

**Title of Intervention and Website:** The use of a microcomputer-based registry to increase adult immunizations

**Intervention Strategies:** Individual Education, Provider Education, Environments and Policies

**Purpose of the Intervention:** To increase adult immunizations by using a micro-computer based registry

**Population:** Participants over the age of 18 with diabetes mellitus

**Setting:** Cosmopolitan International Diabetes Center in Columbia, Missouri; health care facility-based

**Partners:** None mentioned

**Intervention Description:**

- Individual Education: Patients received billfold-sized cards with their current influenza, pneumococcal, and tetanus immunization status as well as their current medications and dates of some of their recent medical check-ups (mammogram, pap smear, cholesterol, eye exam).
- Provider Education: The database generated reminders to health care providers before each patient visit. These reminders were "warnings" indicating if the patient had not received a specific vaccine or received a specific check-up within an appropriate timeframe.
- Environments and Policies: A microcomputer based registry was implemented throughout the clinic to generate patient summaries for health care providers prior to clinic visits. A warning was printed on the summary sheet if a given immunization was out of date or not documented.

**Theory:** Not mentioned

**Resources Required:**

- Staff/Volunteers: Health care providers, staff to enter data
- Training: Not mentioned
- Technology: Computer, printer, registry software
- Space: Not mentioned
- Budget: Not mentioned
- Intervention: Access to medical records, vaccines, billfold size immunization cards
- Evaluation: Survey

**Evaluation:**

- Design: Cohort
- Methods and Measures:
  - A patient multiple choice questionnaire obtained self-reported immunization data
  - Immunization rates were measured through chart audits

**Outcomes:**

- Short Term Impact: Patient accuracy in immunization recall was poor.
- Long Term Impact: There was a marked increase in immunization rates following implementation of the new registry.

**Maintenance:** Not mentioned

**Lessons Learned:** Patient memory is not a reliable source of the patient's immunization history.

**Citation(s):**

Klachko, D.M., D.L. Wright, and D.W. Gardner, Effect of a microcomputer-based registry on adult immunizations. *J Fam Pract*, 1989. 29(2): p. 169-72.