Scheduling your Preventative Physical Exam (PPE):

- 1. One of the greatest actions you can take concerning your health is completing your annual PPE with your physician. The following information will aid in your understanding of how to set your appointment, communicate with your doctor, and understand what is considered preventative.
- 2. In General, if you are not sick or injured and are not seeing your physician as a follow up (including labs) for a condition recently diagnosed, your visit will be paid 100% by our insurance program.
- 3. Make sure to notify your physician (while scheduling your PPE) that this is a preventative appointment and you would like to discuss any treatments or labs that would be considered "outside the realm of preventative services" as dictated by the American Medical Association and Health and Human Services Guidelines.
- 4. Below is a list of preventative services by sex, gender, and age that are typically considered preventative by our insurance carrier.
- 5. It is rare but PPE visits may result in a balance billing to you. If this rarity occurs please proceed to step a. below.
 - a. If you do receive a balance billing from your physician resulting from a PPE, please call the number on the back of your health insurance card and ask the claims representative why you are being billed for a preventative physical. If your claims representative indicates improper coding by your physician, circle back to your physician and request that they recode or give reasoning why it is not coded preventative. If everything is coded properly and you are still receiving a balance bill, press your claims department to specifically tell you why there is a balance bill and where in the policy this limitation applies.

Preventive Services Covered Under the Affordable Care Act

$\underline{http://www.healthcare.gov/news/factsheets/2010/07/preventive-services-list.html \#Covered Preventive Services for Adults and the fact of the fact o$

If you have a new health insurance plan or insurance policy beginning on or after September 23, 2010, the following preventive services must be covered without your having to pay a copayment or co-insurance or meet your deductible. This applies only when these services are delivered by a network provider.

Covered Preventive Services for Adults

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm one-time screening for men of specified ages who have ever smoked
- Alcohol Misuse screening and counseling
- Aspirin use for men and women of certain ages
- Blood Pressure screening for all adults
- Cholesterol screening for adults of certain ages or at higher risk
- Colorectal Cancer screening for adults over 50
- Depression screening for adults
- Type 2 Diabetes screening for adults with high blood pressure
- Diet counseling for adults at higher risk for chronic disease
- HIV screening for all adults at higher risk
- Immunization vaccines for adults—doses, recommended ages, and recommended populations vary: Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Herpes Zoster, Human Papillomavirus, Influenza (Flu Shot), Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Meningococcal, Pneumococcal, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Varicella. To see a current list of immunizations covered, go to http://www.healthcare.gov/news/factsheets/2010/09/affordable-care-act-immunization.html
- Obesity screening and counseling for all adults
- Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) prevention counseling for adults at higher risk
- Tobacco Use screening for all adults and cessation interventions for tobacco users
- Syphilis screening for all adults at higher risk

Covered Preventive Services for Women, Including Pregnant Women (Note: Services marked with an asterisk (*) must be covered with no cost-sharing in plan years starting on or after August 1, 2012. See Affordable Care Act Rules on Expanding Access to Preventive Services for Women.)

- Anemia screening on a routine basis for pregnant women
- Bacteriuria urinary tract or other infection screening for pregnant women
- BRCA counseling about genetic testing for women at higher risk
- Breast Cancer Mammography screenings every 1 to 2 years for women over 40
- Breast Cancer Chemoprevention counseling for women at higher risk
- Breastfeeding comprehensive support and counseling from trained providers, as well as access to breastfeeding supplies, for pregnant and nursing women*
- Cervical Cancer screening for sexually active women
- Chlamydia Infection screening for younger women and other women at higher risk
- Contraception: Food and Drug Administration-approved contraceptive methods, sterilization procedures, and patient education and counseling, not including abortifacient drugs*

^{**}This is intended for informational purposes only. Please refer to your insurance policy, per-certification call center, or claims department for specifics regarding your health**

- Domestic and interpersonal violence screening and counseling for all women*
- Folic Acid supplements for women who may become pregnant
- Gestational diabetes screening for women 24 to 28 weeks pregnant and those at high risk of developing gestational diabetes*
- Gonorrhea screening for all women at higher risk
- Hepatitis B screening for pregnant women at their first prenatal visit
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) screening and counseling for sexually active women*
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA Test: high risk HPV DNA testing every three years for women with normal cytology results who are 30 or older*
- Osteoporosis screening for women over age 60 depending on risk factors
- Rh Incompatibility screening for all pregnant women and follow-up testing for women at higher risk
- . Tobacco Use screening and interventions for all women, and expanded counseling for pregnant tobacco users
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) counseling for sexually active women*
- Syphilis screening for all pregnant women or other women at increased risk
- Well-woman visits to obtain recommended preventive services for women under 65*

Covered Preventive Services for Children

- Alcohol and Drug Use assessments for adolescents
- Autism screening for children at 18 and 24 months
- Behavioral assessments for children of all ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Blood Pressure screening for children Ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Cervical Dysplasia screening for sexually active females
- Congenital Hypothyroidism screening for newborns
- Depression screening for adolescents
- Developmental screening for children under age 3, and surveillance throughout childhood
- Dyslipidemia screening for children at higher risk of lipid disorders Ages: 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Fluoride Chemoprevention supplements for children without fluoride in their water source
- Gonorrhea preventive medication for the eyes of all newborns
- Hearing screening for all newborns, Height, Weight and Body Mass Index measurements for children Ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Hematocrit or Hemoglobin screening for children
- Hemoglobinopathies or sickle cell screening for newborns
- HIV screening for adolescents at higher risk
- Immunization vaccines for children from birth to age 18 —doses, recommended ages, and recommended populations vary: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Human Papillomavirus, Inactivated Poliovirus, Influenza (Flu Shot), Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Meningococcal, Pneumococcal, Rotavirus, Varicella, Learn more about immunizations and see the latest vaccine schedules
- Iron supplements for children ages 6 to 12 months at risk for anemia
- Lead screening for children at risk of exposure
- Medical History for all children throughout development, Ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Obesity screening and counseling
- Oral Health risk assessment for young children Ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years
- Phenylketonuria (PKU) screening for this genetic disorder in newborns
- Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) prevention counseling and screening for adolescents at higher risk
- Tuberculin testing for children at higher risk of tuberculosis Ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
- Vision screening for all children

Why preventive care is important

Preventing disease and detecting disease early, if it occurs, are important to living a healthy life. And the better your health, the lower your health care costs are likely to be. Following these guidelines, along with the advice of your doctor, can help you stay healthy. Talk to your doctor about your specific health questions and concerns, and follow his or her recommendations. If you'd like more information on preventive care, visit www.preventiveservices.ahrq.gov.



Guidelines for maintaining your health

Screening: Children ages 0 to 18 years

Age	Screening Test	Frequency
Newborn	Newborn screening (PKU, sickle cell, hemoglobinopathies, hypothyroidism)	During newborn period
	Hearing Screening	Once
Birth-2 months	Head circumference	At each well-child visit
Birth-2 years	Length and weight	At each well-child visit
2-18 years	Height and weight	At each well-child visit
3-4 years	Eye screening	Once
Younger than 5 years	Dental	At each well-child visit



Recommended immunization schedule for persons aged 0 through 6 years - United States • 2009

For those who fall behind or start late, see the catch-up schedule

Vaccine	Birth	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months			2-3 years	4-6 years				
Hepatitis B*	НерВ	He	рВ	See footnote	HepB								
Rotavirus*			RV	RV	RV ²								
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis*			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	See footnote3 D1		ГаР			DTaP		
Haemophilus influenzae type b*			Hib	Hib	Hib*	Hib							
Pneumococcal*			PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV PCV				PF	PSV		
Inactivated Poliovirus			IPV	IPV		IF	PV				IP	٧	
Influenza*					Influenza (yearly)								
Measles, Mumps, Rubella*						MMR		See footnote			MMR		
Varicella*						Varicella		See footnote			Varicel		
Hepatitis A*						HepA (2 doses				НерА			
Meningococcal*										М	ICV		

^{*} SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Recommended States, 2009, MMWR 2007;56(51&52):Q1-Q4

Recommended Immunization Schedule for Persons Aged 7 Through 18 Years - United States • 2009

For those who fall behind or start late, see the catch-up schedule

Vaccine	7-10 years	13-18 years					
Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis*	See footnote	Tdap	Tdap				
Human Papillomavirus*	See footnote	HPV (3 doses)	HPV (3 doses)				
Meningococcal*	MCV	MCV	MCV				
Influenza*	Influenza (yearly)						
Pneumococcal*	PPSV						
Hepatitis A*	HepA Series						
Hepatitis B*	HepB Series						
Inactivated Poliovirus*	IPV Series						
Measles, Mumps, Rubella*	MMR Series						
Varicella*	Varicella Series						

^{*} SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Recommended States, 2009, MMWR 2007;56(51&52):Q1-Q4

Counseling: children ages 0-18 years

As your child grows, talk to their doctor about:

Development

- Dental and oral health
- Alcohol and drug abuse

- Nutrition and eating disorders
- Safety

Child abuse

- Physical activity
- Tobacco use

^{*} SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Recommended immunization schedules for persons aged 0-18 years - United States, 2009

Preventive care guidelines: adults over age 18

Range of recommended ages

SCREENING Years of Age 1	8	25	30	35	40	45	5 5	0	55	60	6	5	70	75
Blood Pressure, Height, and Weight	At each preventive visit													
Obesity	At each preventive visit													
Cholesterol	Men: Every 5 years													
								W	/omen	: Every	5 yea	ars		
Cervical cancer screening	Ann	Annually beginning at age 18 or age of sexual activity, and every three years after three consecutive normal tests												
Chlamydia/Gonorrhea														
Mammography							Won	nen: e	very c	ne to t	wo ye	ears		
Colorectal Cancer*									D	epends	on y	\test		
Osteoporosis												Ro	utine	ly
Alcohol Use, Depression					At	each _l	oreven	tive vis	sit					
Tobacco use					At	each _l	oreven	tive vis	sit					
Vision, Hearing												Peri	odica	lly
HIV					For tl	nose	at incre	eased	risk					
IMMUNIZATION														
Tetanus-Diphtheria (Td/Tdap)						Ever	y 10 ye	ears						
Varicella (VZV)					Susce	eptible	s only-	two d	oses					
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)		А	ll with	lack of	immuni	ty								
Pneumococcal												On	e dos	e
Influenza										Ye	arly			
Hepatitis B/Hepatitis A						Pers	ons at	risk						
Meningococcal					For ce	ertain l	nigh-ris	sk gro	ups**					
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	3 Dose 0,2,6 m													
Zoster												On	e dos	е
CHEMOPREVENTION														
Assess cardiovascular disease risk and discuss aspirin to prevent CVD events							The sci	eening	g age f	or Men	to 45	; Wom	nen to	55
Discuss breast cancer chemoprevention with women at high risk for breast cancer and low risk for adverse effects.							Women: Periodically							
Folic Acid – recommended dosage is 0.4 - 0.8mg daily		Wo	men o	f childb	earing	age								
COUNSELING														
Promote and support breastfeeding		١	Vomer	n after o	hildbirt	h								
Tobacco cessation, drug and alcohol use, STDs and HIV, nutrition, physical activity, sun exposure, oral health, injury prevention, and polypharmacy	Periodically													

Upper age limits should be individualized for each patient

Individual health plans vary in preventive coverage. Generally, your plan should cover immunizations recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For complete immunization guidelines, visit www.cdc.gov/nip.

^{*} See www.preventiveservices.ahrq.gov for U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations on colorectal cancer screening and other clinical preventive services.

[&]quot;High risk is defined as adults who have terminal complement deficiencies, had their spleen removed, their spleen does not function or they have medical, occupation, lifestyle or other indications such as college freshmen living in dormitory or other group living conditions.

21. Preventive Care Services

Services for preventive medical care provided on an outpatient basis at a Physician's office, an Alternate Facility or a Hospital. Examples of preventive medical care are:

Physician office services:

- Routine physical examinations.
- Well baby and well child care.
- Immunizations.
- Hearing screening.

Lab, X-ray or other preventive tests:

- Screening mammography, including:
 - Annual mammograms for women under the age of 40 who are at risk for breast cancer. A woman at risk
 meets at least one of the following descriptions:
 - A woman with a personal history of breast cancer.
 - A woman with a personal history of breast disease that was proven benign by biopsy.
 - A woman whose mother, sister, or daughter has had breast cancer.
 - A woman who is at least 30 years of age and has not given birth.
 - One baseline mammogram before the age of 40 for women that are between the age of 35 and 40.
 - An annual mammogram for women age 40 and over.
- Screening colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy.
- Cervical cancer screening.
- Prostate specific antigen screenings, including:
 - One annual test for men at least 50 years of age.
 - One annual test for men under the age of 50 who are at a high risk for prostate cancer as determined by the most recent published guidelines of the American Cancer Society.
- Colorectal cancer examinations and laboratory tests for a Covered Person who is:
 - At least 50 years old; or
 - Under 50 and at a high risk for colorectal cancer as determined by the most recent published guidelines
 of the American Cancer Society.
- Bone mineral density tests.

22. Prosthetic Devices

External prosthetic devices that replace a limb or a body part, limited to:

- Feet and hands (unless they are a portion of a prosthetic arm or leg then refer to Orthotic Devices and Prosthetic Devices Artificial Arms, Legs, Feet and Hands).
- Artificial face, eyes, ears and nose.
- Breast prosthesis as required by the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998. Benefits include
 mastectomy bras and lymphedema stockings for the arm.

Benefits under this section are provided only for external prosthetic devices and do not include any device that is fully implanted into the body other than breast prostheses.

If more than one prosthetic device can meet your functional needs, Benefits are available only for the prosthetic device that meets the minimum specifications for your needs. If you purchase a prosthetic device that exceeds these minimum specifications, we will pay only the amount that we would have paid for the prosthetic that meets the minimum specifications, and you will be responsible for paying any difference in cost.

The prosthetic device must be ordered or provided by, or under the direction of a Physician.

Benefits are available for repairs and replacement, except that: