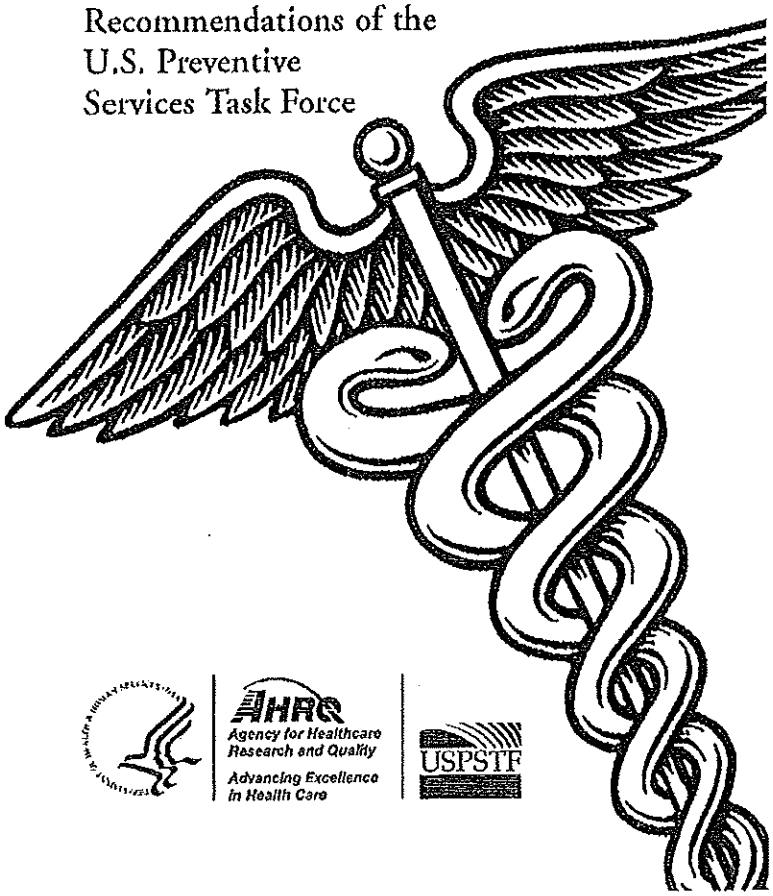
The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services

2010 - 2011

Recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force



AHRQ
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Advancing Excellence in Health Care

USPSTF

Section 1.

Preventive Services Recommended by the USPSTF

All recommendation statements in this Guide are abridged. To see the full recommendation statements and recommendations published after March 2010, go to http://www.USPreventiveServicesTaskForce.org.

Preventive Services Recommended by the USPSTF

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that clinicians discuss these preventive services with eligible patients and offer them as a priority. All these services have received an "A" or a "B" (recommended) grade from the Task Force.

For definitions of all grades used by the USPSTF, see Appendix A (beginning on p. 228). The full listings of all USPSTF recommendations for adults and children are in Section 2 (beginning on p. 11) and Section 3 (beginning on P. 193).

Recommendation	Adults		Special Populations	
	Men	Women	Pregnant Women	Children
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Screening[1]	✓			
Alcohol Misuse Screening and Behavioral Counseling Interventions	✓	✓	✓	
Aspirin for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease[2]	✓	✓		
Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Adults, Screening[3]			✓	
Breast Cancer, Screening[4]		✓		

continued

Preventive Services Recommended by the USPSTF *(continued)*

Recommendation	Adults		Special Populations	
	Men	Women	Pregnant Women	Children
Breast and Ovarian Cancer Susceptibility, Genetic Risk Assessment and BRCA Mutation Testing[5]		✓		
Breastfeeding, Primary Care Interventions to Promote[6]		✓	✓	
Cervical Cancer, Screening[7]		✓		
Chlamydial Infection, Screening[8]		✓	✓	
Colorectal Cancer, Screening[9]	✓	✓		
Congenital Hypothyroidism, Screening[10]				✓
Depression (Adults), Screening[11]	✓	✓		

continued

Recommendation	Adults		Special Populations	
	Men	Women	Pregnant Women	Children
Folic Acid Supplementation[12]		✓		
Gonorrhea, Screening[13]		✓		
Gonorrhea, Prophylactic Medication[14]				✓
Hearing Loss in Newborns, Screening[15]				✓
Hepatitis B Virus Infection, Screening[16]			✓	
High Blood Pressure, Screening	✓	✓		
HIV, Screening[17]	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iron Deficiency Anemia, Prevention[18]				✓
Iron Deficiency Anemia, Screening[19]			✓	
Lipid Disorders in Adults, Screening[20]	✓	✓		

continued

Preventive Services Recommended by the USPSTF *(continued)*

Recommendation	Adults		Special Populations	
	Men	Women	Pregnant Women	Children
Major Depressive Disorder in Children and Adolescents, Screening[21]				✓
Obesity in Adults, Screening[22]	✓	✓		
Obesity in Children and Adolescents, Screening[23]				✓
Osteoporosis, Screening[24]		✓		
Phenylkeronuria, Screening[25]				✓
Rh (D) Incompatibility, Screening[26]			✓	
Sexually Transmitted Infections, Counseling[27]	✓	✓		✓
Sickle Cell Disease, Screening[28]				✓

continued

Preventive Services Recommended by the USPSTF *(continued)*

Recommendation	Adults		Special Populations	
	Men	Women	Pregnant Women	Children
Syphilis Infection, Screening[29]	✓	✓	✓	
Tobacco Use and Tobacco-Caused Disease, Counseling and Interventions[30]	✓	✓	✓	
Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Adults, Screening[31]	✓	✓		
Visual Impairment in Children Younger than Age 5 Years, Screening[32]				✓

[1]One-time screening by ultrasonography in men aged 65 to 75 who have ever smoked.

[2]When the potential harm of an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage is outweighed by a potential benefit of a reduction in myocardial infarctions (men aged 45-79 years) or in ischemic strokes (women aged 55-79 years).

[3]Pregnant women at 12-16 weeks gestation or at first prenatal visit, if later.

[4]Biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years. See Summary of 2002 Recommendations for information about the Affordable Health Care Act.

[5]Refer women whose family history is associated with an increased risk for deleterious mutations in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* genes for genetic counseling and evaluation for *BRCA* testing.

[6]Interventions during pregnancy and after birth to promote and support breastfeeding.

[7]Women aged 21-65 who have been sexually active and have a cervix.

[8]Sexually active women 24 and younger and other asymptomatic women at increased risk for infection. Asymptomatic pregnant women 24 and younger and others at increased risk.

[9]Adults aged 50-75 using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy.

[10]Newborns.

[11]When staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up.

[12]All women planning or capable of pregnancy take a daily supplement containing 0.4 to 08. mg (400 to 800 µg) of folic acid.

[13]Sexually active women, including pregnant women 25 and younger, or at increased risk for infection.

[14]Prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns against gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.

[15]Newborns.

[16]Pregnant women at first prenatal visit.