Addison Community Schools Minimum Essential Coverage Plan

The chart below highlights the preventive services that are available to enrolled employees and their dependents under the Plan. These include:

- 1. Evidence-based items or services rated A or B in recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force;
- 2. Immunizations for routine use in children, adolescents, and adults that have in effect a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- 3. With respect to infants, children, and adolescents, evidence-informed preventive care and screenings provided for in comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration;
- 4. With respect to women, preventive care and screenings provided for in binding comprehensive health plan coverage guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration; and
- 5. Any other preventive service that must be included within a group health plan under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

This is intended as an easy-to-read summary. Refer to the Plan Document for further information.

Coverage	Description
Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening: men	One-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm by ultrasonography in men ages 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked.
Alcohol misuse: screening and counseling	For adults age 18 years or older for alcohol misuse and to provide persons engaged in risky or hazardous drinking with brief behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse.
Aspirin to prevent cardiovascular disease: men	Men ages 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.
Aspirin to prevent cardiovascular disease: women	Women ages 55 to 79 years when the potential benefit of a reduction in ischemic strokes outweighs the potential harm of an increase in gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

Coverage	Description
Bacteriuria screening: pregnant women	Urinary tract or other infection screening for pregnant women.
Blood pressure screening in adults	For adults aged 18 years or older.
BRCA risk assessment and genetic counseling/testing	Screening for women who have family members with breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal cancer with one of several screening tools designed to identify a family history that may be associated with an increased risk for potentially harmful mutations in breast cancer susceptibility genes (<i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i>). Women with positive screening results should receive genetic counseling and, if indicated after counseling, BRCA testing.
Breast cancer preventive medications	For women who are at increased risk for breast cancer.
Breast cancer screening	For women age 40 and older, every 1 to 2 years.
Breastfeeding counseling	Support during pregnancy and after birth to promote and support breastfeeding.
Cervical cancer screening	For women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every 5 years.
Chlamydia screening: women	For sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.
Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men 35 and older	For men age 35 years and older for lipid disorders.
Cholesterol abnormalities screening: men younger than 35	Screening for men ages 20 to 35 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.
Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women 45 and older	Screening for women age 45 years and older for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.
Cholesterol abnormalities screening: women younger than 45	Screening for women ages 20 to 45 years for lipid disorders if they are at increased risk for coronary heart disease.

Coverage	Description
Cognitive Assessments	One annual physician exam to evaluate cognitive function, establish or confirm a diagnosis and develop a care management program.
Colorectal cancer screening	For adults beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. Includes at-home testing kits as well as once annual Blood-based Biomarker testing. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.
COVID Testing	For adults and children, coverage is available for nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) and antigen tests. Self-tests/Athome testing kits are covered when purchased at retail.
Dental caries prevention: infants and children up to age 5 years	Application of fluoride varnish to the primary teeth of all infants and children starting at the age of primary tooth eruption in primary care practices. Oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is fluoride deficient.
Depression screening: adolescents	Screening for adolescents (ages 12-18 years) for major depressive disorder when systems are in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, psychotherapy (cognitive-behavioral or interpersonal), and follow-up.
Depression screening: adults	Screening for adults for depression when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up.
Diabetes screening	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.
Falls prevention in older adults: exercise or physical therapy	Exercise or physical therapy to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults age 65 years and older who are at increased risk for falls.
Falls prevention in older adults: vitamin D	Vitamin D supplementation to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults age 65 years and older who are at increased risk for falls.

Coverage	Description
Folic acid supplementation	For all women planning or capable of pregnancy take a daily supplement containing 0.4 to 0.8 mg (400 to 800 μ g) of folic acid.
Gestational diabetes mellitus screening	Screening for gestational diabetes mellitus in asymptomatic pregnant women after 24 weeks of gestation.
Gonorrhea prophylactic medication: newborns	Prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns for the prevention of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.
Gonorrhea screening: women	Screening for gonorrhea in sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.
Healthy diet and physical activity counseling to prevent cardiovascular disease: adults with cardiovascular risk factors	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.
Hearing loss screening: newborns	Screening for hearing loss in all newborn infants.
Hemoglobinopathies screening: newborns	Screening for sickle cell disease in newborns.
Hepatitis B screening: non- pregnant adolescents and adults	Screening for hepatitis B virus infection in persons at high risk for infection.
Hepatitis B screening: pregnant women	Screening for hepatitis B virus infection in pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.
Hepatitis C virus infection screening: adults	Screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in persons at high risk for infection. One-time screening for HCV infection to adults born between 1945 and 1965.
High blood pressure in adults: screening	Screening for high blood pressure in adults aged 18 years or older and obtaining measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment.
HIV screening: non-pregnant adolescents and adults	Screening for HIV infection in adolescents and adults ages 15 to 65 years. Younger adolescents and older adults who are at increased risk should also be screened.
HIV screening: pregnant women	Screening for all pregnant women for HIV, including those who present in labor who are untested and whose HIV status is unknown.

Coverage	Description
Hypothyroidism screening: newborns	Screening for congenital hypothyroidism in newborns.
Intimate partner violence screening: women of childbearing age	Screening for women of childbearing age for intimate partner violence, such as domestic violence, and provide or refer women who screen positive to intervention services. This applies to women who do not have signs or symptoms of abuse.
Lung cancer screening	Annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography 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.
Obesity screening and counseling: adults	Screening all adults for obesity. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with a body mass index of 30 kg/m ² or higher to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions.
Obesity screening and counseling: children	Screening for children age 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status.
Osteoporosis screening: women	Screening for osteoporosis in women age 65 years and older and in younger women whose fracture risk is equal to or greater than that of a 65-year-old white woman who has no additional risk factors.
Phenylketonuria screening: newborns	Screening for phenylketonuria in newborns.
Preeclampsia Screening	Screening for preeclampsia in pregnant women with blood pressure measurements throughout pregnancy.
Preeclampsia prevention: aspirin	Prescribe a low-dose aspirin (81 mg/d) as preventive medication after 12 weeks of gestation in women who are at high risk for preeclampsia.
Rh incompatibility screening: first pregnancy visit	Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women during their first visit for pregnancy-related care.

Coverage	Description
Rh incompatibility screening: 24–28 weeks' gestation	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.
Sexually transmitted infections counseling	Intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections.
Skin cancer behavioral counseling	Counseling children, adolescents, and young adults ages 10 to 24 years who have fair skin about minimizing their exposure to ultraviolet radiation to reduce risk for skin cancer.
Statin preventive medication: adults ages 40-75 with no history of CVD, 1 or more CVD risk factors, and a calculated 10-year CVD event risk 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.
Tobacco use counseling and interventions: non-pregnant adults	U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—approved pharmacotherapy for cessation to adults who use tobacco.
Tobacco use counseling: pregnant women	Provides behavioral interventions for cessation to pregnant women who use tobacco and advising pregnant women to stop smoking.
Tobacco use interventions: children and adolescents	Provides interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use in school-aged children and adolescents.
Tuberculosis screening: adults	Screening for latent tuberculosis infection in populations at increased risk.
Syphilis screening: non-pregnant persons	Screening for persons at increased risk for syphilis infection.
Syphilis screening: pregnant women	Screenings for all pregnant women for syphilis infection.
Vaccinations/Vaccine Maintenance	COVID vaccinations and maintenance, Influenza vaccinations; other vaccines for adults and children as outlined and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Coverage	Description
Visual acuity screening in children	Vision screening for all children at least once between the ages of 3 and 5 years, to detect the presence of amblyopia or its risk factors.