



American Association of Public Health Physicians

1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 200
Washington DC 20005-4727, USA
Phone (202) 207-0709; Fax (202) 466-2662
<http://www.aaphp.org>

The voice of public health physicians, guardians of the public's health

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Preventive Services ToolKit

Module 1 – Evidence – Supplemental Materials

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Acronyms

- AAP – American Academy of Pediatrics
- AAPHP – American Association of Public Health Physicians
- ACIP – Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- ACPM – American College of Preventive Medicine
- AHRQ – Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- AJPM – American Journal of Preventive Medicine
- BMI – Body mass index
- BRFSS – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- COPC – Community Oriented Primary Care
- COPD – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- CV – Cardiovascular
- DHHS – Department of Health and Human Services
- ETS – Environmental tobacco smoke
- HEDIS - Health Employer Data and Information Set
- HIPAA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
- MAPP – Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships
- MBA – Master of Business Administration
- MMWR – Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Report
- MPH – Master of Public Health
- NAMCS – National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey
- NCQA – National Committee for Quality Assurance
- PPIP – Put Prevention Into Practice
- PSA – Power Structure Analysis
- PSTK – Preventive Services Toolkit
- QALY – Quality-adjusted life-year
- RCTs – Randomized controlled trials
- SAS – Statistical Analysis System (proprietary software)
- SPSS – Statistical Program for the Social Sciences (proprietary software)
- USPSTF – United States Preventive Services Task Force
- WONDER – Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research

References for Slides 6– 8: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and Guide to Clinical Preventive Services

Who is the USPSTF?

- Experts in primary care, prevention, research methods
- Government support but independent
- Family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics/gynecology, nursing, preventive med x Scientific support from an Evidence-Based Practice Center (EPC)
- Liaisons from primary care subspecialty societies, federal agencies

History of the USPSTF & Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

- 1976 - Canadian Task Force on Periodic Health Exam
- 1984 - USPSTF established by U.S. Public Health Service x 1998– 3rd USPSTF reconvened by AHRQ
- 2001- Standing Task Force

Task Force Activities

- Provide evidence-based scientific reviews of preventive health services for use in primary healthcare delivery settings
- Age- and risk-factor specific recommendations for routine practice
- Recommendations include:
 - o Screening tests
 - o Counseling
 - o Preventive medications`

Steps in USPSTF Process for Development of Recommendations

- Define question and outcomes of interest x Define and retrieve relevant evidence
- Evaluate QUALITY of individual studies
- Synthesize and judge STRENGTH of available evidence
- Determine balance of benefits and harms
- Link recommendation to judgment about net benefits

Analytic framework

- There are very few screening studies that look at the primary question of screening efficacy in decreasing mortality
- However, evidence-based reviews, focusing on randomized controlled trials (RCTs), can put together a chain of evidence on which to base over-arching recommendations

Define and Retrieve Relevant Evidence

- Create inclusion/exclusion criteria based on the key questions defined from the analytic framework x Medline search
- References from key articles, editorials, review articles
- Cochrane reviews

- Expert librarians

Assess Quality of Evidence

- What do we mean by quality?

“Extent to which a study’s design, conduct, and analysis has minimized selection, measurement, and confounding biases.”

- Lohr, J Qual Improvement, 1999

“Extent to which one can be confident that an estimate of effect is correct”

- Grade , BMJ 2004

Quality of Individual Studies

- GOAL: Identify those studies with highest quality x Internal validity – good quality studies
- External validity – direct evidence, generalizable to practice x Depends on study design
- Depends on study execution (e.g., blinding)
- Critical elements vary by study design and specific topic
 - o Best established for RCTs
 - o Evolving methods for observational studies

Efficacy vs. Effectiveness

- USPSTF recommendations consider “real world” settings
- Most trials test efficacy not effectiveness
- Benefits often decrease and risks increase as intervention implemented in real world vs. trial setting
- Requiring effectiveness data may seem too limiting. Is it available?

USPSTF Quality for Individual Studies

- Good: Well-defined intervention, appropriate controls, adequate follow-up and analysis; important outcomes
- Fair: Somewhere in-between
- Poor: Important problems in assembly of comparison groups, assessment of outcomes, or analysis.

Types of Studies Considered

- Evidence reports
 - o Evidence tables summarizing studies
 - o Narrative discussing overall strength of evidence
- Meta-analysis
- Modeling
- Systematic reviews from others - Cochrane, etc.

USPSTF Ratings of Overall Evidence

- Good: Well-designed, well-conducted studies in representative populations that directly assess effects on health outcomes
- Fair: Evidence sufficient to determine effects on health outcomes, but limited by number, quality, or consistency of studies, generalizability to routine practice, or indirect nature of the evidence.
- Poor: Insufficient evidence to determine effect on health outcomes due to limited number or power of studies, important flaws in their design or conduct, gaps in the chain of evidence, or lack of information on important health outcomes

Quality of Evidence and Hierarchy of Study Design

- I At least one well-conducted RCT
- II-1 Controlled trials without randomization
- II-2 Well-designed cohort or case-control studies, preferably from Multiple time-series with or without intervention. Dramatic results (e.g. penicillin)
- II-3
- III Expert opinion

Balance Benefits and Harms

- Estimate Magnitude of Net Benefit
 - o Benefits – Harms = Net Benefit

Assessing Harms of Screening

- Potential harms real but hard to quantify
- Include psychological and physical consequences of false-positives, false-negatives, “labeling”, overtreatment
- Magnitude and duration of harm subjective, hard to compare to benefits (translate into quality-adjusted life years (QALYs))

Assessing Magnitude of Net Benefit

- No explicit criteria for magnitude
- Substantial benefit : impact on high burden or major effect on uncommon outcome
- Problems: requires evidence on harms and common metric for benefit and harms

Grades and Wording of Recommendations

- x A - Strongly recommend (good evidence, benefits substantially outweigh harms)
- x B - Recommend (at least fair evidence, benefits outweigh harms)
- x C - USPSTF makes no recommendation (fair to good evidence, benefits closely balanced)
- x D - Recommend against routine use (ineffective or harms outweigh benefits)
- x I - Insufficient evidence to make a recommendation

I - Insufficient Evidence to Recommend for or Against

- Lack of evidence on harms or benefits x Poor quality of existing studies
- Good quality studies with conflicting results

AHRQ Website Reference

- www.preventiveservices.ahrq.gov
- Contains many original journal articles references

References for Slides 9-10: Guide to Community Preventive Services

The Community Guide Answers the Questions:

What strategies work to...

- Promote healthy lifestyles?
- Prevent disease?
- Increase the number of people who receive appropriate preventive counseling and screening?

Characteristics of the Best Public Health Information:

So What Makes the Community Guide An Ideal Decision Tool?

- Looks at evidence of effectiveness in peer reviewed published literature
- Uses a 20 page + abstraction form for each study reviewed
- Led by independent panel of experts and is supported by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Includes system level strategies to improve delivery of clinical services and population based efforts (e.g. mass media) for disease prevention and health promotion
- **Community Guide "Basics"**
- What is the Community Guide project?
- x Recommendations based on systematic reviews of literature x Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHHS) initiative x CDC coordination
- Independent, nonfederal oversight

Audiences for the Community Guide

- Public health departments
- Healthcare delivery systems
- Purchasers of health care
- Government and foundations
- Community organizations
- Academia

Two Primary Objectives for the Community Guide

- The Clinical and Community Guides Review Complementary Interventions
- Population-based Interventions Support Clinical Priorities

- Physician advice to quit is an effective (yet underutilized) strategy to improve cessation o How to build clinical systems that ensure advice to quit ... is a question answered by
 - population-based interventions recommended by the Community Guide (e.g., provider
 - reminder systems)

Methods for Systematic Reviews of Effectiveness Evaluations

- Develop conceptual framework
- Search for and retrieve evidence
- Rate quality of evidence
- Summarize evidence
- Translate strength of evidence into finding (*Strongly recommended, Recommended, or Insufficient evidence*)

Comparing Apples and Oranges Helps To:

- Fully represent an intervention construct
- Enhance external validity and usefulness
- Identify common threads of effective interventions

What Works: Community Interventions

- Community water fluoridation
- School-based dental sealant delivery programs
- Community-wide education campaigns to increase physical activity
- Early childhood development programs
- Mass media campaigns to reduce tobacco use x Tobacco cessation telephone support systems

What Works: Education and Behavior Change

- Distribution and education programs for child safety seats
- Individually-adapted behavior change programs to increase physical activity
- School-based physical education
- Publicly funded, center-based comprehensive early childhood development programs for children 3 - 5 years old

What Works: Environmental Interventions

- Create or enhance access to places for physical activity combined with informational outreach x Use of tenant-based rental assistance vouchers improves household safety by giving qualified families a choice in moving to neighborhoods that offer reduced exposure to violence

What Works: Healthcare System Interventions

- Diabetes disease management and case management programs
- Tobacco cessation provider reminders + provider education
- Reduce patients' out-of-pocket costs for vaccinations

- Client and provider reminder systems for vaccinations
- Standing orders for vaccinations

What Works: Legislation/Regulation/Enforcement

- Sobriety checkpoints
- Reduce legal blood alcohol levels (BAC) to <0.08%
- Maintain legal drinking age at 21 years
- Child safety seat laws
- Safety belt laws
- Increase the unit price of tobacco products
- Smoking bans and restrictions

Who Should Use the Community Guide?

- The findings can and should be used by anyone involved in the planning, funding, and implementation of population-based services and policies to improve community health.

Findings Can be Applied by Public Health Practitioners

- As an aid in program planning, encouraging the use of effective interventions through grant guidance and planning criteria
- Focus existing research or seek out resources for additional studies
- "This publication provides local health departments with an abundance of clear and factual information to plan their activities, to educate their political decision makers, and to educate the community." - McGinnis JM, Foege W., Am J Prev. Med. 2000;18(1S);1-2

Findings Can be Applied by

- Providers of healthcare services to implement effective system-level interventions (e.g., reminder recall systems for tobacco control, and standing orders for adult immunizations) which improve delivery of effective clinical services
- Purchasers of healthcare services (e.g., employers) to apply Community Guide findings on effective healthcare system-level interventions in constructing and selecting benefit plans

Three Ways for Any Organization to Make Prevention Happen by Using Evidence-Based Findings

- In planning, purchasing, or managing health benefits (use findings from Clinical and Community Guides to create a "scorecard")
- At the worksite (e.g., smoking restrictions, access to resources and/or social support for physical activity)
- As a citizen of your community (corporate or otherwise), advocating for effective community-based interventions (e.g., .08 BAC laws, school-based PE programs)

Mapping A Prevention Strategy Using the Community Guide: Step 1

- Assess the primary health issues within your community, workplace, or population.
- For example, is your community at increased risk for, or commonly experiencing, a chronic health outcome that is severe or costly?

Mapping A Prevention Strategy Using the Community Guide: Step 2

- Find clear, objective, and evidence-based evidence on interventions that effectively address or prevent poor health outcomes in your community.
- Use the Community Guide as a starting point for finding interventions that address community health issues.
- Where *insufficient evidence* exists, use the findings to seek funding and carry out research to fill evidence gaps.

Mapping A Prevention Strategy Using the Community Guide: Step 3

- February 16,2006 Module 1 – Evidence – Supplemental Materials p9
- Develop measurable objectives to assess your progress in addressing primary health issues (e.g., Healthy People 2010 or HEDIS)

Mapping A Prevention Strategy Using the Community Guide: Step 4

- Within the range of interventions you identified in Step 2, other factors are important in deciding which intervention(s) to implement.
- Consider effectiveness, cost, secondary benefits, how often the intervention must be repeated,
- and whether the intervention can be targeted to an identifiable high-risk population.
- The Community Guide provides information on these factors where available, for
- recommended interventions.

Closing the Gap Between What We Know and How We Practice

- Models or strategies need to follow a common set of system changes
- Strategies need to be evidence-based, population-focused and patient-centered x Application of practical models enhances service delivery
- The Community Guide provides decision support that enhances existing clinical guidance by maximizing resources and improving service delivery

How Do I Find It?

- Publications
 - MMWR Reports & Recommendations (R&R) series
 - American Journal of Preventive Medicine – special supplements
- Website
 - www.thecommunityguide.org

- Contains many journal article references

How Is It Being Used?

- Implementing healthcare system interventions to improve vaccine delivery
- Teaching evidence-based decision making for tobacco policy
- Influencing drunk-driving legislation

Easy Steps You Can Take Now

- Bookmark www.thecommunityguide.org
- Include information in your next presentation
- Tell someone about it
- Use it as a reference for decision making
- Use the information to advocate for something you want to do

References for Slide 14-16: Healthy People 2010

Healthy People 2010

- A comprehensive set of expert opinion and evidence-based national health objectives for the decade
- Developed by a collaborative process, led by the federal Dept. of Health and Human Services, which started in 1979
- Designed to measure progress over time
- A public health document that is part strategic plan, part textbook on public health priorities

Healthy People 2010

- Two overarching goals
- 28 focus areas
- 467 specific objectives
- 10 Leading Health Indicators

Overarching Goals of Healthy People 2010

- Increase quality and years of healthy life
- Eliminate health disparities

Healthy People 2010 Chapters

- Access to Quality Health Services
- Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions
- Cancer
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Diabetes
- Disability and Secondary Conditions

Healthy People 2010 Chapters (cont)

- Educational and Community-Based Programs
- Environmental Health
- Family Planning
- Food Safety
- Health Communication
- Heart Disease and Stroke
- HIV

Healthy People 2010 Chapters (cont)

- Immunization and Infectious Diseases
- Injury and Violence Prevention
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Medical Product Safety
- Mental Health and Mental Disorders
- Nutrition and Overweight
- Occupational Safety and Health

Healthy People 2010 Chapters (cont)

- Oral Health
- Physical Activity and Fitness
- Public Health Infrastructure
- Respiratory Diseases
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Substance Abuse
- Tobacco Use
- Vision and Hearing

Sample Objectives

- Increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years and older who have received a fecal occult blood colorectal cancer screening test in the preceding 2 years (Baseline 35%, 2010 target 50%)
- 15-19. Increase the use of automobile safety belts (Baseline 69%, 2010 target 92%)

Leading Health Indicators

Ten Major Public Health Issues

- Physical activity
- Overweight and obesity
- Tobacco use
- Substance abuse
- Responsible sexual behavior
- Mental health
- Injury and violence
- Environmental quality
- Immunization
- Access to health care

Bottom Line of Healthy People 2010

- A tremendous national resource
- A remarkable evidence-based, intellectual investment
- An important part of a national action plan

Approaches to Healthy People 2010

- Use *Healthy People 2010*
 - As a data resource
 - As a vehicle to involve the public, media, and elected officials
 - As a source of benchmarks, baselines, and objectives
- Use *Healthy People 2010* as a basis to form coalitions and partnerships with community-based groups
 - To define common ground
 - As a common template
- Use *Healthy People 2010* to form the basis of agreements and interactions with government

Healthy People 2010 Web Site

- www.health.gov/healthypeople
- Contains excellent journal article and federal report references

Reference for Slide 20: Put Prevention into Practice (PIIP)

What is PIIP?

- Implementation program derived from recommendations of US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)
- Purpose:
 - Increase awareness of prevention
 - Increase appropriate use of clinical preventive services (screening tests, counseling, immunizations)

USPSTF Recommendations for Adults

- Screening:
 - Blood pressure, height, weight
 - Obesity
 - Cholesterol
 - Pap smear
 - Chlamydia
 - Mammography
 - Colorectal cancer
 - Osteoporosis
 - Alcohol use
 - Vision, hearing

USPSTF Recommendations for Adults (cont)

- Immunization:
 - Tetanus, diphtheria (Td)
 - Varicella (VZV)
 - Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)
 - Pneumococcal
 - Influenza
- Preventive medications:
 - Assess cardiovascular disease risk and discuss aspirin to prevent CVD events

USPSTF Recommendations for Adults (cont)

- Counseling:
 - Tobacco cessation
 - Drug and alcohol use
 - STDsandHIV
 - Nutrition
 - Physical activity

USPSTF Recommendations for Children and Adolescents

- Screening:
 - Newborn (PKU, sickle cell, hemoglobinopathies, hypothyroidism)
 - Head circumference
 - Height and weight
 - Lead
 - Vision
 - Dental

USPSTF Recommendations for Children and Adolescents (cont)

- Immunization:
 - Hepatitis B
 - Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP)
 - Haemophilus Influenza Type b (Hib)
 - Inactivated poliovirus (IPV)
 - Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)
 - Varicella
 - Pneumococcal
 - Hepatitis A
 - Influenza

USPSTF Recommendations for Children and Adolescents (cont)

- Counseling:
 - Development
 - Dental and oral health
 - Child abuse
 - STDsandHIV
 - Nutrition

- Safety
- Drug and alcohol use
- Birth control
- Physical activity
- Tobacco use
- Sexuality

Why is PPIP Needed?

- Vast majority of premature death is preventable
- Strong evidence shows that clinical preventive services can prevent some of the leading causes of death
- Combat barriers to the effective delivery of preventive care

How Was PPIP Developed?

- February 16, 2006 Module 1 – Evidence – Supplemental Materials p 14
- Based on research-tested interventions for improving delivery of preventive services in primary care settings
- Focus group tested with clinicians, office staff, patients
- Ongoing consultation with users and potential users

PPIP Messages

- Clinical prevention works and is important
- Different people need different services
- PPIP provides tools and resources for clinicians and their patients to provide comprehensive preventive care
- A system is needed to ensure that prevention is a routine part of every patient encounter

Barriers to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services

- Patient barriers
 - Lack of knowledge
 - Anxiety about procedures and results
 - Inconvenience
 - Costs

Barriers to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services

- Clinician barriers:
 - Lack of prevention training and knowledge
 - Lack of confidence that prevention makes a difference
 - Lack of time
 - Inadequate reimbursement

Barriers to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services

- Office barriers:
 - Lack of knowledge

- Lack of motivation, not ready for change
- Lack of effective teamwork
- Clinical setting focused on illness and treatment rather than wellness and prevention
- Inadequate systems for delivery, tracking, and followup for preventive services

What Can PPIP Do?

- Educate providers, office staff, and patients about which services should be delivered:
 - Counseling for risk reduction (smoking cessation)
 - Screening tests for early detection of disease (Pap smears)
 - Immunizations for primary prevention (measles, vaccination)
 - Chemoprevention (aspirin to prevent heart disease)
- Provide a systematic approach for delivering clinical preventive services
- Help providers and patients track preventive care

Who Uses PPIP?

- Primary care practices
- Health plans
- Employers and purchasers of care
- Advocacy groups
 - Federal agencies
 - Professional organizations
 - Medical/nursing students
 - Health departments
 - Hospitals

Who Uses PPIP? Health Professions:

- Family practice and preventive medicine residencies
- Physicians assistant programs
- Nursing programs
- Medical schools
- Continuing education

PPIP Materials, Tools and Resources

- For patients and others
 - *Personal and Child Health Guides*
 - *Staying Healthy at 50+*
 - Fact sheets: *What's New from the U.S Preventive Services Task Force*
- For providers and offices
 - Task Force recommendations (previous and current)
 - *Clinician 's Handbook*
 - *A Step-by-Step Guide to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services: A Systems*

Approach

Overview of *A Step-by-Step Guide to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services: A Systems Approach*

- Explains how to deliver routine preventive care to every patient
- Tells what services to provide
- Describes how to involve all staff
- Explains how to evaluate and refine your system

Why Use *A Step-by-Step Guide to Delivering Clinical Preventive Services*?

- Breaks delivering preventive services into small, manageable steps
- Can be adapted to your setting
- Includes worksheets, flow sheets, and health risk profiles to use “as is” or customize
- Based on scientific evidence

How the *Guide* is Organized

- 6 chapters; 3 appendixes
- Chapter 1: Assess your readiness for a systems change
 - Assess staff values and beliefs
 - Elicit patient opinion
 - Introduce PPIP as a possibility
- Chapter 2: Assess your current prevention practice
 - Assess current preventive services, individual and group systems, and clinical flow

How the *Guide* is Organized

- Chapter 3: Develop a preventive care protocol
 - Establish preventive care standards
 - Conduct chart audits
 - Establish goals for your setting
 - Design an evaluation process
- Chapter 4: Establish a process for delivering preventive care
 - Obtain staff and administrative support
 - Assign responsibilities
 - Determine information and materials flow

How the *Guide* is Organized

- Chapter 5: Evaluate your PPIP system
- Chapter 6: Incorporate prevention materials
- Appendixes
 - Presentation materials
 - Worksheets

- Health risk profiles and flow sheets
- Prevention prescriptions

PPIP Reference

- x www.ahrq.gov/clinic/ppipix/htm

References for Slide 21: Steps to a Healthier US

Steps to a Healthier US

- A bold new initiative from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that advances President Bush's *HealthierUS* goal of helping Americans live longer, better, and healthier lives.
- The *Steps* initiative envisions a healthy, strong U.S. population supported by a health care system in which diseases are prevented when possible, controlled when necessary, and treated when appropriate.

Steps Components

- Health promotion programs to motivate and support responsible health choices. x Community initiatives to promote and enable healthy choices.
- Health care and insurance systems that put prevention first by reducing risk factors and complications of chronic disease.
- State and federal policies that invest in the promise of prevention for all Americans.
- Cooperation among policy makers, local health agencies, and the public to invest in disease prevention instead of spending our resources to treat diseases after they occur.

Steps Targets

- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Heart disease and stroke
- Asthma x Cancer
- Physical inactivity and poor nutrition
- Tobacco use
- Youth risk-taking

Steps Initiatives

- 5-year cooperative agreement program
- In FY 2003, the *Steps* Program allocated \$13.6 million to fund 12 grantees representing 24 communities (7 large cities, 1 tribe, and 4 states that coordinate grants to 16 small cities and rural communities).
- In FY 2004, \$35.8 million was granted to increase funding to the existing communities and to fund an additional 10 grantees representing 16 communities (5 large cities, 2 tribes, and 3 states that coordinate grants to 9 small cities and rural communities).
- These 40 funded communities will implement community action plans to

reduce health disparities and promote quality health care and prevention services.

Steps Reference

- www.healthierus.gov/steps/

References for Slide 22: Priorities and Rankings in Clinical Preventive Services

Priorities in Clinical Preventive Services

- Developed by Partnership for Prevention with a grant from the CDC
- Based on score for “clinically preventable burden” plus “cost effectiveness” x Ranked from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest priority
- Original ref: AJPM 2001; 21(1)

Reference for Priorities

- www.prevent.org/content/view/21/21/#priorities

References for Slide 22: NCQA/HEDIS

National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) Measures

- Called Health Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS)
- Provide quality of care specifications and reporting to compare performance with norms and standards
- Reporting available since 1999

HEDIS 2006 Measures for Preventive Services

- Childhood immunization status
- Adolescent immunization status
- Colorectal cancer screening x Breast cancer screening in women
- Chlamydia screening in women
- Medical assistance with smoking cessation
- Flu and pneumonia immunization for older adults
- Prenatal and postnatal care

Reference

- www.ncqa.org/Programs/HEDIS/index.htm

Reference List of Website Resources

- www.aapredbook.aappublications.org/ - home page for the American Academy of Pediatrics' red book
- www.ahrq.gov/clinic/ppipix.htm - home page for AHRQ's Put Prevention Into Practice initiative
- [www.http://archive.naccho.org/modelPractices/](http://archive.naccho.org/modelPractices/) - NACCHO's Model Practices Program web site

- www.bridgestoexcellence.org/bte/ – web site for Bridges to Excellence program
- www.cdc.gov/asthma/NACP.htm - the CDC's asthma resource site
- www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorctl/ - the CDC's colon cancer screening guidelines
- www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/info-bc.htm - the CDC's breast cancer screening guidelines
- www.cdc.gov/epiinfo/ - the CDC's Epi Info web site
- www.cdc.gov/epiinfo/communityhealth.htm - the CDC's Epi Info community health web site
- www.cdc.gov/mmwr/ - home page for the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's CDC's Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Reports
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/ - the CDC's physical activity and nutrition resource site
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/ - the CDC's obesity resource site
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/cvh.htm - the CDC's heart disease & stroke resource site
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/dcpc.htm - the CDC's cancer screening guidelines
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/ddt.htm - the CDC's diabetes resource site
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/osh.htm - the CDC's smoking cessation guidelines
- www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/osh.htm - the CDC's tobacco use/youth risk taking resource site
- www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm - home page for CDC's *Health, United States* resource
- www.cdc.gov/nip/recs/adult-schedule.htm - the CDC's adult immunization schedule
- www.cdc.gov/nip/recs/child-schedule.htm - the CDC's child & adolescent immunization schedule
- www.cdc.gov/std/ - the CDC's chlamydia screening guidelines
- www.cms.hhs.gov – web site for Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- www.esri.com/industries/health/business/hospitals.html - global information system for hospital systems
- www.esri.com/industries/health/index.html - global information system for health systems
- www.guidelines.gov – home page for AHRQ's National Guidelines Clearinghouse
- www.health.gov/healthypeople - home page for the DHHS Healthy People 2010 initiative
- www.healthierus.gov/steps/ - home page for DHHS's Steps to a Healthier U.S. initiative
- www.jcaho.com – web site for Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
- www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/APEXPH.cfm - NACCHO's APEXPH program web site
- www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/strategicdecisions.cfm - NACCHO's web site for Strategic

- decisions about Partnerships.
- www.ncqa.org/Programs/HEDIS/index.htm - web site for NCQA's Health Employer Data and Information Set
- www.prevent.org/content/view/21/21/#priorities - web site for Priorities and Rankings article from the American Journal of Preventive Medicine
- www.preventiveservices.ahrq.gov -home page for the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality's clinical preventive services resources
- February 16,2006 Module 1 – Evidence – Supplemental Materials p 19
- www.thecommunityguide.org – home page for the CDC's community preventive services resources
- www.unitedhealthfoundation.org/ahr2005.html - web site for UnitedHealth Foundation's 2005 State Health Rankings
- www.wonder.cdc.gov/ - home page for CDC's home page for CDC's Wide-ranging On-Line Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) program
- *RGH:jln PSTKMod1 SuppMtls RGHFeb 16 2006.doc*