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Subject: Preventive Services

THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE IS NOT AN AUTHORIZATION, CERTIFICATION, EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS, OR A GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT, NOR DOES IT SUBSTITUTE FOR OR CONSTITUTE MEDICAL ADVICE. ALL MEDICAL DECISIONS ARE SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN. BENEFITS ARE DETERMINED BY THE GROUP CONTRACT, MEMBER BENEFIT BOOKLET, AND/OR INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER CERTIFICATE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME SERVICES WERE RENDERED. THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE APPLIES TO ALL LINES OF BUSINESS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS SECTION.

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DESCRIPTION:

Preventive services include a broad range of services. Florida Blue has adopted the following:

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) preventive services that have a rating of A or B
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended immunizations for adult, child and adolescent
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Women's Preventive Services

POSITION STATEMENT:

NOTE: Coverage for preventive services (including screening, prevention, counseling and immunizations/vaccines) is subject to the member's benefit terms, limitations and maximums. Refer to member's contract language regarding preventive services.

Preventive services may be covered under the member's contract benefits. Preventive services include, but are not limited to (screening, prevention, counseling and immunizations/vaccines).

Preventive services are covered according to the member's contract benefits.

Screening services are covered according to the member's contract benefits.

Immunization/vaccines are covered according to the member's contract benefits.

The following preventive services have a rating of A or B from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF).

Service	Description
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Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening	<p>The USPSTF recommends 1-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) with ultrasonography in men ages 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
Bacteriuria screening	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria using urine culture in pregnant persons.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
BRCA-related cancer: risk assessment, genetic counseling, and genetic testing	<p>The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians assess women with a personal or family history of breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal cancer or who have an ancestry associated with breast cancer susceptibility 1 and 2 (BRCA 1/2) gene mutations with an appropriate brief familial risk assessment tool. Women with a positive result on the risk assessment tool should receive genetic counseling and, if indicated after counseling, genetic testing.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
Breast cancer: medication to reduce risk	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer to prescribe risk-reducing medications, such as tamoxifen, raloxifene or aromatase inhibitors, to women who are at increased risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse medication effects.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
Breast cancer screening	<p>The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women age 50-74 years and older.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
Breastfeeding: primary care interventions	<p>The USPSTF recommends providing interventions during pregnancy and after birth to promote and support breastfeeding.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Cervical cancer screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 29 years. For women aged 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting).</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Chlamydia screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia in all sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in women 25 years or older who are at increased risk for infection.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Colorectal cancer screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Dental caries prevention</p>	<p>The USPSTF 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.</p> <p>The USPSTF recommends primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is deficient in fluoride.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Depression screening: adolescents</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for major depressive disorder (MDD) in adolescents aged 12 to 18 years.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Depression screening: adults</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Diabetes screening</p>	<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> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Falls prevention: older adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends exercise intervention to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Folic acid supplementation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Gestational diabetes screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for gestational diabetes in asymptomatic pregnant persons after 24 weeks of gestation or after.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Gonorrhea prophylactic medication: newborns</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns to prevent gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>

<p>Gonorrhea screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for gonorrhea in all sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in women 25 years or older who are at increased risk for infection.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Healthy diet and physical activity for cardiovascular disease: behavioral counseling interventions</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends offering or referring adults with cardiovascular disease risk factors to behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthy diet and physical activity.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Hearing loss screening: newborns</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hearing loss in all newborn infants.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Hemoglobinopathies screening: newborns</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for sickle cell disease in newborns.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Hepatitis B screening: pregnant women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Hepatitis B screening: nonpregnant adolescents and adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in adolescents and adults at increased risk for infection.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Hepatitis C virus infection in adolescents and adults screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in adults aged 18 to 79 years.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) screening: adolescents and adults</p>	<p>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 of infection should also be screened.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) screening: pregnant persons</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for HIV infection in all pregnant persons, including those who present in labor or at delivery whose HIV status is unknown.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Hypertension screening: adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hypertension in adults 18 years or older with office blood pressure measurement (OBPM). The USPSTF recommends obtaining blood pressure measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment.</p> <p>Grade A</p>
<p>Hypothyroidism screening:congenital</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for congenital hypothyroidism in newborns.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Intimate partner violence screening: women of reproductive age</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for intimate partner violence in women of reproductive age and provide or refer women who screen positive to ongoing support services.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Lung cancer screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography in adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 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.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Obesity screening children and adolescents</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends clinicians screen for obesity in children and adolescents 6 years and older and offer or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Osteoporosis screening: postmenopausal women younger than 65 years</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis with bone measurement testing to prevent osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women younger than 65 years who are at increased risk of osteoporosis, as determined by a formal clinical risk assessment tool.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Osteoporosis screening: women 65 years and older</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis with bone measurement testing to prevent osteoporotic fractures in women 65 years and older.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Phenylketonuria screening: newborns</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for phenylketonuria in newborns.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for prediabetes and type 2 diabetes in adults aged 35 to 70 years who have overweight or obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with prediabetes to effective preventive interventions.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Preeclampsia: preventive medication</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends the use of low-dose aspirin (81 mg/d) as preventive medication after 12 weeks of gestation in persons who are at high risk for preeclampsia.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Preeclampsia: screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for preeclampsia in pregnant women with blood pressure measurements throughout pregnancy.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Preexposure Prophylaxis</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with effective antiretroviral therapy to persons who are at high risk of HIV acquisition.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Perinatal depression: counseling and interventions</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians provide or refer pregnant and postpartum persons who are at increased risk of perinatal depression to counseling interventions.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Rh incompatibility screening: first pregnancy visit</p>	<p>The USPSTF strongly recommends Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women during their first visit for pregnancy-related care.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Rh incompatibility screening: 24–28 weeks' gestation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Sexually transmitted infections counseling</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

<p>Skin cancer prevention: behavioral counseling</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends counseling young adults, adolescents, children, and parents of young children about minimizing exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation for persons aged 6 months to 24 years with fair skin types to reduce their risk of skin cancer.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Statin use for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in adults: preventive medication</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that adults without a history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) (i.e., 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 ages 40 to 75 years; 2) they have 1 or more CVD risk factors (i.e., dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking); and 3) they have a calculated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater. Identification of dyslipidemia and calculation of 10-year CVD event risk requires universal lipids screening in adults ages 40 to 75 years.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Syphilis screening: non-pregnant adolescents and adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for syphilis infection in persons who are at increased risk for infection.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Syphilis screening: pregnant women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends early screening for syphilis infection in all pregnant women.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Tobacco smoking cessation interventions: adults non-pregnant adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved pharmacotherapy for cessation to adults who use tobacco.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>

<p>Tobacco smoking cessation interventions: pregnant persons</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all pregnant persons about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions for cessation to pregnant persons who use tobacco.</p> <p>Grade: A</p>
<p>Tobacco use primary care interventions: children and adolescents</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Tuberculosis screening: adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for latent tuberculosis infection in populations at increased risk.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Unhealthy alcohol use: screening and behavioral counseling interventions</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for unhealthy alcohol use in primary care settings in adults 18 years or older, including pregnant women, and providing persons engaged in risky or hazardous drinking with brief behavioral counseling interventions to reduce unhealthy alcohol use.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>
<p>Unhealthy drug use: screening</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening by asking questions about unhealthy drug use in adults age 18 years or older. Screening should be implemented when services for accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate care can be offered or referred.</p> <p>Grade B</p>
<p>Vision screening children</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends vision screening at least once in all children ages 3 to 5 years to detect amblyopia or its risk factors.</p> <p>Grade: B</p>

Weight loss to prevent obesity-related morbidity and mortality in adults: behavioral interventions	The USPSTF recommends clinicians offer or refer adults with a body mass index of 30 or higher (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions. Grade: B
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Appendix A – USPSTF Grade Definitions

Grade	Definition
A	The USPSTF recommends the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is substantial.
B	The USPSTF recommends the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial.

Immunizations

NOTE: Coverage for immunizations/vaccines is subject to the member’s benefit terms, limitations and maximums. Refer to member’s contract language regarding immunizations/vaccines.

Therapeutic Immunizations (Covered as Medical Care)

Therapeutic vaccines are given when there is exposure or possible exposure to a bacteria or virus. Examples include (but not limited to) a tetanus booster after stepping on a rusty nail or a meningitis vaccine for possible exposure to meningitis, or Rabies vaccine after a bite from an animal with possible Rabies, pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine for individuals who are at increased risk for pneumococcal disease or its complications, or meningococcal vaccine for college students living in dormitories or residence halls to prevent bacterial meningitis.

Recommended immunization schedules are available at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/>

Childhood and Adolescent Immunizations

Hepatitis B
Rotavirus
Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis (DTaP)
Tetanus, diphtheria & acellular pertussis (Tdap)
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)
Inactivated poliovirus
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)

Varicella
Meningococcal
Pneumococcal
Influenza
Hepatitis A
Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Adult Immunizations

Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hemophilus influenzae b (Hib)
Human papillomavirus (HPV)
Influenza
Pneumococcal
Measles, mumps, rubella and varicella (MMR)
Tetanus diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Td/Tdap)
Varicella
Meningococcal
Zoster (shingles)

Other Vaccines

Note: Coverage for immunizations/vaccines for travel and pre-exposure is subject to the member's benefit terms, limitations and maximums. Refer to member's contract language regarding immunizations/vaccines.

Cholera
Hepatitis A
Japanese encephalitis
Rabies
Tickborne encephalitis
Typhoid
Yellow fever

Women’s Preventive Services Guidelines

NOTE: Coverage for women’s preventive services (including screening, prevention, counseling and immunizations/vaccines) is subject to the member’s benefit terms, limitations and maximums. Refer to member’s contract language regarding preventive services.

Health Resources and Services Administration (Health and Human Service (HHS)) supports the guidelines listed below that address health needs specific to women, Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI).

Service	Guideline
Well woman visits	WPSI recommends that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year beginning in adolescence and continuing across the lifespan to ensure the provision of all recommended preventive services, including preconception and many services necessary for prenatal and interconception care, are obtained.
Screening for gestational diabetes	WPSI recommends screening pregnant women for gestational diabetes mellitus after 24 weeks of gestation (preferably between 24 and 28 weeks of gestation) in order to prevent adverse birth outcomes.
Counseling for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	WPSI recommends directed behavioral counseling by a health care clinician or other appropriately trained individual for sexually active adolescent and adult women at an increased risk for STIs.
Screening for human immunodeficiency virus Infection (HIV)	<p>WPSI recommends all adolescent and adult women, ages 15 and older, receive a screening test for HIV at least once during their lifetime. Earlier or additional screening should be based on risk and rescreening annually or more often may be appropriate beginning at age 13 for adolescent and adult women with an increased risk of HIV infection.</p> <p>WPSI recommends risk assessment and prevention education for HIV infection beginning at age 13 and continuing as determined by risk.</p> <p>A screening test for HIV is recommended for all pregnant women upon initiation of prenatal care with rescreening during pregnancy based on risk factors. Rapid HIV testing is recommended for pregnant women who present in active labor with an undocumented HIV status. Screening during pregnancy enables prevention of vertical transmission</p>
Contraception	WPSI recommends that the full range of U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved, granted, or cleared contraceptives, effective family planning practices and sterilization practices, and sterilization procedures be available as part of contraceptive care.

	<p>WPSI recommends that adolescent and adult women have access to the full range of contraceptives and contraceptive care to prevent unintended pregnancies and improve birth outcomes. Contraceptive care includes screening, education, counseling, and provision of contraceptives (including in the immediate postpartum period). Contraceptive care also includes follow-up care (e.g., management, evaluation and changes, including the removal, continuation, and discontinuation of contraceptives).</p>
Breastfeeding services and supplies	<p>WPSI recommends comprehensive lactation support services (including consultation, counseling, education by clinicians and peer support services and breastfeeding equipment and supplies (e.g., double electric breast pumps, breast milk storage supplies) during the antenatal, perinatal, and postpartum periods to optimize the successful initiation and maintenance of breastfeeding.</p>
Screening and counseling for interpersonal and domestic violence	<p>WPSI recommends screening adolescents and women for interpersonal and domestic violence, at least annually, and, when needed, providing or referring for initial intervention services. Interpersonal and domestic violence includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercion), reproductive coercion, neglect, and the threat of violence, abuse, or both.</p>
Screening for anxiety	<p>WPSI recommends screening for anxiety in adolescent and adult women, including those who are pregnant or postpartum. Optimal screening intervals are unknown and clinical judgement should be used to determine screening frequency.</p>
Breast cancer screening for average-risk women	<p>WPSI recommends that average-risk women initiate mammography screening no earlier than age 40 and no later than 50. Screening mammography should occur at least biennially and as frequently as annually. Screening should continue through at least age 74 and age alone should not be the basis to discontinue screening.</p>
Screening for diabetes mellitus after pregnancy	<p>WPSI recommends women with a history of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) who are not currently pregnant and who have not previously been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus should be screened for diabetes mellitus. Initial testing should ideally occur within the first year postpartum and can be conducted as early as 4–6 weeks postpartum.</p> <p>Women with a negative initial postpartum screening test result should be rescreened at least every 3 years for a minimum of 10 years after pregnancy. For women with a</p>

	<p>positive postpartum screening test result, testing to confirm the diagnosis of diabetes is indicated regardless of the initial test (e.g., oral glucose tolerance test, fasting plasma glucose, or hemoglobin A1c).</p> <p>Repeat testing is indicated in women who were screened with hemoglobin A1c in the first 6 months postpartum regardless of the result.</p>
Screening for urinary incontinence	WPSI recommends screening women for urinary incontinence annually.
Obesity prevention in midlife women	WPSI recommends counseling midlife women aged 40 to 60 years with normal or overweight body mass index (BMI) (18.5-29.9 kg/m ²) to maintain weight or limit weight gain to prevent obesity. Counseling may include individualized discussion of healthy eating and physical activity.
Screening for cervical cancer	WPSI recommends cervical cancer screening for average-risk women aged 21 to 65 years. For women aged 21 to 29 years, the Women's Preventive Services Initiative recommends cervical cancer screening using cervical cytology (Pap test) every 3 years. Cotesting with cytology and human papillomavirus testing is not recommended for women younger than 30 years. Women aged 30 to 65 years should be screened with cytology and human papillomavirus testing every 5 years or cytology alone every 3 years. Women who are at average risk should not be screened more than once every 3 years.

Pediatric Preventive Services

NOTE: Coverage for pediatric preventive services (including screening, prevention, counseling and immunizations/vaccines) is subject to the member's benefit terms, limitations and maximums. Refer to member's contract language regarding preventive services.

Recommendations for preventive pediatric health care screenings and assessments (e.g., history, measurements, sensory screening, developmental screening, developmental/behavioral health, physical examination procedures, oral health, anticipatory guidance) by the American Academy of Pediatrics and Bright Futures is available at https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf

BILLING/CODING INFORMATION:

Refer to [POSITION STATEMENT](#).

REIMBURSEMENT INFORMATION:

Reimbursement of newly recommended vaccines will be made as of the effective date, when the recommendation is made by any of the following:

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

- The American Academy of Pediatrics
- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS:

Federal Employee Program (FEP): Follow FEP guidelines.

State Account Organization (SAO): Follow SAO guidelines.

Medicare Advantage products:

No Local Coverage Determination (LCD) was found at the time of the last guideline review date.

The following National Coverage Determination (NCD) was reviewed on the last guideline review date: Medicare National Coverage Determinations Manual Chapter 1, Part 4 (Section 210-Prevention) located at cms.gov.

The following Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Decision Memo was reviewed on the last guideline review date: CMS Decision Memo for Screening for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in Adults (CAG-00436N), June 2, 2014 located at cms.gov.

DEFINITIONS:

No guideline specific definitions apply.

RELATED GUIDELINES:

[**Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring \(ABPM\), 01-93875-16**](#)

[**Analysis of Human DNA in Stool Samples as a Technique for Colorectal Cancer Screening, 05-82000-27**](#)

[**Bone Mineral Density Studies, 04-70000-21**](#)

[**Computed Tomographic \(CT\) Colonography \(virtual Colonoscopy\), 01-91000-06**](#)

[**Computed Tomography \(CT\) Thorax \(Chest\), 04-70450-21**](#)

[**Durable Medical Equipment \(DME\), 09-E0000-01**](#)

[**Genetic Testing, 05-82000-28**](#)

[**Genetic Testing for Hereditary Breast or Ovarian Cancer, 05-82000-30**](#)

[**Human Papillomavirus \(HPV\) Testing, 05-86000-30**](#)

OTHER:

Other names used to report preventive services:

Adult Wellness

Adult Wellness Preventive Care

Pediatric Preventive Services

Preventive Health Services |

Routine Adult Care

Routine Screening Services

Well Child Care

Well Child Services

Women's Preventive Services

Florida State Mandated Coverage for Newborn & Infant Hearing Screening

HB 399 (Effective 07/01/00)

HB 963/SB 1124 (Effective 07/01/17)

Florida Statute 383.145 Newborn hearing screening

The intent of the mandate is to provide early hearing impairment screening, identification, and follow-up care for newborns and infants. The goal is to screen all newborns and infants for hearing impairment prior to discharge from the hospital, in order to alleviate the adverse effects of hearing loss on speech and language development, academic performance, and cognitive development. If the screening is not completed before discharge, the screening must be completed within 30 days after discharge. All health insurance policies and health maintenance organizations shall compensate providers for the covered benefit at the contracted rate. "Newborn" means an age range from birth through 29 days. "Infant" means an age range from 30 days through 12 months. "Screening" means a test or battery of tests administered to determine the need for an in-depth hearing diagnostic evaluation. All screenings are to be conducted by a licensed audiologist, physician, or appropriately supervised specifically trained individual.

Florida State Mandated Coverage for Mammograms (641.31095)

627.6418 Coverage for Mammograms

Every health maintenance contract issued or renewed on or after January 1, 1996, shall provide coverage for at least the following: (a) A baseline mammogram for any woman who is 35 years of age or older, but younger than 40 years of age. (b) A mammogram every 2 years for any woman who is 40 years of age or older, but younger than 50 years of age, or more frequently based on the patient's physician's recommendations. (c) A mammogram every year for any woman who is 50 years of age or older. (d) One or more mammograms a year, based upon a physician's recommendation for any woman who is at risk for breast cancer because of a personal or family history of breast cancer, because of having a history of biopsy-proven benign breast disease, because of having a mother, sister, or daughter who has had breast cancer, or because a woman has not given birth before the age of 30.

Florida State Mandated Coverage for Newborn Screening HB 963/SB 1124 (Effective 07/01/17)

Florida Statute 383.14- Screening for metabolic disorders, other hereditary and congenial disorders, and environmental risk factors

Every newborn in this state shall: 1. Before, becoming 1 week of age, be subject to a test for phenylketonuria; 2. Be tested for any condition included on the federal Recommended Uniform Screening Panel which the Genetics and Newborn Screening Advisory Council advises the Department of Health should be included under the state’s screening program.

REFERENCES:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Immunization Schedules, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/>.
2. Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care Bright Futures/American Academy of Pediatrics, 2022.
3. USPSTF A and B Recommendations. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, 2022. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/Index/browse-recommendations>.
4. Women’s Preventive Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): Women’s Preventive Services Guideline, 12/21. <https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines/index.html>.

COMMITTEE APPROVAL:

This Medical Coverage Guideline (MCG) was approved by the Florida Blue Medical Policy and Coverage Committee on 12/01/22.

GUIDELINE UPDATE INFORMATION:

12/15/13	New Medical Coverage Guideline.
02/15/14	Revision; revised recommendation for: BRCA screening, breast cancer preventive medications, and added recommendation for gestational diabetes mellitus screening and lung cancer screening. Updated references.
05/15/14	Added Florida statute statement for mammograms. Updated references.
06/15/14	Revision; added USPSTF recommendation for screening for hepatitis B virus infection in persons at high risk for infection (Grade: B Recommendation) and updated Medicare Advantage program exception (added statement for prevention and screening for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in adults). Update references.
08/15/14	Updated reference; immunization schedules (2014).
10/15/14	Revision; added USPSTF recommendation for low-dose aspirin use for the prevention of morbidity and mortality from preeclampsia (Grade: B Recommendation). Update references.
11/15/14	Revised immunization tables for clarity.
04/15/15	Revision; revised statement for chlamydia screening (women), dental caries, gonorrhea screening (women), and sexually transmitted infection counseling. Added statement

	regarding application of fluoride varnish to infants and children teeth. Revised headers for dental caries prevention and healthy diet counseling. Added heading and statement for healthy diet and physical counseling to prevent cardiovascular disease (adults with cardiovascular risk factors). Added statement for preeclampsia prevention (aspirin). Added related guidelines. Updated references.
05/15/15	Revised chlamydia screening for women.
07/15/15	Updated immunizations section.
02/15/16	Updated references.
03/15/16	Added USPSTF recommendation for biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years. Added USPSTF recommendation for screening for depression in the general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women. Deleted USPSTF recommendation for screening mammography for women, with or without clinical breast examination, every 1 to 2 years for women age 40 years and older. Deleted USPSTF recommendation for screening adults for depression when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up. Updated references.
06/15/16	Added USPSTF recommendation for aspirin use to prevent cardiovascular disease and colorectal cancer: prevention medicine. Added related guidelines to the Preventive Services MCG: Durable Medical Equipment (DME), Genetic Testing, and Medical Nutrition Therapy. Updated references and guideline information section.
08/15/16	Revised USPSTF recommendation for colorectal cancer screening and syphilis screening: nonpregnant persons. Updated references.
09/15/16	Revised recommendation for diabetes screening, tobacco use counseling and interventions: nonpregnant adults and tobacco use counseling: pregnant women. Revised service name and description for aspirin use to prevent cardiovascular disease and colorectal cancer: prevention medicine. Revised description for: blood pressure screening in adults, breast cancer screening, dental caries prevention: infants and children up to age 5 years, depression screening: adolescents and blood pressure screening in adults. Delete iron supplementation in children. Deleted medications for risk reduction of primary breast cancer in women. Changed Grade from "A" to "B" for phenylketonuria screening: newborns.
02/15/17	Revised service description for breastfeeding; deleted counseling and added interventions. Revised the description for breastfeeding; added "providing". Updated references.
06/15/17	Revised "blood screening: adults". Deleted high blood pressure in adults: screening. Added USPSTF recommendation for preeclampsia: screening. Revised women's preventive service; screening for gestational diabetes and breastfeeding support, supplies, and counseling. Updated references.

07/01/17	Revision; added information to other section regarding newborn screening. Added related guideline, Analysis of Human DNA in Stool Samples as a Technique for Colorectal Cancer Screening. Updated references.
08/15/17	Revised service descriptor and description for obesity screening and counseling: children; added adolescents.
10/01/17	Added USPSTF recommendation for latent tuberculosis infection.
12/01/17	Added USPSTF recommendation for statin use in adults. Revised service description and description for visual acuity screening in children; added vision screening in children, deleted cholesterol abnormalities screening. Updated references.
02/16/18	Updated references.
04/15/18	Revision; reformat position statement, updated immunization section and references.
08/15/18	Revision; revised description for falls prevention: older adults and obesity screening: children and adolescents, and skin cancer behavioral counseling. Added statement for pediatric preventive services. Updated references.
08/23/18	Revised falls prevention older adults.
10/15/18	Revised description for cervical cancer screening and osteoporosis screening: women 65 years and older. Added osteoporosis screening: postmenopausal women younger than 65 years at increased risk of osteoporosis. Added women's preventive services: Screening for diabetes mellitus after pregnancy; Screening for urinary incontinence. Updated references.
10/17/18	Deleted HPV note.
12/15/18	Revised description for intimate partner violence screening: women of reproductive age, obesity screening and counseling: adults and syphilis screening: pregnant women. Revised description for alcohol use; delete alcohol misuse: screening and counseling and added unhealthy alcohol use: adults.
08/15/19	Update related guidelines section.
09/19/19	Format change; delete HPV *.
01/01/20	Revision; revised description for: bacteriuria screening: pregnant women, breast cancer preventive medications, BRCA risk assessment and genetic counseling/testing, gonorrhea prophylactic medication: newborns, screening: pregnant women, skin cancer behavioral counseling, syphilis screening: pregnant women. Revised service and description for: HIV screening nonpregnant. Added perinatal depression: counseling and interventions. HHS Women preventive services: added screening for breast cancer to women preventive services. Updated references.

