



## 2024 Preventive Health Guidelines for Members 65 Years of Age and Older

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA, P.L. 111-148, March 23, 2010, as amended) requires, among other things, coverage of all A and B Recommendations as promulgated by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). Recommendations can be found at <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation-topics/uspstf-a-and-b-recommendations>

***Medicare Supplements are exempt from the preventive services requirements of the Affordable Care Act. Only Medicare-covered preventive services are covered by a Medicare Supplement.***

### General Guidelines on Preventive Care in Elderly Patients

Patient preferences regarding particular preventive interventions, as well as treatments potentially entailed by results of screening, should be respected. If a patient would refuse treatment of a condition discovered by screening, the screening may be inappropriate for that patient.

Each preventive intervention should be assessed for the benefit(s) and harm(s) it may confer upon a particular patient; among such considerations is the likelihood that a given preventive intervention will confer benefit within the patient's life expectancy and consideration of patients' wishes. A patient with end-stage disease/terminal illness may benefit from screening for depression, but will not likely benefit from cholesterol screening.

Each preventive intervention should be assessed from the point of view of the patient's capacity to comply with the intervention(s) or treatments mandated by the results of screens. This assessment must take into account not only the cognitive, psychological and functional status of the patient, but also the presence of an adequate environment and support system. Interventions, which are highly dependent on patient capacity and motivation, should especially be employed selectively; example might include home glucose monitoring.

Decisions to intervene may be conditioned by assessment of risk, e.g., the decision to treat a single risk factor for cardiovascular disease (cholesterol) may be conditioned by the presence or absence of other risk factors (hypertension, diabetes).

History and Physical	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<b>History and Physical Exam</b>	Annually Female PE: -Annual pelvic/breast exam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004</li> <li>2. Expert consensus opinion of the 2004 Preventive Health QI Committee.</li> <li>3. ACOG (2006)</li> </ol>	Yes. Part of the Annual Wellness Visits after initial Welcome to Medicare Preventive Visit. Check Benefits.
<b>Pelvic/Breast Exam</b>	With annual history and physical based on risk factors	1. ACOG (2006)	<b>YES</b>
<b>Regular Weight, Height and BMI Monitoring</b>	Annually 4 visits per year for obesity and unlimited nutritional counseling for commercial product lines only.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAFP (1996) Updated 2003</li> <li>2. CDC (2004)</li> <li>3. USPSTF 2013</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>
<b>Blood pressure screening</b>	<p>At every provider visit or every 1-2 years in all elderly persons who are candidates for active medical treatment. Integral to the exam.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults aged 18 years or older with ambulatory blood pressure monitoring, or ABPM measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment. A Recommendation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004, 2015</li> <li>2. NIH (1997)</li> <li>3. Geriatric Review Syllabus (1999/2001)</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>  <b>NO</b>
<b>Depression Screening</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for depression in the general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women (age 18 and older). Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up. USPSTF – B Recommendation	1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004, 2009, 2016	<b>YES</b>
<b>Illicit Drug Use</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for illicit drug use in adults age 18 years or older. Screening should be implemented when services for accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate care can be offered or referred. B Recommendation	USPSTF 2020	<b>YES</b>

Screenings	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<b>Fasting Plasma Glucose</b>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for prediabetes and type 2 diabetes in adults aged 35 to 70 years who have overweight or obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with prediabetes to effective preventive interventions. B Recommendation. Already on the preventive schedule for adults with BMI for overweight or obesity. Expansion to include morbid obesity diagnosis codes.</p> <p>Clinicians should offer or refer patients with abnormal blood glucose to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity.</p>	USPSTF (2008) 2015, 2022	<b>YES</b>
<b>Mammography (Cont.)</b>	<p>The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years. USPSTF – B Recommendation</p> <p>The PPACA has a provision that defers to the USPSTF 2002 guidelines on breast cancer screening which states that women ages 40-49 should routinely be screened for breast cancer. The 2002 Recommendation reads as follows: The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening mammography, with or without clinical breast examination (CBE), every 1-2 years for women aged 40 and older. USPSTF - B Recommendation.</p> <p>Pennsylvania state law mandates payment associated with a mammogram every year for women 40 years of age or older and with any mammogram based on physician’s recommendations for women under 40 years of age. Even though most Highmark products pay for mammograms, some employer groups (such as employer groups outside of Pennsylvania) and/or plans administered by Highmark will not pay for part or all of the recommended Pennsylvania state mandated mammograms. Includes 3-D Mammograms (Digital Breast Tomosynthesis)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2002, 2009, 2016</li> <li>2. AAFP (1996) Updated 2003</li> <li>3. AGS (1999) Updated 2005</li> <li>4. ACS (2006)</li> <li>5. ACOG (2009)</li> <li>6. PA State Law 2015 3D Mammograms</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>

	The American College of Physicians discourages screening after age 75 yr. The American Geriatrics Society recommends possible discontinuation at age		
<b>Breast Ultrasound/Mri</b>	Preventive breast cancer supplemental screening of one MRI or Ultrasound annually prescribed by physician as a result of dense tissue, etc. requiring a second procedure to get a clear picture are recommended.  Note that breast MRI or ultrasound needed as a result of finding an abnormality is for diagnostic purposes and is not considered preventive screening.	1. HMK business decision for parity with PA Act 1 supplemental screening effective 1.1.2024. 2. HMK Business Decision 2023	
<b>Screenings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<b>Lipid Panel</b>	Every 5 years or as clinically indicated. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening:  men aged 35 and older for lipid disorders - A Recommendation; and women aged 45 and older for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. A Recommendation.	1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004 2. AAFP (1996) Updated 2003 3. NIH (1999) 4. Geriatric Review Syllabus (1999/2001)	<b>YES</b>
<b>Genetic Risk Assessment and</b>	85 yr. The American Cancer Society recommends annual mammogram with no upper age limit.  The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians assess women with a personal or family history of breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal	USPSTF (2005) (2014) 2019	<b>NO</b>

<p><b>BRCA Mutation Testing for Breast and Ovarian Cancer Susceptibility</b></p> <p><b>Chemoprevention of Breast Cancer</b></p>	<p>cancer or who have an ancestry associated with breast cancer susceptibility 1 and 2 (BRCA1/2) gene mutations with an appropriate brief familial risk assessment tool. Women with a positive result on the risk assessment tool should receive genetic counseling and, if indicated after counseling, genetic testing. B recommendation updated August 2019.</p> <p>Different tests can be used for screenings (This list is not all-inclusive).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B-REST</li> <li>• FHS-7</li> </ul> <p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer to prescribe risk-reducing medications, such as tamoxifen, raloxifene, or aromatase inhibitors, to women who are at increased risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse medication effects. B recommendation updated September 2019.</p>	<p>USPSTF (2002) (2014) 2019</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>
Screenings	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<p><b>Papanicolaou test (Pap smear)</b></p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 29 years. For women aged 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting).USPSTF A Recommendation</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women older than 65 years who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer. D Recommendation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2003, 2012, 2018</li> <li>2. ACOG (2000) Updated 2003, 2012</li> <li>3. AGS (2000)</li> <li>4. American Cancer Society (ACS)(2012)</li> <li>5. American Society for Colposcopy (ASCCP)(2012)</li> <li>6. American Society for Clinical Pathology</li> </ol>	<p><b>YES</b></p>

	<p>The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women younger than 21 years. D Recommendation</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (ie, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer. D Recommendation</p> <p>ACOG/ACS/ASCCP/ASCPS all mirror USPSTF recommendations. Screen for cervical dysplasia beginning at 21 years (Bright Futures).</p>	(ASCPS) (2012)	
<b>Gonorrhea, HIV and other STD Screening</b>	<p><u>STD Screening:</u></p> <p>Risk-based screening recommended for all sexually active males and females.</p> <p><u>Chlamydia:</u> The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia in sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection. USPSTF – B Recommendation</p> <p><u>Gonorrhea:</u> The USPSTF recommends screening for gonorrhea in sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection. USPSTF – B Recommendation</p> <p><u>Syphilis:</u> Screen all patients at increased risk for syphilis. USPSTF – A Recommendation.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends screening for syphilis infection in persons who are at increased risk for infection. A Recommendation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAP (2000) Updated 2003</li> <li>2. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2005, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019, 2020,2022</li> <li>3. AAFP (1996) Updated 2003</li> <li>4. CDC 2023</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>
<b>Screenings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Medicare Covered Preventive Service</b>

<b>STI Counseling</b>	<p><u>Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)</u> The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for HIV infection in adolescents and adults aged 15 to 65 years. Younger adolescents and older adults who are at increased risk of infection should also be screened. A recommendation updated June 2019</p> <p><u>Hepatitis C:</u> The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in adults aged 18 to 79 years. B Recommendation. March 2020</p> <p><u>Hepatitis B:</u> The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in persons at high risk for infection. B recommendation for non-pregnant adolescents and adults CDC MMWR updated recommendation for Hepatitis B screening from high-risk only to once per lifetime for adults and high risk more often.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections. B Recommendation</p>		<b>YES</b>          <b>YES</b>
<b>PrEP HIV Prevention</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with effective antiretroviral therapy to persons who are at high risk of HIV acquisition. A recommendation Released June 2019.	USPSTF 2019	<b>NO</b>
<b>Screenings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Medicare Covered Preventive Service</b>

<p><b>Colorectal Cancer Screening</b></p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of different screening methods vary.</p> <p>USPSTF – A Recommendation</p> <p>Regular screening for colorectal cancer with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonoscopy every 10 years or,</li> <li>• Fecal occult blood test home 3-pack FOBT test or FIT fecal immunochemical test every year or,</li> <li>• Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years or,</li> <li>• Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 10 years with with FIT every year or</li> <li>• CT Colonography every 5 years (Delaware state mandate also) or</li> <li>• Cologuard (DNA stool screening) every three years</li> </ul> <p>The federal government issued an FAQ detaining the mandated coverage for diagnostic colonoscopy following a positive result by another mandated screening method. The first dollar coverage of the diagnostic colonoscopy will apply per law beginning 6.1.2022 for PA, WV, and DE. The effective date for NY is based on NY state law and is 12.1.2021 with first migrated business for HMK. Eligible colonoscopies must be performed within one year of a claim for a mandated colon cancer screening test</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2008, 2016, 2021</li> <li>2. AAFP (1996) Updated 2004</li> <li>3. ACS (2004)</li> <li>4. ACOG (2007)</li> <li>5. PPACA 2022 FAQ</li> </ol>	<p><b>YES, check benefits for tests and limits</b></p>
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<b>Bone Mineral Density Screening</b>	<p>Assess risk factors for osteoporosis in older men.</p> <p>Bone mineral density in post menopausal women 65-69 years of age based on risk factor profile and men 70 years of age and older. (NOF)</p> <p>Routine screening for all women starting at age 65.</p> <p>No more often than every 2 years.</p> <p>Bone mineral density studies for asymptomatic patients are considered screening.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis in women ages 65 and older and in younger women whose fracture risk is equal to or greater than that of a 65 year-old woman who has no additional risk factors.</p> <p>USPSTF – B Recommendation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2003 (2011)</li> <li>2. National Osteoporosis Foundation (1998) Updated 2008</li> <li>1. American College of Physicians (2008)</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>
<b>Screenings</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Medicare Covered Preventive Service</b>
<b>Prostate Cancer Screening</b>	<p>For men aged 55 to 69 years, the decision to undergo periodic prostate-specific antigen (PSA)–based screening for prostate cancer should be an individual one. Before deciding whether to be screened, men should have an opportunity to discuss the potential benefits and harms of screening with their clinician and to incorporate their values and preferences in the decision. C Recommendation. Only A and B recommendations are preventive benefits.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends against PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in men 70 years and older.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAFP (2002)</li> <li>2. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2008, 2012, 2018</li> <li>3. NEJM (2009)</li> </ol>	<b>YES</b>
<b>Lung Cancer Screening</b>	<p>The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year (PPY) smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a</p>	USPSTF (2014), 2021	<b>YES with different age parameters Please check benefits.</b>

	person has not smoked for 15 years or develops a health problem that substantially limits life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery. B Recommendation		
<b>Statin Use</b>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that adults without a history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) (ie, symptomatic coronary artery disease or ischemic stroke) use a low- to moderate-dose statin for the prevention of CVD events and mortality when all of the following criteria are met: 1) they are aged 40 to 75 years; 2) they have 1 or more CVD risk factors (ie, dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking); and 3) they have a calculated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians prescribe a statin for the primary prevention of CVD for adults aged 40-75 years who have 1 or more CVD risk factors (i.e., dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking) and estimated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater. This is a B grade recommendation</p>	<p>USPSTF 2016</p> <p>USPSTF 2022</p>	<b>No</b>
<b>Behavioral Counseling for Prevention of CVD</b>	The USPSTF recommends offering or referring adults who are overweight or obese and have additional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity for CVD prevention. B Recommendation	(USPSTF 2014)	<b>No</b>

Anticipatory Guidance/Safety Issues	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<b>Anticipatory Guidance/Psychosocial Screening</b>	<p><b>Anticipatory Guidance/Psychosocial Screening</b>  Anticipatory Guidance/Psychosocial Screening – may include when appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second hand smoke</li> <li>• Adults who are not pregnant: The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved pharmacotherapy for cessation to adults who use tobacco. A Recommendation</li> <li>• Substance abuse</li> <li>• The USPSTF recommends screening for abnormal blood glucose as part of cardiovascular risk assessment in adults ages 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese. Clinicians should offer or refer [these overweight or obese (BMI 25 to 39.9)] patients with abnormal blood glucose to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity. B Recommendation</li> <li>• Obesity – The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all adult patients for obesity and offer intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote sustained weight loss for obese adults. USPSTF – B Recommendation</li> <li>• Exercise</li> <li>• Consideration of screening in persons with low sun exposure or other risk factors</li> <li>• 1,200 mg. of calcium daily in adults 50 years and older.</li> <li>• Aspirin use – April 2022 the USPSTF updated by lowering the recommended use of aspirin for preventive of heart disease and stroke to a C recommendation from a previous B recommendation. Only A and B recommendations are mandated by federal law. Notice to members provided in footnote of the preventive schedule (PS)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAFP (2001) Updated 2003</li> <li>2. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004, 2009, 2016, 2022</li> <li>3. ACOG (2000) Updated 2003</li> <li>4. AMA (2003) Beers Criteria</li> <li>5. NOF (2009)</li> <li>6. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2008, 2009, 2015</li> <li>7. USPSTF (2008) Behavioral Counseling for STIs</li> <li>8. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2003 2015 Behavioral Counseling for Diet</li> <li>9. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2003 Screening for Obesity</li> <li>10. CMS (2010)</li> <li>11. Highmark Geriatric Advisory Board (2011)</li> </ol>	<p><b>YES only for</b>  Obesity Screening and Tobacco Cessation</p>

	<p>that this benefit will be removed 1.1.2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>• Discussion of risks and benefits of hormone use and alternative therapies</li><li>• Social support</li><li>• HIV</li></ul>		
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Anticipatory Guidance/Safety Issues	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medication Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Polypharmacy</li> <li>○ Drugs to avoid in the elderly</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage advance directive/living will/durable power of attorney/copy for MD record</li> <li>• Sun exposure</li> <li>• Oral health</li> <li>• High-intensity behavioral counseling to prevent sexually transmitted infections for all adults at increased risk for STIs. "High- intensity" behavior counseling is defined by USPSTF as multiple sessions of behavioral counseling providing some provision of education, skill training or support from changes in sexual behavior that promotes risk reduction and avoidance.  USPSTF – B Recommendation</li> </ul>		

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Anticipatory Guidance/Safety Issues	Description	References	Medicare Covered Preventive Service
<b>Safety Issues</b>	<p><b>Safety Issues</b>            Safety Issues – may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seat belt use Driving impairment</li> <li>• Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors</li> <li>• Rails on stairs</li> <li>• Avoid fall hazards in the home (ex. throw rugs and cords):</li> <li>• Elder Abuse</li> </ul> <p>Domestic Violence: The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that clinicians screen women of childbearing age for intimate partner violence (IPV), such as domestic violence, and provide or refer women who screen positive to intervention services. This recommendation applies to women who do not have signs or symptoms of abuse. B Recommendation.</p> <p>Examples of IPV Screening Tools (not a comprehensive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST); HITS, Humiliation, Afraid, Rape, Kick (HARK) from: BMC Fam Pract. 2007; 8: 49 – Permission required; RADAR</li> <li>• Personalized Safety</li> <li>• Hot water temperature</li> <li>• Appropriate protective/safety equipment for such activities as biking, skating and skiing</li> <li>• Firearms use and safe storage</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAFP (2001) Updated 2003</li> <li>2. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004, 2010, 2012</li> <li>3. ACOG (2000) Updated 2003</li> </ol>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Cognitive Impairment</b>	<p>History and Cognition Screening            History includes asking patient and/or family member if there have been any changes in cognitive or behavioral issues. If positive, consider testing; e.g., the Mini-Cog</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004</li> <li>2. AGS (2002)</li> <li>3. Expert consensus opinion of the 2010 Preventive Health QI Committee.</li> </ol>	<b>Yes-Part of AWV</b>

<b>Visual Impairment</b>	Consider measuring visual acuity, integral to the annual exam or eye care professional referral  Referral to eye care specialist every 2 years for comprehensive eye examinations to evaluate for glaucoma	1. AAFP (2002) Updated 2003 2. AAO (2000) 3. Expert consensus opinion of the 2010 Preventive Health QI Committee. 4. USPSTF (2009)	<b>YES</b>
<b>Anticipatory Guidance/Safety Issues</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Medicare Covered Preventive Service</b>
<b>Hearing Impairment</b>	Audiometry testing, rule out cerumen impaction The AAFP recommends screening for hearing difficulties by questioning elderly adults about hearing impairments and counsel regarding the availability of treatment when appropriate.	1. AAFP (1996) Updated 2003	<b>NO</b>
<b>Urinary Incontinence</b>	Question patients regularly about the occurrence of urinary incontinence. Sample questions include the following: "Do you have trouble with your bladder?" "Do you ever lose your urine or get wet?" "Do you have trouble holding your urine?"	1. AHRQ (1999) 2. AGS (2005)	<b>YES- Part of AWW</b>
<b>Falls Risk</b>	The USPSTF recommends exercise interventions to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls. B Recommendation.	1. AAFP (2002) Updated 2003 2. ACOG (2001) Updated 2003 3. USPSTF (1996) Updated 2004, 2010,2012, 2018 4. AGS (2002)	<b>YES- Part of AWW</b>
<b>Screening for Alcohol Use in Adults</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening and behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse by adults in primary care settings. USPSTF - B Recommendation  The AAFP recommends counseling adults who are problem drinkers regarding the dangers of driving while intoxicated and the risk of automobile accidents.	1. USPSTF (2004) 2. AAFP (2004) 3. AGS (2003)	<b>YES</b>



	Assessment of substance abuse using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [AUDIT] or equivalent tool.		
<b>Screening for Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm</b>	The USPSTF recommends 1-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) with ultrasonography in men aged 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked. B Recommendation updated December 2019.	1. USPSTF 2005, 2014, 2019	<b>YES</b>
<b>Welcome to Medicare Preventive Visit</b>	Medicare Advantage only: coverage is available for a one-time "Welcome to Medicare" preventive visit that includes a review of the member's health, education and counseling on preventive services needed and referrals for other care if needed. This visit must occur within the first 12 months the member has Medicare Part B.		<b>YES</b>
<b>Anticipatory Guidance/Safety Issues</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Medicare Covered Preventive Service</b>
<b>Annual Wellness Visit</b>	Medicare Advantage only: If a member has been under Medicare Part B for longer than 12 months, an annual wellness visit is covered. The purpose of the visit is to develop or update a personalized prevention plan based on current health and risk factors. The service is covered once every 12 months.  Note: the first annual wellness visit cannot take place within 12 months of the Welcome to Medicare preventive visit. The member does not need to have had a Welcome to Medicare visit to be covered for an annual wellness visit if the member has had Medicare Part B for 12 months.		<b>YES</b>
<b>Cardiovascular Disease Risk Reduction Visit</b>	Medicare Advantage Only: One visit per year with the primary care provider to help lower risk for cardiovascular disease.		<b>YES</b>
<b>Diabetes self-management training , diabetic services, and supplies</b>	Medicare Advantage Only: Diabetes self-management training is covered for all Medicare Advantage members who have diabetes (insulin and non-insulin dependent users) under certain conditions. Coverage is provided for supplies to monitor blood glucose levels as well as coverage for diabetic testing supplies form durable medical equipment (DME)		<b>YES</b>

	suppliers.		
<b>Immunizations</b>	Medicare Advantage Only: Immunizations that are covered under Medicare Part B include: Pneumonia vaccine, flu shots once a year in the fall or winter, Hepatitis B vaccine if the member is at high or intermediate risk of being diagnosed with Hepatitis B. Other vaccines may be covered if the member is at risk and meets coverage rules. Note: Certain immunizations are only covered by Part D coverage, such as tetanus and T dap.		<b>YES</b>
<b>Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT)</b>	Medicare Advantage only: Medical nutrition therapy is available for members with diabetes, renal disease (not on dialysis) or after kidney transplants. Coverage includes three hours of one-on-one counseling during the first year that the member receives MNT under Medicare and two hours each year after.		<b>YES</b>

## References

1. [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov) CDC (2005)
2. [www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/) BMI: Body Mass Index. April 17, 2003
3. American Academy of Family Physicians, *Health Screening in Older Women*, April 1, 1999
4. American Academy of Family Physicians. *Summary of Policy Recommendations for Periodic Health Examination*. Kansas City, MO: American Academy of Family Physicians; 2004.
5. US Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins.
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9. [www.diabetes.org](http://www.diabetes.org) . American Diabetes Association (ADA), (2005). Clinical Practice Recommendations for Screening for Diabetes.
10. National Institutes of Health. (1997) The Sixth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (NIH Publication No. 98-4080). Bethesda, Maryland: National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute Information Center.
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