



Immunisation: meningitis B (18 months)

NICE indicator

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Indicator

The percentage of children who reached 18 months old in the preceding 12 months, who have received 2 primary doses and 1 booster dose of a meningitis B vaccine before the age of 18 months.

Indicator type

General practice indicator suitable for use in the Quality and Outcomes Framework.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

Meningococcal disease can present as meningitis or septicaemia, and can have severe long-term complications. The [UK Health Security Agency's meningococcal B: vaccine information for healthcare practitioners](#) states that rates of disease are highest in children under 2 years of age. Their [complete routine immunisation schedule from June 2020](#) states that 2 primary doses of the meningococcal group B (MenB) vaccine are due at 8 and 16 weeks old, and a booster dose on or after the first birthday.

The indicator supports vaccination with the MenB vaccine according to the routine immunisation schedule. Measurement by 18 months old ensures inclusion of children who had a delay to vaccination due to illness with a fever but aims to achieve immunisation as early as possible.

Source guidance

- [Vaccine uptake in the general population. NICE guideline NG218 \(2022\)](#)
- [Childhood immunizations – up to 1 year of age. NICE clinical knowledge summary \(2021\)](#)

Specification

Numerator: The number in the denominator who received 2 primary doses and 1 booster dose of a meningitis B vaccine before they reached 18 months old.

Denominator: The number of children who reached 18 months old in the preceding 12 months.

Calculation: Numerator divided by denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions: Children with a meningitis B vaccination contraindicated code. See [Public Health England's meningococcal: the green book, chapter 22](#).

(Taken from [NHS Digital's business rules for vaccination and immunisation programmes 2021/22 Meningococcal B \(MenB\) v6.0.](#))

Personalised care adjustments or exception reporting should be used if vaccination is declined.

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance at individual general practice level.

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