

## USPSTF A and B Recommendations

Topic	Description	Grade	Release Date of Current Recommendation
<p>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: Screening: men aged 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends 1-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) with ultrasonography in men aged 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>December 2019 *</p>
<p>Abnormal Blood Glucose and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Screening: adults aged 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese</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>B</p>	<p>October 2015 *</p>
<p>Aspirin Use to Prevent Cardiovascular Disease and Colorectal Cancer: Preventive Medication: adults aged 50 to 59 years with a <math>\geq 10\%</math> 10-year cvd risk</p>	<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>	<p>B</p>	<p>April 2016 *</p>

<p>Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Adults: Screening: pregnant persons</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria using urine culture in pregnant persons.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2019 *</p>
<p>BRCA-Related Cancer: Risk Assessment, Genetic Counseling, and Genetic Testing: women with a personal or family history of breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal cancer or an ancestry associated with <i>brca1/2</i> gene mutation</p>	<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 (BRCA1/2) 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>B</p>	<p>August 2019 *</p>
<p>Breast Cancer: Medication Use to Reduce Risk: women at increased risk for breast cancer</p>	<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>B</p>	<p>September 2019 *</p>
<p>Breast Cancer: Screening: women aged 50 to 74 years</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>January 2016 *</p>
<p>Breastfeeding: Primary Care Interventions: pregnant women, new mothers, and their children</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends providing interventions during pregnancy and after birth to support breastfeeding.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>October 2016 *</p>
<p>Cervical Cancer: Screening: women aged 21 to 65 years</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). See the Clinical Considerations section for the relative benefits</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>August 2018 *</p>

	and harms of alternative screening strategies for women 21 years or older.		
Colorectal Cancer: Screening: adults aged 50 to 75 years	The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of different screening methods vary. See the Clinical Considerations section and the Table for details about screening strategies.	A	June 2016 *
Dental Caries in Children from Birth Through Age 5 Years: Screening: children from birth through age 5 years	The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is deficient in fluoride.	B	September 2014 *
Dental Caries in Children from Birth Through Age 5 Years: Screening: children from birth through age 5 years	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.	B	September 2014 *
Depression in Adults: Screening: general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women	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.	B	January 2016 *
Depression in Children and Adolescents: Screening: adolescents aged 12 to 18 years	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.	B	February 2016 *
Falls Prevention in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: Interventions: adults 65 years or older	The USPSTF recommends exercise interventions to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls.	B	April 2018 *

<p>Folic Acid for the Prevention of Neural Tube Defects: Preventive Medication: women who are planning or capable of pregnancy</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that all women who are 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>A</p>	<p>January 2017 *</p>
<p>Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Screening: asymptomatic pregnant women, after 24 weeks of gestation</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) in asymptomatic pregnant women after 24 weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014</p>
<p>Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening: sexually active women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for gonorrhea in sexually active women age 24 years and younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014 *</p>
<p>Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening: sexually active women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia in sexually active women age 24 years and younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014 *</p>
<p>Healthful Diet and Physical Activity for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Adults With Cardiovascular Risk Factors: Behavioral Counseling: adults who are overweight or obese and have additional cvd risk factors</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends offering or referring adults who are overweight or obese and have additional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity for CVD prevention.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014</p>
<p>Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Pregnant Women: 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>A</p>	<p>July 2019 *</p>
<p>Hepatitis B Virus Infection: Screening, 2014: persons at high risk for infection</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in persons at high risk for infection.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014</p>

<p>Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Adolescents and Adults: Screening: adults aged 18 to 79 years</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in adults aged 18 to 79 years.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>March 2020 *</p>
<p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: 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>A</p>	<p>June 2019 *</p>
<p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Screening: adolescents and adults aged 15 to 65 years</p>	<p>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 of infection should also be screened. See the Clinical Considerations section for more information about assessment of risk, screening intervals, and rescreening in pregnancy.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>June 2019 *</p>
<p>High Blood Pressure in Adults: Screening: adults aged 18 years or older</p>	<p>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 (see the Clinical Considerations section).</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>October 2015 *</p>
<p>Intimate Partner Violence, Elder Abuse, and Abuse of Vulnerable Adults: Screening: women of reproductive age</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for intimate partner violence (IPV) in women of reproductive age and provide or refer women who screen positive to ongoing support services. See the Clinical Considerations section for more information on effective ongoing support services for IPV and for information on IPV in men.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>October 2018 *</p>
<p>Latent Tuberculosis Infection: Screening: asymptomatic adults at increased risk for infection</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) in populations at increased risk.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2016 *</p>

<p>Low-Dose Aspirin Use for the Prevention of Morbidity and Mortality From Preeclampsia: Preventive Medication: pregnant women who are at high risk for preeclampsia</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends the use of low-dose aspirin (81 mg/d) as preventive medication after 12 weeks of gestation in women who are at high risk for preeclampsia.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014</p>
<p>Lung Cancer: Screening: adults aged 55-80, with a history of smoking</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2014</p>
<p>Obesity in Children and Adolescents: Screening: children and adolescents 6 years and older</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for obesity in children and adolescents 6 years and older and offer or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>June 2017 *</p>
<p>Ocular Prophylaxis for Gonococcal Ophthalmia Neonatorum: Preventive Medication: newborns</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns to prevent gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>January 2019 *</p>
<p>Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: Screening: postmenopausal women younger than 65 years at increased risk of osteoporosis</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. See the Clinical Considerations section for information on risk assessment.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>June 2018 *</p>
<p>Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: 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>B</p>	<p>June 2018 *</p>

<p>Perinatal Depression: Preventive Interventions: pregnant and postpartum persons</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>B</p>	<p>February 2019</p>
<p>Preeclampsia: Screening: pregnant woman</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for preeclampsia in pregnant women with blood pressure measurements throughout pregnancy.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>April 2017 *</p>
<p>Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Preexposure Prophylaxis: persons at high risk of hiv acquisition</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. See the Clinical Considerations section for information about identification of persons at high risk and selection of effective antiretroviral therapy.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>June 2019</p>
<p>Prevention and Cessation of Tobacco Use in Children and Adolescents: Primary Care Interventions: school-aged children and adolescents who have not started to use tobacco</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>B</p>	<p>April 2020 *</p>
<p>Rh(D) Incompatibility: Screening: unsensitized rh(d)-negative pregnant women</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>B</p>	<p>February 2004</p>
<p>Rh(D) Incompatibility: Screening: pregnant women, during the first pregnancy-related care 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>A</p>	<p>February 2004</p>
<p>Sexually Transmitted Infections: Behavioral Counseling: sexually active adolescents and adults</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>B</p>	<p>September 2014 *</p>

<p>Skin Cancer Prevention: Behavioral Counseling: young adults, adolescents, children, and parents of young children</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>B</p>	<p>March 2018 *</p>
<p>Statin Use for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Adults: Preventive Medication: adults aged 40 to 75 years with no history of cvd, 1 or more cvd risk factors, and a calculated 10-year cvd event risk of 10% or greater</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. 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>B</p>	<p>November 2016 *</p>
<p>Syphilis Infection in Nonpregnant Adults and Adolescents: Screening: asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults and adolescents who are at increased risk for syphilis infection</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends screening for syphilis infection in persons who are at increased risk for infection.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>June 2016 *</p>
<p>Syphilis Infection in Pregnant Women: Screening: pregnant women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends early screening for syphilis infection in all pregnant women.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>September 2018 *</p>
<p>Tobacco Smoking Cessation in Adults, Including Pregnant Women: Behavioral and Pharmacotherapy Interventions: adults who are not pregnant</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>A</p>	<p>September 2015 *</p>

<p>Tobacco Smoking Cessation in Adults, Including Pregnant Women: Behavioral and Pharmacotherapy Interventions: pregnant women</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all pregnant women about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions for cessation to pregnant women who use tobacco.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>September 2015 *</p>
<p>Unhealthy Alcohol Use in Adolescents and Adults: Screening and Behavioral Counseling Interventions: adults 18 years or older, including pregnant women</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>B</p>	<p>November 2018 *</p>
<p>Unhealthy Drug Use: Screening: adults age 18 years or older</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. (Screening refers to asking questions about unhealthy drug use, not testing biological specimens.)</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>June 2020</p>
<p>Vision in Children Ages 6 Months to 5 Years: Screening: children aged 3 to 5 years</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends vision screening at least once in all children aged 3 to 5 years to detect amblyopia or its risk factors.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2017 *</p>
<p>Weight Loss to Prevent Obesity-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Adults: Behavioral Interventions: adults</p>	<p>The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer or refer adults with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>September 2018 *</p>

†The Department of Health and Human Services, under the standards set out in revised Section 2713(a)(5) of the Public Health Service Act and Section 9(h)(v)(229) of the 2015 Consolidated Appropriations Act, utilizes the [2002 recommendation on breast cancer screening](#) of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. To see the USPSTF 2016 recommendation on breast cancer screening, go to <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/breast-cancer-screening1>.

\*Previous recommendation was an “A” or “B.”

