

Disease/Condition	Guideline(s) Name (including source, year)	Guideline Recommendation
Depression	USPSTF Depression Screening in Adults 2016	The USPSTF recommends screening for depression in the general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up
High Blood Pressure	USPSTF High Blood Pressure in Adults: Screening 2015	The USPSTF recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults aged 18 years or older. The USPSTF recommends obtaining measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment
Adult vaccinations	CDC Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule United States - 2017	See Vaccine Schedule in PDF
Influenza vaccination	CDC Adult Immunization Schedule 2016	1 dose every year in the fall or winter; For the 2016-2017 season, CDC recommends use of the flu shot (inactivated influenza vaccine or IIV) and the recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV). The nasal spray flu vaccine (live attenuated influenza vaccine or LAIV) should not be used during 2016-2017.
Overweight and Obesity	USPSTF Obesity in Adults: Screening and Management 2012	The USPSTF recommends screening all adults for obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m ² or higher to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions.

Diabetes	USPSTF Abnormal Blood Glucose and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Screening 2015	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for abnormal blood glucose as part of cardiovascular risk assessment in adults aged 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with abnormal blood glucose to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity.</p>
Cardiovascular Disease	USPSTF Statin Use for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Adults: Preventive Medication 2016	<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>Identification of dyslipidemia and calculation of 10-year CVD event risk requires universal lipids screening in adults aged 40 to 75 years. See the “Clinical Considerations” section for more information on lipids screening and the assessment of cardiovascular risk</p> <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>Identification of dyslipidemia and calculation of 10-year CVD event risk requires universal lipids screening in adults aged 40 to 75 years. See the “Clinical Considerations” section for more information on lipids screening and the assessment of cardiovascular risk</p> <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</p>
Aspirin	USPSTF Aspirin Use to Prevent Cardiovascular Disease and Colorectal Cancer: Preventive Medication 2016	<p>The USPSTF recommends initiating low-dose aspirin use for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and colorectal cancer (CRC) in adults aged 50 to 59 years who have a 10% or greater 10-year CVD risk, are not at increased risk for bleeding, have a life expectancy of at least 10 years, and are willing to take low-dose aspirin daily for at least 10 years</p>

Colon Cancer	USPSTF Colorectal Cancer: Screening 2016	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. Options include annual FOBT, annual FIT, every 5 year sigmoidoscopy, and every 10 year colonoscopy.
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	USPSTF Hepatitis C: Screening 2013	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.
HIV	USPSTF Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Screening 2013	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. The evidence is insufficient to determine optimum time intervals for HIV screening.
Lung Cancer	USPSTF Lung Cancer: Screening 2013	The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults aged 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
Immunizations: Shingles	CDC Shingles (Herpes Zoster) 2016	one-time dose for people 60 years and older
Immunizations: Pneumonia	CDC Pneumococcal Vaccination 2016	Give 1 dose of PPSV23 if unvaccinated or if previous vaccination history is unknown. Give another dose of PPSV to people age 65yrs and older if 1st dose was given prior to age 65yrs and 5yrs have elapsed since dose #1.
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	USPSTF Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: Screening 2014	Between the ages of 65 and 75 and have ever been a smoker, (smoked 100 or more cigarettes in your lifetime) get screened once for abdominal aortic aneurysm. Screening should be done with abdominal ultrasound.
Sexually Transmitted Infections	USPSTF Sexually Transmitted Infections: Behavioral Counseling 2014	The USPSTF recommends HIV and syphilis screening for men engaging in high-risk sexual behavior.

Breast Cancer	USPSTF Breast Cancer: Screening 2016	The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.
Cervical Cancer	USPSTF Cervical Cancer: Screening 2012	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.
Osteoporosis	USPSTF Osteoporosis: Screening 2011	The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis in women aged 65 years or 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.
Sexually Transmitted Infections	USPSTF Sexually Transmitted Infections: Behavioral Counseling 2014	The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia in sexually active women aged 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection. The USPSTF recommends screening for gonorrhea in sexually active women aged 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.
Schedule of Preventive Pediatric Visits	AAP Preventive Pediatric Health Care 2016	3-5 days, 1 mo 2 mo 4 mo, 6 mo, 9 mo, 12 mo, 15 mo, 18 mo, 24 mo, 30 mo and annually age 3-10
Congenital Hypothyroidism	USPSTF Congenital Hypothyroidism: Screening 2008	The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPHSTF) recommends screening for congenital hypothyroidism (CH) in newborns.
Flouride	USPSTF Dental Caries in Children from Birth Through Age 5 Years: Screening 2014	The USPHSTF recommends that primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is deficient in fluoride. The USPHSTF recommends that primary care clinicians apply fluoride varnish to the primary teeth of all infants and children starting at the age of primary tooth eruption.
Obesity	USPSTF Obesity in Children and Adolescents: Screening 2010	The USPHSTF recommends that clinicians screen children aged 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral intervention to promote improvement in weight status.

Gonococcal Ophthalmia Neonatorum	USPSTF Ocular Prophylaxis for Gonococcal Ophthalmia Neonatorum: Preventive Medication 2011	The USPSTF recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns for the prevention of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.
PKU	USPSTF Phenylketonuria in Newborns: Screening 2008	The USPSTF recommends screening for phenylketonuria (PKU) in newborns.
Sickle Cell	USPSTF Sickle Cell Disease (Hemoglobinopathies) in Newborns: Screening 2007	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for sickle cell disease in newborns.
Skin Cancer	USPSTF Skin Cancer: Counseling 2012	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends counseling children, adolescents, and young adults aged 10 to 24 years who have fair skin about minimizing their exposure to ultraviolet radiation to reduce risk for skin cancer.
Tobacco	USPSTF Tobacco Use in Children and Adolescents: Primary Care Interventions 2013	The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians provide interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use among school-aged children and adolescents.
Vision Screening	USPSTF Visual Impairment in Children Ages 1-5: Screening 2011	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.
Gonorrhea and Chlamydia	USPSTF Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening 2014	The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia and gonorrhea in sexually active women age 24 years and younger.
Depression	USPSTF Depression in Children and Adolescents: Screening 2016	The USPSTF recommends screening for major depressive disorder (MDD) in adolescents aged 12 to 18 years. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.
Folic Acid	USPSTF Folic Acid to Prevent Neural Tube Defects: Preventive Medication 2017	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.
Hepatitis B	USPSTF Hepatitis B Virus Infection: Screening, 2014	The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in persons at high risk for infection.
HIV	USPSTF Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Screening 2013	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 should also be screened.

Obesity	USPSTF Obesity in Children and Adolescents: Screening 2010	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen children aged 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral intervention to promote improvement in weight status.
STI's	USPSTF Sexually Transmitted Infections: Behavioral Counseling 2014	The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
Skin Cancer	USPSTF Skin Cancer: Counseling 2012	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends counseling children, adolescents, and young adults aged 10 to 24 years who have fair skin about minimizing their exposure to ultraviolet radiation to reduce risk for skin cancer.
Syphilis	USPSTF Syphilis Infection in Nonpregnant Adults and Adolescents: Screening 2016	The USPSTF recommends screening for syphilis infection in persons who are at increased risk for infection.
Tobacco	USPSTF Tobacco Use in Children and Adolescents: Primary Care Interventions 2013	The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians provide interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use among school-aged children and adolescents