

**Grade A and B Recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force**

Topic	Text	Grade	Date In Effect
<b>Screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm</b>	The USPSTF recommends one-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) by ultrasonography in men aged 65 to 75 who have ever smoked.	B	Feb 28, 2005
<b>Screening and counseling to reduce alcohol misuse</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening and behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse (go to Clinical Considerations) by adults, including pregnant women, in primary care settings.	B	April 30, 2004
<b>Aspirin to prevent CVD: men</b>	The USPSTF recommends the use of aspirin for men age 45 to 79 years when the potential benefit due to a reduction in myocardial infarctions outweighs the potential harm due to an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage.	A	March 30, 2009
<b>Aspirin to prevent CVD: women</b>	The USPSTF recommends the use of aspirin for women age 55 to 79 years when the potential benefit of a reduction in ischemic strokes outweighs the potential harm of an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage.	A	March 30, 2009
<b>Screening for</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria with urine culture for	A	July 31, 2008

<b>bacteriuria</b>	pregnant women at 12 to 16 weeks' gestation or at the first prenatal visit, if later.		
<b>Screening for high blood pressure</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults aged 18 and older.	A	Dec 31, 2007
<b>Counseling related to BRCA screening</b>	The USPSTF recommends that women whose family history is associated with an increased risk for deleterious mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes be referred for genetic counseling and evaluation for BRCA testing.	B	Sept 30, 2005
<b>Screening for breast cancer (mammography)</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening mammography for women with or without clinical breast examination (CBE), every 1-2 years for women aged 40 and older.	B	September 30, 2002
<b>Chemoprevention of breast cancer</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians discuss chemoprevention with women at high risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse effects of chemoprevention. Clinicians should inform patients of the potential benefits and harms of chemoprevention.	B	July 31, 2002
<b>Interventions to support breast feeding</b>	The USPSTF recommends interventions during pregnancy and after birth to promote and support breastfeeding.	B	Oct 31, 2008
<b>Screening for cervical cancer</b>	The USPSTF strongly recommends screening for cervical cancer in women who have been	A	Jan 31, 2003

sexually active and have a cervix.

<b>Screening for chlamydial infection: non-pregnant women</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for chlamydial infection for all sexually active non-pregnant young women aged 24 and younger and for older non-pregnant women who are at increased risk.	A	June 30, 2007
<b>Screening for chlamydial infection: pregnant women</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydial infection for all pregnant women aged 24 and younger and for older pregnant women who are at increased risk.	B	June 30, 2007
<b>Screening for cholesterol abnormalities: men 35 and older</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends screening men aged 35 and older for lipid disorders.	A	June 30, 2008
<b>Screening for cholesterol abnormalities: men younger 35</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening men aged 20 to 35 for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.	B	June 30, 2008
<b>Screening for cholesterol abnormalities: women 45 and older</b>	The USPSTF strongly recommends screening women aged 45 and older for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.	A	June 30, 2008
<b>Screening for cholesterol abnormalities: women</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening women aged 20 to 45 for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.	B	June 30, 2008

younger than 45

<b>Screening for colorectal cancer</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy, in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.	A	Oct 31, 2008
<b>Chemoprevention of dental caries</b>	The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation at currently recommended doses to preschool children older than 6 months of age whose primary water source is deficient in fluoride.	B	April 30, 2004
<b>Screening for depression: adults</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening adults for depression when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up.	B	Dec 31, 2009
<b>Screening for depression: adolescents</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening of adolescents (12-18 years of age) for major depressive disorder (MDD) when systems are in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, psychotherapy (cognitive-behavioral or interpersonal), and follow-up.	B	March 30, 2009
<b>Screening for diabetes</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for type 2 diabetes in asymptomatic adults with sustained blood pressure (either treated or untreated) greater than 135/80 mm Hg.	B	June 30, 2008

<b>Counseling for a healthy diet</b>	The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral dietary counseling for adult patients with hyperlipidemia and other known risk factors for cardiovascular and diet-related chronic disease. Intensive counseling can be delivered by primary care clinicians or by referral to other specialists, such as nutritionists or dietitians.	B	Jan 30, 2003
<b>Supplementation with folic acid</b>	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.	A	May 31, 2009
<b>Screening for gonorrhea: wp,em</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that clinicians screen all sexually active women, including those who are pregnant, for gonorrhea infection if they are at increased risk for infection (that is, if they are young or have other individual or population risk factors; go to Clinical Considerations for further discussion of risk factors).	B	May 31, 2005
<b>Prophylactic medication for gonorrhea: newborns</b>	The USPSTF strongly recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns against gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.	A	May 31, 2005
<b>Screening for hearing loss</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for hearing loss in all newborn infants.	B	July 31, 2008
<b>Screening for hemoglobinopathies</b>	The U. S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for sickle cell	A	Sept 30, 2007

disease in newborns.

<b>Screening for hepatitis B</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.	A	June 30, 2009
<b>Screening for HIV</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends that clinicians screen for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) all adolescents and adults at increased risk for HIV infection (go to Clinical Considerations for discussion of risk factors).	A	July 31, 2005
<b>Screening for congenital hypothyroidism</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for congenital hypothyroidism (CH) in newborns.	A	March 31, 2008
<b>Screening for iron deficiency anemia</b>	The USPSTF recommends routine screening for iron deficiency anemia in asymptomatic pregnant women.	B	May 31, 2006
<b>Iron supplementation in children</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends routine iron supplementation for asymptomatic children aged 6 to 12 months who are at increased risk for iron deficiency anemia (go to Clinical Considerations for a discussion of increased risk).	B	May 30, 2006
<b>Screening and counseling for</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all adult patients for obesity and offer intensive	B	Dec 31, 2003

<b>obesity: adults</b>	counseling and behavioral interventions to promote sustained weight loss for obese adults.		
<b>Screening and counseling for obesity: children</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen children aged 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status.	B	Jan 31, 2010
<b>Screening for osteoporosis</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that women aged 65 and older be screened routinely for osteoporosis. The USPSTF recommends that routine screening begin at age 60 for women at increased risk for osteoporotic fractures. (Go to Clinical Considerations for discussion of women at increased risk.)	B	Sept 30, 2002
<b>Screening for PKU</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening for phenylketonuria (PKU) in newborns.	A	March 31, 2008
<b>Screening for Rh incompatibility: first pregnancy visit</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women during their first visit for pregnancy-related care.	A	Feb 29, 2004
<b>Screening for Rh incompatibility: 24-28 weeks gestation</b>	The USPSTF recommends repeated Rh (D) antibody testing for all unsensitized Rh (D)-negative women at 24-28 weeks' gestation, unless the biological father is known to be Rh (D)-	B	Feb 29, 2004

negative.

<b>Counseling for STIs</b>	The USPSTF recommends high-intensity behavioral counseling to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs) for all sexually active adolescents and for adults at increased risk for STIs.	B	Oct 31, 2008
<b>Screening for syphilis: non-pregnant persons</b>	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends that clinicians screen persons at increased risk for syphilis infection.	A	July 31, 2004
<b>Screening for syphilis: pregnant women</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all pregnant women for syphilis infection.	A	July 31, 2004
<b>Counseling for tobacco use</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use and provide tobacco cessation interventions for those who use tobacco products.	A	April 30, 2009
<b>Counseling for tobacco use</b>	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all pregnant women about tobacco use and provide augmented, pregnancy-tailored counseling for those who smoke.	A	April 30, 2009
<b>Screening for visual acuity in children</b>	The USPSTF recommends screening to detect amblyopia, strabismus, and defects in visual acuity in children younger than age 5 years.	B	May 31, 2004