

Crosswalk

A crosswalk between the recommendations proposed in the Guide, the 2007 HEDIS® Measures, the NCQA State of Healthcare Quality Report, and the Department of Health and Human Service's *Healthy People 2010* Goals

Categories	Purchaser's Guide Recommendations	USPTSF Recommendation	HEDIS® 2007 Measures	NCQA 2006 State of Health Care Quality % of beneficiaries in the commercially-insured population who received service (2004-2005) ²	Healthy People 2010 Goal
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast Cancer, <i>Screening</i> Breast Cancer Genetic Risk Assessment and BRCA Mutation Testing, <i>Counseling, testing, and preventive treatment</i> Breast Cancer, <i>Counseling and preventive medication</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer screening mammography, with or without clinical breast examination (CBE), every 1-2 years to women aged 40 and older. Women whose family history is associated with an increased risk for deleterious mutations in <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> genes should be referred for genetic counseling and evaluation for BRCA testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast cancer screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast cancer screening: 72.0% 	<p>2000: 67% of women age 40 and above have had a mammogram within the past 2 years[^]</p> <p>2010 target: increase proportion to 70%[^]</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical Cancer, <i>Screening</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for cervical cancer among women who are/have been sexually active and have a cervix. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer screening: 81.8% (women aged 21 to 64) 	<p>2000: 79% of women age 18 and above have had a pap smear within the past 3 years[^]</p> <p>2010 target: increase proportion to 90%[^]</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorectal Cancer, <i>Screening</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen men and women 50 years of age or older for colorectal cancer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorectal cancer Screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorectal cancer screening: 52.3% of adults aged 50 years and older. 	<p>2000: 24% of adults age 50 and above have received a fecal occult blood test within the past two years[^]</p> <p>2010 target: increase proportion to 33%</p> <p>1998: 37% of adults age 50 and above have received a sigmoidoscopy at some point during their life[^]</p> <p>2010 target: increase proportion to 50%</p>

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Cardiovascular Health	• Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, <i>Screening</i>	• One-time screening by ultrasonography for men aged 65 to 75 who have ever smoked.			
	• Aspirin Therapy for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease, <i>Counseling</i>	• Discuss aspirin chemoprevention with adults who are at increased risk for coronary heart disease			
	• Healthy Diet, <i>Counseling</i>	• Behavioral dietary counseling for adult patients with hyperlipidemia and other known risk factors for cardiovascular and diet-related chronic disease.			
	• Hypertension, <i>Screening, counseling, and treatment</i>	• Screen adults aged 18 and older for high blood pressure.	• Controlling high blood pressure	• 68.8% of adults age 46-85 have controlled blood pressure (140/90 mm Hg or lower)	2000: 26% of adults age 20 and above have high blood pressure [^] 2010 target: reduce proportion to 14% 2000: 25% of adults age 18 and above with high blood pressure have it under control 2010 target: increase proportion to 68% [^]
	• Lipid Disorders, <i>Screening, counseling, and treatment</i>	• Screen men aged 35 years and older and women aged 45 years and older for lipid disorders and treat abnormal lipids in people who are at increased risk of coronary heart disease.	• Cholesterol management for patients with cardiovascular conditions	• LDL-C screening: 92.3% • LDL-C control (<130 mg/dL) 67.5% • LCL-C control (<100 mg/dL) 43.8%	2000: 67% of adults age 18 and above have had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years [^] 2010 target: increase proportion to 80% [^]
Diabetes	• Diabetes (type 2), <i>Screening</i>	• Screen for type 2 diabetes in adults with hypertension or hyperlipidemia.	• Comprehensive diabetes care	Comprehensive diabetes care: • Eye exams: 54.8% • HbA1c testing: 87.5% • LDL-C screening: 92.3% • LDL-C control (<130 mg/dL) 67.5% • LCL-C control (<100 mg/dL) 43.8%	2000: 64% of adults age 20 and above with diabetes have been diagnosed [^] 2010 target: increase rate to 78% [^] 2000: there are 5.5 new cases of diabetes per 1,000 population aged 18-84 2010 target: reduce incidence to 3.8 new caser per 1,000 population per year [^]

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Immunizations Adult (for information on child and adolescent immunization please refer to Infant, Child, & Adolescent Care)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunizations (Adults) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A – the USPSTF defers to ACIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flu shots for adults age 50–64 Flu shots for older adults Pneumonia vaccination status for older adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flu shots for adults: 36.3%. 	<p>2002: 66% of adults age 65 and above receive an influenza vaccine 2010 target: increase proportion to 90%</p> <p>2004: 56% of adults age 65 and above receive a pneumococcal vaccine 2010 target: increase proportion to 90%</p> <p>1998: 87% of children age 19 to 35 months received 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine in 1998. 2010: Increase proportion to 80%</p>
Infant, Child, & Adolescent Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newborn Screening for Genetic and Endocrine Disorders, <i>Screening, medical foods, and treatment</i> Newborn hearing, <i>Screening</i> Lead, Elevated Blood Levels, <i>Screening</i> Dental Caries, <i>Preventive medication</i> Child Development, <i>Screening</i> Immunizations Vision, <i>Screening</i> The <i>Purchaser's Guide</i> also recommends screening and counseling adolescents as medically indicated for alcohol misuse, depression, obesity, and tobacco use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USPSTF determined that the evidence was insufficient to recommend for or against routine screening of newborns for hearing loss during postpartum hospitalization. N/A – the USPSTF defers to ACIP. Primary care clinicians should 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-child visits in the first 15 months of life Well-child visits in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years of life Childhood immunization status Annual dental visits Adolescent well-care visit Adolescent immunization status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child immunizations (combination 2): 77.7% Childhood immunization for chickenpox (VZV): 89.9% Adolescent immunizations status (combination 2): 53.7% Adolescent immunization for chickenpox (VZV): 60.2% 	<p>2010 target: Ensure that all newborns are screened at birth for conditions mandated by their State-sponsored newborn screening programs^A</p> <p>1998: 87% of children age 19 to 35 months received 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine in 1998. 2010: Increase proportion to 90%</p> <p>1994: 4.4% of children aged 1-5 years have blood lead levels exceeding 10 mg/dL^A 2010 target: reduce proportion to 0%</p> <p>1998: 73% of children receive all vaccines that have been recommended for universal administration for at least 5 years (DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib and HepB vaccines)^A 2010 target: increase proportion to 90%^A</p> <p>1994: 131 per 10,000 children born suffers from mental retardation and 32.2 per 10,000 suffer from cerebral palsy^A 2010 target: reduce rate of mental retardation to 124 cases per 10,000 live births and reduce the rate of cerebral palsy to 31.5 cases per 10,000 live births^A</p> <p>2001: 66% of newborns receive screenings for hearing loss before age 1 month, 56% receive audiologic evaluation before age 3 month, and 57% are enrolled in appropriate intervention services by age 6 months. 2010 target: increase the proportion of newborns who are screened for hearing loss by age 1 month to 90%, have audiologic</p>

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<p>Infant, Child, & Adolescent Care <i>(Continued)</i></p>					<p>evaluation by age 3 months to 70%, and are enrolled in appropriate intervention services by age 6 months to 85%.</p> <p>2002: 36% of children aged 5 years and under had ever had their vision screened in 2002. 2010 target: increase the proportion of preschool children aged 5 years and under who receive vision screening to 52%.</p> <p>1997: 48% of adolescents aged 13-15 years received 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine, 89% received 2 or more doses of MMR, 93% received 1 or more tetanus –diphtheria booster, and 45% received 1 or more doses of varicella (for chicken pox)[^] 2010 target: increase proportions for all vaccines to 90%[^] 2002: 26% of adolescents in 12th grade smoke¹ 2010 target: reduce smoking rate to 16%</p>
<p>Mental Health and Substance Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression, <i>Screening</i> • Alcohol Misuse, <i>Screening and counseling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen adults for depression in clinical practices that have systems in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up. • Screen all adults (including pregnant women) for alcohol misuse and provide behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse in primary care settings. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of treatment: 44.5% 	<p>1997: 23% of Adults aged 18 years and older with depression receive treatment 2010 target: increase proportion to 50%</p> <p>2002: 51% of individuals age 12 and above consume alcohol</p> <p>2002: 17.6% of adolescents ages 12-17 consume alcohol</p> <p>2002: 10.7% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 binge drink (5 or more drinks on the same occasion within the past 30 days) 2010 target: Reduce adolescents engaging in binge drinking during the past month to 3.1%[^]</p> <p>1998: 24.3% of adults aged 18 and older binge drink[^] 2010 target: reduce proportion to 13.4% [^]</p>

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Nutrition/ Physical Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity, <i>Screening, counseling, and treatment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen all adult patients for obesity and offer intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote sustained weight loss for obese adults. 			<p>2002: 65% of U.S. adults, aged 20 and above, are overweight 2010 target: reduce proportion to 15%</p> <p>2002: 31% of adults aged 20 and above are overweight 2010 target: reduce proportion to 15%</p>
Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol Misuse, <i>Screening and counseling</i> Asymptomatic Bacteriuria, <i>Screening</i> Breastfeeding, <i>Counseling</i> Folic Acid Supplementation, <i>Counseling and preventive medication</i> Group B Streptococcal Disease, <i>Screening and preventive medication</i> Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), <i>Screening, immunization, and treatment</i> Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), <i>Screening, counseling, and preventive medication</i> Influenza, <i>Immunization</i> Preeclampsia, <i>Screening</i> Prenatal Diagnosis of Chromosomal Abnormalities and Neural Tube Defects (NTDs), <i>Screening and testing</i> Rh (D) Incompatibility, <i>Screening and preventive medication</i> Rubella, <i>Screening</i> Syphilis, <i>Screening</i> Tetanus, <i>Immunization</i> Tobacco Use Treatment, <i>Screening and counseling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening and behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse by adults, including pregnant women, in primary care settings. Provide structured breastfeeding education and behavioral counseling programs to promote breastfeeding. Routinely screen all sexually active women aged 25 years and younger, and other asymptomatic women at increased risk for infection, for chlamydial infection. Screen for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection among pregnant women at their first prenatal visit. Screen all pregnant women for HIV. Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing should be conducted at the first prenatal visit for all pregnant women. All women of childbearing age should be assessed for rubella susceptibility by history of vaccination or by serology at their first clinical encounter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prenatal and postpartum care Frequency of ongoing prenatal care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timelines of prenatal care: 91.8% Timeliness of postpartum care: 81.5% 	<p>2004: 84% of pregnant women received timely prenatal care 2010 target: increase rate to 90%</p> <p>2002: 43% of mothers breastfeed exclusively for 3months[^] 2010 target: increase proportion to 60%[^]</p> <p>2002: 13% of mothers breastfeed exclusively for 6 months[^] 2010 target: increase proportion to 25%[^]</p> <p>1995: 93% of females 15 to 44 who are at risk of unintended pregnancy use contraception. 2010 target: increase rate to 100%</p> <p>1994: 21% of non-pregnant women ages 15 to 44 consume at least 400 mg of folic acid per day 2010 target: increase rate to 80%</p> <p>2010 target: Increase the proportion of pregnant females screened for sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV infection and bacterial vaginosis) during prenatal health care visits, according to recognized standards.</p> <p>2000: 1,682 chronic hepatitis B virus infections in children under age 2 years were reported in 1995. 2010 target: Reduce chronic hepatitis B virus infections in infants and young children (perinatal infections) to 400 infections.</p> <p>1996: 6 cases of spina bifida or other NTD per 10,000 live births 2010 target: reduce the number of spina bifida cases to 3 per 10,000 live births</p>

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Pregnancy <i>(Continued)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen all pregnant women for syphilis infection at the 1st prenatal visit • Screen all pregnant women for tobacco use and provide augmented pregnancy-tailored counseling to those who smoke. 			<p>2002: 11% of pregnant women smoke*, 1997: 14% of pregnant women drink alcohol, 1% binge drink, and 2% use illicit drugs</p> <p>2010 target: reduce smoking rate to 1%, alcohol use rate to 6%, binge drinking rate to 0%, and illicit drug use rate to 0%</p> <p>1997: fetal alcohol syndrome occurs in 0.4 per 1,000 live births[^]</p> <p>2010 target: reduce incidence to 0.1 cases per 1,000 live births[^]</p>
Sexually Transmitted Infection, (STIs)	• Counseling to Prevent STIs, <i>Counseling</i>	• Educate all adolescents and adults on the risk factors for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and counsel these patients on effective measures to reduce their risk of infection.			
	• Chlamydia, <i>Screening</i>	• Screen all sexually active women aged 25 years and younger, and other asymptomatic women at increased risk, for chlamydial infection.	• Chlamydia screening in women	• Chlamydia screening: 16 to 20 years: 34.4% 21 to 25 years: 35.2%	<p>2002: 25% of sexually active women aged 25 and under enrolled in commercial managed care organizations are screened for Chlamydia infection[^]</p> <p>2010 target: increase proportion to 62%[^]</p>
	• Gonorrhea, <i>Screening</i>	• Screen all sexually active women, including those who are pregnant, for gonorrhea infection if they are at increased risk for infection.			<p>2002: there are 279 new cases of gonorrhea among women age 15-44 per 100,000 population[^]</p> <p>2010 target: reduce the incidence to 42 new cases per 100,000 population[^]</p>
	• Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), <i>Screening</i>	• Screen all adolescents and adults at increased risk for HIV infection.			<p>1994: 17% of adults age 20-29 years have a genital herpes infection[^]</p> <p>2010 target: reduce proportion to 14%[^]</p>
	• Syphilis, <i>Screening</i>	• Screen persons at increased risk for syphilis infection.			

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Sexually Transmitted Infections (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptives, <i>Counseling and preventive medication</i> 				1995: 51% of pregnancies in the U.S. are intended 2010 target: increase rate to 70%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Prevention, <i>Counseling</i> 				2002: 8.4 per 100,000 deaths result from a motor vehicle accident (age-adjusted deaths) 2010 target: reduce rate to 8.0 deaths per 100,000 [^]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osteoporosis, <i>Screening and treatment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen women aged 65 and older for osteoporosis. The USPSTF recommends that routine screening begin at age 60 for women at increased risk for osteoporotic fractures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osteoporosis management in women who had a fracture Osteoporosis testing in older women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osteoporosis management after a fracture: 20.1% (Medicare rate) 	2000: 10% of adults age 50 and above have osteoporosis [^] 2010 target: reduce proportion to 8% [^]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco Use Treatment, <i>Screening, counseling, and treatment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen all adults for tobacco use and provide tobacco cessation interventions for those who use tobacco products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical assistance with smoking cessation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advising smokers to quit: 71.2% Discussing cessation medications: 39.4% Discussing quitting strategies: 39.0% 	2002: 26% of adolescents in 12th grade smoke ¹ 2010 target: reduce smoking rate to 16% 1999: 20% of adult females and 25% of adult males smoke ¹ 2010 target: reduce adult smoking rate to 12% [^]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuberculosis, <i>Screening</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for tuberculosis infection with tuberculin skin testing among asymptomatic high-risk persons. 			1998: 6.8 new cases of TB per 100,000 population [^] 2010 target: reduce incidence to 1.0 new cases per 100,000 population [^] 1997: 62% of contacts and other high-risk persons with latent TB complete a course of treatment 2010: Increase treatment completion to 85%

Notes:

¹ Adolescent smoking definition: an adolescent in grade 9-12 who smoked one or more cigarettes in the past 30 days. Adult smoking definition: an adult (≥18 years of age) who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime and who smoked on some or all days in the past month.

² The NCQA Report on the State of Health Care Quality is based on 500 health plans that voluntarily report HEDIS measurements to NCQA.

Information Sources:

All information on the USPSTF recommendations was adapted from:

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services: Pocket Guide; 2005*. [cited 2006 Jun 5]. Available from: <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/pocketgd.htm>.

All information related to the Healthy People 2010 guidelines, unless otherwise noted by * or a ^ was adapted from:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With *Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health*. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; November 2000.

^ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010. Midcourse Review. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. [cited 2006 Jun 13]. Available from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/data/midcourse/comments/objectives.asp>.

All information from NCQA was adapted from:

National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). *The State of Healthcare Quality: 2006*. National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA); Washington, DC; 2006.

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