

COVENTRY HEALTH CARE CLINICAL PREVENTIVE SERVICES 2008

Coventry Health Care promotes the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) evidence-based recommendations for clinical preventive services. The guidelines serve as recommendations for individuals at “normal risk”. Coventry’s preventive health guidelines will also include individuals with “risk factors” that impact a large number of members and/or have potential for significant adverse health outcomes. Clinicians and patients should work together to make decisions about which preventive services are most appropriate for individual patients. Some individuals in certain higher risk categories may require earlier or more frequent screening exams and this should be discussed with their physicians.

Coventry Health Care, Inc. preventive health guidelines do not reflect reimbursement or payment practices.

CLINICAL PREVENTIVE SERVICES (PREGNANT WOMEN)		
PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RECOMMENDATION	REFERENCE
FIRST VISIT		
Blood Pressure	Screen for preeclampsia for all pregnant women at the first prenatal visit and periodically throughout the remainder of the pregnancy.	USPSTF:1996
Hemoglobin/ Hematocrit	Perform a hemoglobin analysis or hematocrit for pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.	USPSTF:1996
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen	Strong recommendation to screen with hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) to detect active (acute or chronic) HBV infection for all pregnant women at their first prenatal visit. The test may be repeated in the third trimester if the woman is initially HBsAg negative and engages in high-risk behavior such as injection drug use or if exposure to hepatitis B virus during pregnancy is suspected.	USPSTF:2008
Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR)/ Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL)	Screen all pregnant women for syphilis infection.	USPSTF:2008
Chlamydia Screen (≤24 years)	Screen all pregnant women aged 24 years and younger and older pregnant women at increased risk for chlamydia infection.	USPSTF:2008
Gonorrhea Screen (< 25 years)	Screen pregnant women under age 25 and others at increased risk for gonorrhea infection.	USPSTF:2008
HIV Screening	Screen all pregnant women for HIV	USPSTF:2008
Rubella Serology or Vaccination History	Susceptible pregnant women should be vaccinated in the immediate postpartum period.	USPSTF:1996
Rh (D) Typing, Antibody Screen	Strong recommendation for Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.	USPSTF:2004
Iron Deficiency	Routine screening for iron deficiency anemia in	USPSTF:2006

U.S.Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2nd Edition, 1996
U.S.Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 3rd Edition, Periodic Updates
U.S .Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2005
U.S .Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2006
American Medical Association (AMA) , Policy
U.S .Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2007
U.S .Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2008
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Policy Statements

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Anemia Screen	asymptomatic pregnant women.	
Offer Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) (<13 weeks) or amniocentesis (15-18 weeks) (age \geq 35 years)	Offer amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling (CVS) for chromosome studies to pregnant women aged 35 years and older and to those at high risk of Down syndrome for other reasons.	USPSTF:1996
Offer Hemoglobinopathy Screening	Offer screening for hemoglobinopathies with hemoglobin electrophoresis or other tests of comparable accuracy to pregnant women at the first prenatal visit.	USPSTF:1996
Assess for Problem Drinking	Screening and behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse by adults, including pregnant women.	USPSTF:2004
Assess for Tobacco Use	Screen all pregnant women for tobacco use and provide augmented pregnancy-tailored counseling to those who smoke.	USPSTF: 2003
FOLLOW-UP VISITS		
Blood Pressure	Screen for preeclampsia for all pregnant women periodically throughout the remainder of the pregnancy.	USPSTF:1996
Urine Culture (12-16 weeks)	Strong recommendation to screen for asymptomatic bacteriuria with urine culture for pregnant women at 12-16 weeks of gestation.	USPSTF:2004
Offer Amniocentesis (15-18 weeks) (age \geq 35 years)	Offer amniocentesis for chromosome studies to pregnant women aged 35 years and older and to those at high risk of Down syndrome for other reasons.	USPSTF:1996
Offer Multiple Marker Testing (15-18 weeks)	Offer screening for Down syndrome by maternal serum multiple-marker testing at 15-18 weeks of gestation for all pregnant women who have access to counseling and follow-up services, skilled high-resolution ultrasound and amniocentesis capabilities, and reliable, standardized laboratories.	USPSTF:1996
Offer Serum Alpha-Fetoprotein (16-18 weeks)	Offer screening for neural tube defects by maternal serum α -fetoprotein (MSAFP) measurement at 16-18 weeks' gestation for all pregnant women who have adequate counseling and follow-up services, skilled high-resolution ultrasound and amniocentesis capabilities, and reliable, standardized laboratories.	USPSTF:1996
Breastfeeding	Offer structured breastfeeding education and behavioral counseling programs to promote breastfeeding.	USPSTF: 2003
Counseling	Car safety seat - Infants: infant only and rear-facing convertible car seat, rear-facing until 1 year and until child's	USPSTF:1996 AMA: 2001

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PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RECOMMENDATION	REFERENCE
	weight is at least 20 lbs. Lap-shoulder belts Nutrition, including adequate calcium intake Effects of passive smoking Alcohol/other drug use STD prevention: avoid high-risk behavior; use condoms	AAP: 2008

U.S.Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 2nd Edition, 1996
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