination status at every visit.
- ◆ Document any vaccines received inside or outside your practice — such as those given at the health department or pharmacy — and obtain official immunization records when possible. *(continued)*

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Ways you can take action *(continued)*:

- ◆ Have charts prepared in advance, flagging any overdue or missing vaccines.
- ◆ Consider implementing a reminder system to prompt providers to address immunizations during appointments.
- ◆ Take time to address vaccine-related concerns and offer strong, clear recommendations to support immunization compliance.
- ◆ Use the North Carolina Immunization Registry (NCIR) for tracking and updating immunization records.



CODING PEARLS for Adult Immunization Status (AIS-E):

It is essential to code compliant procedures for this measure when services/procedures are rendered. These codes include:

Immunization Description	CPT Codes	HCPCS	CVX
Influenza Immunization	90630, 90653, 90654, 90656, 90657, 90658, 90660*, 90661, 90662, 90672*, 90673, 90674, 90682, 90685, 90686, 90687, 90688, 90689, 90694, 90756	G0008	88, 135, 140, 141, 144, 150, 153, 155, 158, 166, 168, 171, 185, 186, 197, 205
Td/Tdap	90714, 90715		09, 113, 115, 138, 139
Zoster Immunization	90736, 90750		121, 187, 188
Pneumococcal Immunization	90670, 90671, 90677, 90732	G0009	33, 109, 133, 152, 215, 216
Hepatitis B	90371, 90697, 90723, 90739, 90740, 90743, 90744, 90746, 90747, 90748, 90759	G00010	30, 43, 44, 45, 104, 189, 110, 146

*** Influenza Live Virus**

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Exclusions

- ◆ Members who use hospice services or elect to use a hospice benefit any time during the measurement period.
- ◆ Members who die any time during the measurement period.

*** Kindly pass this information along to your coder.**



Resources:

1. National Committee for Quality Assurance. (2025). HEDIS measurement year 2025: Volume 2 — Technical specifications for health plans. NCQA.
<https://store.ncqa.org/hedis-my-2025-volume-2-epub.html>
2. World Health Organization. (n.d.). Vaccines and immunization.
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization>
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024, February 15). Adult immunization schedule. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/adult.html>