

Affordable Care Act and USPSTF Recommendations & CDC/ACIP Vaccination Schedules

USPSTF - A and B Recommendations – Edited recommendations based on DHCS Criteria

<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/recommendations>

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| Blood pressure screening in adults | The USPSTF recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults age 18 years and older. | A | December 2007 |
| Breast cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening mammography for women, with or without clinical breast examination, every 1 to 2 years for women age 40 years and older. | B | September 2002 |
| Cervical cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer in women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every 5 years. | A | March 2012* |
| Chlamydia screening: women | 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. | B | September 2014* |
| Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men 35 and older | The USPSTF strongly recommends screening men age 35 years and older for lipid disorders. | A | June 2008 |
| Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men younger than 35 | The USPSTF recommends screening men ages 20 to 35 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | B | June 2008 |
| Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women 45 and older | The USPSTF strongly recommends screening women age 45 years and older for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | A | June 2008 |
| Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women younger than 45 | The USPSTF recommends screening women ages 20 to 45 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | B | June 2008 |

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| Colorectal cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy in adults beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary. | A | October 2008 |
| Diabetes screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for type 2 diabetes in asymptomatic adults with sustained blood pressure (either treated or untreated) greater than 135/80 mm Hg. | B | June 2008 |
| Gestational diabetes mellitus screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for gestational diabetes mellitus in asymptomatic pregnant women after 24 weeks of gestation. | B | January 2014 |
| Obesity screening and counseling: adults | The USPSTF recommends screening all adults for obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with a body mass index of 30 kg/m ² or higher to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions. | B | June 2012* |
| Obesity screening and counseling: children | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen children age 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status. | | |

USPSTF A and B Recommendations by Date

| Release Date of Current Recommendation | Topic | Description | Grade |
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| September 2014* _ | Chlamydia screening: women | 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. | B |
| September 2014* _ | Gonorrhea screening: women | 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. | B |
| September 2014* _ | Sexually transmitted infections counseling | The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections. | B |
| September 2014 | Preeclampsia prevention: aspirin | The USPSTF recommends the use of low-dose aspirin (81 mg/d) as preventive medication after 12 weeks of gestation in women who are at high risk for preeclampsia. | B |
| August 2014* _ | Healthy diet and physical activity counseling to prevent cardiovascular disease: adults with cardiovascular risk factors | 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 |

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| June 2014* | Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening: men | The USPSTF recommends one-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm by ultrasonography in men ages 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked. | B |
| May 2014* | Dental caries prevention: infants and children up to age 5 years | The USPSTF recommends the application of fluoride varnish to the primary teeth of all infants and children starting at the age of primary tooth eruption in primary care practices. The USPSTF recommends primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is fluoride deficient. | B |
| May 2014 | Hepatitis B screening: nonpregnant adolescents and adults | The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus infection in persons at high risk for infection. | B |
| January 2014 | Gestational diabetes mellitus screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for gestational diabetes mellitus in asymptomatic pregnant women after 24 weeks of gestation. | B |
| December 2013 | Lung cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography in adults ages 55 to 80 years who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a 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 |

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| December 2013* | BRCA risk assessment and genetic counseling/testing | The USPSTF recommends that primary care providers screen women who have family members with breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal cancer with one of several screening tools designed to identify a family history that may be associated with an increased risk for potentially harmful mutations in breast cancer susceptibility genes (<i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i>). Women with positive screening results should receive genetic counseling and, if indicated after counseling, BRCA testing. | B |
| September 2013* | Breast cancer preventive medication | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians engage in shared, informed decisionmaking with women who are at increased risk for breast cancer about medications to reduce their risk. For women who are at increased risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse medication effects, clinicians should offer to prescribe risk-reducing medications, such as tamoxifen or raloxifene. | B |
| August 2013 | Tobacco use interventions: children and adolescents | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians provide interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use in school-aged children and adolescents. | B |
| June 2013 | Hepatitis C virus infection screening: adults | The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in persons at high risk for infection. The USPSTF also recommends offering one-time screening for HCV infection to adults born between 1945 and 1965. | B |
| May 2013* | Alcohol misuse: screening and counseling | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen adults age 18 years or older for alcohol misuse and provide persons engaged in risky or hazardous drinking with brief behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse. | B |

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| April 2013* | HIV screening: nonpregnant adolescents and adults | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for HIV infection in adolescents and adults ages 15 to 65 years. Younger adolescents and older adults who are at increased risk should also be screened. | A |
| April 2013* | HIV screening: pregnant women | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all pregnant women for HIV, including those who present in labor who are untested and whose HIV status is unknown. | A |
| January 2013 | Intimate partner violence screening: women of childbearing age | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen women of childbearing age for intimate partner violence, 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 |
| June 2012* | Obesity screening and counseling: adults | The USPSTF recommends screening all adults for obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with a body mass index of 30 kg/m ² or higher to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions. | B |
| May 2012 | Falls prevention in older adults: exercise or physical therapy | The USPSTF recommends exercise or physical therapy to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults age 65 years and older who are at increased risk for falls. | B |
| May 2012 | Falls prevention in older adults: vitamin D | The USPSTF recommends vitamin D supplementation to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults age 65 years and older who are at increased risk for falls. | B |

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| May 2012 | Skin cancer behavioral counseling | The USPSTF recommends counseling children, adolescents, and young adults ages 10 to 24 years who have fair skin about minimizing their exposure to ultraviolet radiation to reduce risk for skin cancer. | B |
| March 2012* _ | Cervical cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer in women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every 5 years. | A |
| January 2012* _ | Osteoporosis screening: women | The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis in women age 65 years and older and in younger women whose fracture risk is equal to or greater than that of a 65-year-old white woman who has no additional risk factors. | B |
| July 2011* _ | Gonorrhea prophylactic medication: newborns | The USPSTF recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns for the prevention of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum. | A |
| January 2011* _ | Visual acuity screening in children | The USPSTF recommends vision screening for all children at least once between the ages of 3 and 5 years, to detect the presence of amblyopia or its risk factors. | B |
| January 2010 | Obesity screening and counseling: children | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen children age 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status. | B |

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| December 2009 | Depression screening: adults | The USPSTF recommends screening adults for depression when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up. | B |
| June 2009 | Hepatitis B screening: pregnant women | The USPSTF strongly recommends screening for hepatitis B virus infection in pregnant women at their first prenatal visit. | A |
| May 2009 | Folic acid supplementation | The USPSTF recommends that all women planning or capable of pregnancy take a daily supplement containing 0.4 to 0.8 mg (400 to 800 µg) of folic acid. | A |
| May 2009 | Syphilis screening: pregnant women | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all pregnant women for syphilis infection. | A |
| April 2009 | Tobacco use counseling and interventions: nonpregnant adults | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use and provide tobacco cessation interventions for those who use tobacco products. | A |
| April 2009 | Tobacco use counseling: pregnant women | The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all pregnant women about tobacco use and provide augmented, pregnancy-tailored counseling to those who smoke. | A |
| March 2009 | Aspirin to prevent cardiovascular disease: men | The USPSTF recommends the use of aspirin for men ages 45 to 79 years when the potential benefit due to a reduction in myocardial infarctions outweighs the potential harm due to an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage. | A |

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| March 2009 | Aspirin to prevent cardiovascular disease: women | The USPSTF recommends the use of aspirin for women ages 55 to 79 years when the potential benefit of a reduction in ischemic strokes outweighs the potential harm of an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage. | A |
| March 2009 | Depression screening: adolescents | The USPSTF recommends screening adolescents (ages 12 to 18 years) for major depressive disorder when systems are in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, psychotherapy (cognitive-behavioral or interpersonal), and follow-up. | B |
| October 2008 | Breastfeeding counseling | The USPSTF recommends interventions during pregnancy and after birth to promote and support breastfeeding. | B |
| October 2008 | Colorectal cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy in adults beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary. | A |
| July 2008 | Bacteriuria screening: pregnant women | The USPSTF recommends screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria with urine culture in pregnant women at 12 to 16 weeks' gestation or at the first prenatal visit, if later. | A |
| July 2008 | Hearing loss screening: newborns | The USPSTF recommends screening for hearing loss in all newborn infants. | B |
| June 2008 | Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men 35 and older | The USPSTF strongly recommends screening men age 35 years and older for lipid disorders. | A |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| June 2008 | Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men younger than 35 | The USPSTF recommends screening men ages 20 to 35 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | B |
| June 2008 | Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women 45 and older | The USPSTF strongly recommends screening women age 45 years and older for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | A |
| June 2008 | Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women younger than 45 | The USPSTF recommends screening women ages 20 to 45 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease. | B |
| June 2008 | Diabetes screening | The USPSTF recommends screening for type 2 diabetes in asymptomatic adults with sustained blood pressure (either treated or untreated) greater than 135/80 mm Hg. | B |
| March 2008 | Hypothyroidism screening: newborns | The USPSTF recommends screening for congenital hypothyroidism in newborns. | A |
| March 2008 | Phenylketonuria screening: newborns | The USPSTF recommends screening for phenylketonuria in newborns. | A |
| December 2007 | Blood pressure screening in adults | The USPSTF recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults age 18 years and older. | A |
| September 2007 | Hemoglobinopathies screening: newborns | The USPSTF recommends screening for sickle cell disease in newborns. | A |

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| May 2006 | Anemia screening: pregnant women | The USPSTF recommends routine screening for iron deficiency anemia in asymptomatic pregnant women. | B |
| May 2006 | Iron supplementation in children | The USPSTF recommends routine iron supplementation for asymptomatic children ages 6 to 12 months who are at increased risk for iron deficiency anemia. | B |
| July 2004 | Syphilis screening: nonpregnant persons | The USPSTF strongly recommends that clinicians screen persons at increased risk for syphilis infection. | A |
| February 2004 | Rh incompatibility screening: first pregnancy visit | The USPSTF strongly recommends Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women during their first visit for pregnancy-related care. | A |
| February 2004 | Rh incompatibility screening: 24–28 weeks' gestation | The USPSTF recommends repeated Rh (D) antibody testing for all unsensitized Rh (D)-negative women at 24 to 28 weeks' gestation, unless the biological father is known to be Rh (D)-negative. | B |
| September 2002 [†] | Breast cancer screening | The USPSTF recommends screening mammography for women, with or without clinical breast examination, every 1 to 2 years for women age 40 years and older. | B |

[†]The Department of Health and Human Services, in implementing the Affordable Care Act under the standard it sets out in revised Section 2713(a)(5) of the Public Health Service Act, utilizes the [2002 recommendation on breast cancer screening](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Topic/recommendation-summary/breast-cancer-screening) of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. To see the USPSTF 2009 recommendation on breast cancer screening, go to <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Topic/recommendation-summary/breast-cancer-screening>.

*Previous recommendation was an “A” or “B.”

VACCINATION SCHEDULES FROM ACIP WEB SITE MAY 2015

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/index.html>

| If you are this age ▼ | talk to your healthcare professional about these vaccines → | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|---|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Flu ¹ <i>Influenza</i> | Td/Tdap ² <i>Tetanus Diphtheria, pertussis</i> | Shingles ³ <i>Zoster</i> | Pneumococcal ⁴ | | Meningococcal ⁵ | MMR ⁶ , † <i>Measles, mumps, rubella</i> | HPV ⁷ , † <i>Human papillomavirus</i> | | Chickenpox† <i>Varicella</i> | Hepatitis A† | Hepatitis B† | Hib ⁸ <i>Haemophilus influenzae type b</i> |
| | | | | PCV13 | PPSV23 | | | for women | for men | | | | |
| 19-21 years | Flu vaccine every year | 1 dose of Tdap ² Td booster every 10 years | | 1 dose | 1 or 2 doses | 1 or more doses | 1 or 2 doses | 3 doses | 3 doses | 2 doses | 2 doses | 3 doses | 1 or 3 doses |
| 22-26 years | | | | | | | | | 3 doses | | | | |
| 27-49 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-59 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 years | | | 1 dose | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65+ year | | | 1 dose | | | | | | 1 dose | | | | |

Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you *unless* your healthcare professional tells you that you cannot safely receive it or that you do not need it.

May Be Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you if you have certain risk factors due to your health, job or lifestyle that are not listed here. Talk to your healthcare professional to see if you need this vaccine.

Birth to 15 Months

| Vaccine | Birth | 1 mo | 2 mos | 4 mos | 6 mos | 9 mos | 12 mos | 15 mos |
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| Hepatitis B¹ (HepB) | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | | | ←3 rd dose→ | | | |
| Rotavirus²(RV) RV1 (2-dose series); RV5 (3-dose series) | | | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | See footnote 2 | | | |
| Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis³(DTaP: <7 yrs) | | | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | ←3 rd dose→ | | | ←4 th dose→ |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, & acellular pertussis⁴ (Tdap: ≥7 yrs) | | | | | | | | |
| Haemophilus influenzae type b⁵ (Hib) | | | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | See footnote 5 | | ←3 rd or 4 th dose, See footnote 5 → | |
| Pneumococcal conjugate⁶ (PCV13) | | | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | ←3 rd dose→ | | ←4 th dose→ | |
| Pneumococcal polysaccharide⁶(PPSV23) | | | | | | | | |
| Inactivated poliovirus⁷ (IPV:<18 yrs) | | | ←1 st dose→ | ←2 nd dose→ | ←3 rd dose→ | | | |
| Influenza⁸(IIV; LAIV) 2 doses for some: See footnote 8 | | | | | Annual vaccination (IIV only) 1 or 2 doses | | | |

18 Months to 18 Years

| Vaccines | 18 mos | 19-23 mos | 2-3 yrs | 4-6 yrs | 7-8 yrs | 9-10 yrs | 11-12 yrs | 13-15 yrs | 16-18 yrs |
|---|--|-----------|---|------------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Hepatitis B¹ (HepB) | ←3 rd dose→ | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis³ (DTaP: <7 yrs) | ←4 th dose→ | | | ←5 th dose→ | | | | | |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, & acellular pertussis⁴ (Tdap: ≥7 yrs) | | | | | | | (Tdap) | | |
| Haemophilus influenzae type b⁵ (Hib) | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal conjugate⁶ (PCV13) | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal polysaccharide⁶ (PPSV23) | | | | | | | | | |
| Inactivated poliovirus⁷ (IPV) (<18 yrs) | ←3 rd dose→ | | | ←4 th dose→ | | | | | |
| Influenza⁸ (IIV; LAIV) 2 doses for some: See footnote 8 | Annual vaccination (IIV only) 1 or 2 doses | | Annual vaccination (LAIV or IIV) 1 or 2 doses | | | Annual vaccination (LAIV or IIV) 1 dose only | | | |
| Measles, mumps, rubella⁹ (MMR) | | | | ←2 nd dose→ | | | | | |
| Varicella¹⁰ (VAR) | | | | ←2 nd dose→ | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A¹¹ (HepA) | ←2 dose series, See footnote 11→ | | | | | | | | |
| Human papillomavirus¹² (HPV2: females only; HPV4: males and females) | | | | | | | ←(3 dose series)→ | | |
| Meningococcal¹³ (Hib-Men-CY ≥ 6 weeks; MenACWY-D ≥ 9 mos; MenACWY-CRM ≥ 2 mos) | See footnote 13 | | | | | | ←1 st dose→ | | Booster |