**Monitoring and Evaluating Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Programs**

Program evaluation is needed to ensure that program plans are implemented as intended and problem areas are identified and addressed promptly. In order to collect the data needed to demonstrate effectiveness health departments should design and implement a program evaluation strategy. Since hepatitis B vaccination is increasingly offered through STD, HIV, drug treatment, and correctional health settings, programs should consider three elements of monitoring and evaluation: 1) enhancing immunization tracking systems for adults; 2) evaluating success of local vaccination efforts including providing technical assistance to venues new to vaccination; and 3) enhancing existing hepatitis B surveillance to enable assessment of missed opportunities for vaccination among persons newly diagnosed with hepatitis B.

Programs should, at a minimum, monitor vaccine usage, track number of doses distributed by venue. Individual level information should also be collected. For each person who receives vaccine, information collected would include demographics, dates of vaccine doses, venue where vaccine was given, and primary reason for each visit. Programs should also track the total number of clients, reason for visit, and demographics on clients accepting/refusing vaccine, in order to evaluate program implementation and assess coverage.

Collection of these data will enable programs to demonstrate success. Ideally, programs should collect data sufficient to calculate standard indicators, including:

- total numbers of vaccine doses given
- rates of series completion
- timing of doses received
- rates by demographic characteristics, venue, and risk group
- rates/reasons for refusal

Data should be kept electronically in a format that may be exported for analysis, ideally in a format that would enable comparison and merging of data across sites and across programs. Existing data collection tools that programs should consider using include:

- immunization information systems
- STD clinic case management software
- substance abuse treatment case management software
- HIV CTS national data collection systems
- electronic medical records
- jail/prison electronic medical records

Jurisdictions implementing adult hepatitis B vaccination programs should regularly visit vaccinating sites to provide technical assistance and check validity of data. These visits should be modeled on the visits conducted by the Vaccines for Children program. Items reviewed may include chart reviews, vaccine usage/wastage, technical assistance needs, oversight of data collection, management procedures, and data validation.

If possible, programs should also document impact on existing services.