Blue Cross of California Preventive Screening and Immunizations Recommendations for Healthy Children, Adolescents, Adults, Seniors and Pregnancy 2004

Ages 20 – 39 Years				
Screening/Immunization	Frequency			
Height and Weight	To be performed			
Blood Pressure	At least every 2 years			
Pap Test	Annually, until 2 consecutive negative			
	tests, then at least every 3 years.			
Total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol test				
Men age $20 - 35$ and women age $20 - 45$	Discuss risk with physician.			
Men age 35 and older and women age 45	Discuss frequency and testing options with			
and older	physician but at least every 5 years.			
Chlamydia screening (for women at high				
risk)				
Age < 25	Regularly.			
Age > 25	Periodically.			
Rubella serology or vaccination (for	Once			
women of childbearing years without proof	<u>'</u>			
of immunization/immunity)				
Varicella (chicken pox)	High risk – 2 doses, 4 – 8 weeks apart			
Td booster (tetanus, diptheria)	Once every 10 years			
MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) (for those	Once.			
without proof of immunity or if no				
previous 2 nd dose).				
Influenza (for high risk individuals)	Annually, each fall season			
Hepatitis A (for high risk individuals)	2 doses, second dose 6 months after first			
Hepatitis B (for high risk individuals)	At current visit, then next dose at 1 and 6			
	months.			
Additional Recommendations				
Women should discuss with their physician al	bout taking 400 micrograms of folic acid to			
decrease the risk for fetal birth defects of the l				
Men should discuss testicular self-examinatio				
TB Screening - To be performed for high risk	population. Discuss risk with physician.			
Women should discuss preconception plannin	g with physician.			
Women should discuss the risk factors for oste	eoporosis with physician.			
Counseling				
Nutrition, Exercise, Injury Prevention, Substance Avoidance, Sexual Behavior				
(Conception, Sexually Transmitted Diseases), Dental Health, Mental Health				
(Depression),				
Patients with hyperlipidemia and other known risk factors for cardiovascular disease				
should have intensive behavioral dietary counseling.				
Screen all adults for tobacco use and provide tobacco cessation interventions for those				
who use tobacco products.				

Blue Cross of California Preventive Screening and Immunizations Recommendations for Healthy Children, Adolescents, Adults, Seniors and Pregnancy 2004

Ages 40 – 64 Years					
Screening/Immunization	Frequency				
Height and Weight	To be performed				
Blood Pressure	At least every 2 years				
Pap Test	Annually, until 2 consecutive negative				
	tests, then at least every 3 years.				
Total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol test-					
Women age 20 – 45	Discuss risk with physician.				
Men age 35 and older and women age 45	Discuss frequency and testing options with				
and older	physician but at least every 5 years.				
Mammography screening with or without	Every 1 – 2 years.				
clinical breast examination for women age					
40 and older.					
Colorectal Screening (≥ age 50):					
Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	Annually.				
Or Flexible Sigmoidoscopy	Every 5 years.				
Or Colonoscopy	Every 10 years.				
Or Double Contrast Barium Enema	Every 5 years.				
Rubella serology or vaccination (for	Once.				
women of childbearing years without proof					
of immunization/immunity)					
Varicella (chicken pox)	High risk -2 doses, $4-8$ weeks apart.				
Td booster (tetanus, diptheria)	Once every 10 years.				
MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) (for those	Once.				
without proof of immunity or if no					
previous 2 nd dose).					
Influenza (≥ age 50 and for high risk	Annually, each fall season.				
individuals)					
Hepatitis A (for high risk individuals)	2 doses – second dose 6 months after first				
Hepatitis B (for high risk individuals)	At current visit, then next dose at 1 and 6				
	months.				
Additional Recommendations					
Women should discuss menopause and horme	one replacement therapy with physician.				
Women should discuss with their physician a	bout taking 400 micrograms of folic acid to				
decrease the risk for fetal birth defects of the brain or spine.					
Osteoporosis Screening - Begin at age 60 for	women at increased risk for osteoporotic				
fractures					
TB Screening – To be performed for high risk population. Discuss risk with physician.					
Women should discuss preconception planning with physician.					
Counseling					
Women should discuss the risk factors for osteoporosis with physician.					
Discuss risk factors for stroke and coronary artery disease for prevention with physician.					

Blue Cross of California Preventive Screening and Immunizations Recommendations for Healthy Children, Adolescents, Adults, Seniors and Pregnancy 2004

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Ages 65 and Older				
Screening/Immunization	Frequency			
Height, weight, vision and hearing	Every 1-2 years			
Blood Pressure	Every 1-2 years			
Pap Test	Discuss frequency with physician.			
Total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol test	Discuss frequency and testing options with			
	your physician but at least every 5 years.			
Mammography screening with or without	Every $1-2$ years. Discuss with your			
clinical breast examination for women age	physician after age 75.			
40 and older				
Colorectal cancer screening (≥ age 50):				
Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	Annually.			
Or Flexible Sigmoidoscopy	Every 5 years.			
Or Colonoscopy	Every 10 years.			
Or Double Contrast Barium Enema	Every 5 years.			
TB Screening	High risk - To be performed based on risk			
Varicella (chicken pox)	High risk – 2 doses, 4 – 8 weeks apart.			
Td booster (tetanus, diptheria)	Once every 10 years.			
Pneumococcal	Once, booster may be required.			
Influenza	Annually, each fall season.			
Hepatitis A (for high risk individuals)	2 doses – second dose 6 months after first			
Hepatitis B (for high risk individuals)	At current visit, then at 1 and 6 months.			
Osteoporosis screening	Routinely.			
Counseling				
Men should discuss the know risks and benef	its of prostate cancer screening with their			
physician.				
Women should discuss the risk factors for os	teoporosis with physician.			
Discuss risk factors for stroke and coronary artery disease for prevention with physician.				
Assess cardiovascular disease risk and discus	s aspirin therapy periodically to prevent			
CVD events.				
Nutrition, Physical Activity, Injury Prevention, Substance Avoidance, Sexually				
Transmitted Diseases, Medication Use, Hormone Replacement Therapy, Dental Health,				
Mental Health (Depression), Sun Exposure, Tobacco Cessation.				

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