

Medi-Cal Managed Care

Facility Site and Medical Record Review Preparation Checklist

Please use this Facility Site Review (FSR) and Medical Record Review (MRR) Preparation Checklist to conduct an internal review of your own practice to determine your readiness level for your upcoming FSR and/or your MRR. Please reference the most current, California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) Site Review and Medical Record Review Survey Standards, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and other governing entity website links below (in blue) for more detailed information. The survey standards provide directions, instructions, rules, regulation parameters, and/or indicators for the FSR and MRR. Not all criteria below are applicable to your clinic location. Please provide a brief explanation to the nurse reviewer before or during your site visit for all criteria that are not applicable.

All critical element criteria are *bolded and italicized*. Critical elements are related to potential adverse effects on patient health or safety and have a weighted score of two points. Each critical element found deficient during a full scope site survey, focused survey or monitoring visit shall be corrected by the provider within 10 calendar days from the survey date. All other criteria have a weighted score of one point and shall be corrected by the provider within 30 calendar days from the survey report date.

All new DHCS criteria are <u>underlined</u>. Please reference the most current *DHCS Site Review and Medical Record Review Survey Standards* and the embedded governing entity website links for more detailed information.

	Facility Site Review			
Ac	cess/safety	Yes	No	Comments:
1.	Clearly marked (blue) curb or sign designating disabled-parking space near accessible primary entrance			
2.	Pedestrian ramps have a level landing at the top and bottom of the ramp			
3.	Exit and exam room doorway openings allow for clear passage of a person in a wheelchair			
4.	Accessible passenger elevator or reasonable alternative for multilevel floor accommodation			
5.	Clear floor space for wheelchair in waiting area and exam room			
6.	Wheelchair accessible restroom facilities			
7.	Wheelchair accessible handwashing facilities or reasonable alternative			
8.	All patient areas including floor/carpet, walls and furniture are neat, clean and well- maintained			
9.	Restrooms are clean and contain appropriate sanitary supplies			
10.	There is evidence that site staff has received safety training and knows where to locate established Clinic Policies & Procedures on the following: a. Fire safety and prevention			
	b. Emergency nonmedical procedures (e.g., earthquake/disaster, site evacuation, workplace violence)			

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11.	Lighting is adequate in all areas to ensure safety	
12.	Exit doors and aisles are unobstructed and egress (escape) accessible.	
	https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.37	
13.	Exit doors are clearly marked with Exit signs	
14.	Clearly diagramed Evacuation Routes for emergencies are posted in a visible	
	location at all elevators, stairs and exits.	
15.	Electrical cords and outlets are in good working condition	
16.	Fire-fighting equipment in accessible location	
	https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.157	
17.	An employee alarm system utilized on site with back-up method to warn	
	employees of a fire or other emergency shall be documented. For sites with 10 or	
	fewer employees, direct verbal communication is acceptable and does not need a	
	back-up system	
	https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.37	
18.	Personnel are trained in procedures/action plan to be carried out in case of a	
	medical emergency on site. There is evidence that site staff has received training	
	and knows where to locate established Clinic Policies & Procedures.	
19.	Emergency equipment is stored together in easily accessible location and is ready	
00	to be used	
20.	Emergency phone number contact list is posted, dated, updated annually and	
	as changes occur and includes local emergency services (e.g., fire, police/sheriff,	
	ambulance), emergency contacts (e.g., responsible managers/supervisors), and	
	appropriate State, County, City, and local agencies (e.g., local poison control)	
21.	Airway management equipment with sizes appropriate for patient	
	population: oxygen delivery system, nasal cannula or mask, <u>bulb syringe</u>	
	and Ambu bag	
22.	Emergency medicine for anaphylactic reaction management, opioid	
	overdose, chest pain, asthma and hypoglycemia: Epinephrine 1:1000	
	(injectable), and Benadryl 25 mg (oral) or Benadryl 50 mg/ml (injectable),	
	Naloxone, chewable Aspirin 81 mg (at least four tablets), nitroglycerine	
	spray/tablet, bronchodilator medication (solution for nebulizer or metered	
	<u>dose inhaler), glucose containing at least 15 grams</u> , appropriate sizes of	
	ESIP needles/syringes and alcohol wipes https://www.aafp.org/afp/2007/0601/p1679.html	
23.		
20.	Medication dosage chart for all medications included with emergency equipment	
24	(or other method for determining dosage) is kept with emergency medications	
24.	There is a process in place on site to document checking of emergency	
	equipment/supplies for expiration and operating status at least monthly	
25.	There is a process in place on site to replace/re-stock emergency medication,	
	equipment and supplies immediately after use	
26.	Medical equipment is clean	
27.	Written documentation demonstrates the appropriate maintenance of all medical	
	equipment according to equipment manufacturer's guidelines	

Pe	rsonnel	Yes	No	Comments:
1.	All required professional licenses and certifications, issued from the appropriate licensing/certification agency, are current			
2.	Notification is provided to each member that the Medical Doctor(s) is licensed and regulated by the Medical Board, and that the Physician Assistant(s) is licensed and regulated by the Physician Assistant Board — www.mbc.ca.gov and http://www.pab.ca.gov			
3.	Health care personnel wear identification badges/tags printed with name and title			
4.	Documentation of education/training for non-licensed medical personnel is maintained on site			
5.	Only qualified/trained personnel retrieve, prepare or administer medications			

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6.	Site has a procedure in place for confirming correct patient, medication/ vaccine,	
	dosage, and route prior to administration	
7.	Only qualified/trained personnel operate medical equipment	
8.	Scope of practice for non-physician medical practitioners (NPMPs) is clearly	
	defined including the delegation of the supervision of Medical Assistants	
	when supervising physician is off premises:	
	a. Standardized procedures provided for nurse practitioners (NPs) and/or	
	certified nurse midwives (CNMs)	
	https://www.rn.ca.gov/pdfs/regulations/npr-b-03.pdf	
	https://www.rn.ca.gov/pdfs/regulations/npr-b-20.pdf	
	b. A <u>Practice Agreement</u> defines the scope of services provided by	
	physician assistants (PAs) and supervisory guidelines define the method	
	of supervision by the supervising physician	
	http://www.pab.ca.gov	
	https://www.pab.ca.gov/forms_pubs/sb697faqs.pdf	
	 Standardized procedures, <u>Practice Agreements</u>, and supervisory guidelines are revised, updated, and signed by the supervising physician 	
	and NPMP when changes in scope of services occur. Frequency of	
	review to identify changes in scope of service shall be specified in	
	writing.	
	d. Each NPMP that prescribes controlled substances has a valid DEA	
	registration number	
9.	NPMPs are supervised according to established standards:	
0.	a. The ratio of supervising physician to the number of NPMPs does not	
	exceed established ratios in any combination at any given time/shift in	
	any of the locations:	
	• 1:4 NPs	
	• 1:4 CNMs	
	 1:4 PAs (per shift in any given location) 	
	b. The designated supervising or back-up physician is available in person	
	or by electronic communication at all times when a NPMP is caring for	
	patients	
	c. There is evidence of NPMP supervision.	
10.	There is evidence that site staff has received training and knows where to	
	locate established Clinic Policies & Procedures on the following:	
	a. Infection Control/Universal Precautions (annually)	
	b. Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Prevention (annually)	
	c. Biohazardous Waste Handling (annually)	
	d. Patient Confidentiality	
	e. Informed Consent, including Human Sterilization	
	f. Prior Authorization Requests	
	g. Grievance/Complaint Procedure	
	h. Child/Elder/Domestic Violence Abuse	
	i. Sensitive Services/Minors' Rights	
	j. Health Plan Referral Process/Procedures/Resources	
	k. <u>Cultural and Linguistics</u>	
	https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Health%20Equity/CLAS%2	
	0Standards%20FactSheet.pdf	
	I. <u>Disability Rights and Provider Obligations</u>	
	https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/section-1557-final-rule-faqs.pdf	
	https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/sample-ce-notice-english.pdf	
	https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/civilrights/resources/factsheets	
	/504.pdf	
	https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/1557-fs-lep-508.pdf	

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Of	fice Management	Yes	No	Comments:
1.	Clinic office hours are posted or readily available upon request			
2.	Provider office hour schedules are available to staff			
3.	Arrangement/schedule for after-hours, on-call, supervisory back-up physician coverage is available to site staff			
4.	Contact information for off-site physician(s) is available at all times during office hours			
5.	Routine, urgent and after-hours emergency care instructions/telephone information is made available to patients			
6.	Appropriate personnel handle emergent, urgent, and medical advice telephone calls			
7.	Telephone answering machine, voice mail system or answering service is used whenever office staff does not directly answer phone calls			
8.	Telephone system, answering service, recorded telephone information, and recording device are periodically checked and updated			
9.	Appointments are scheduled according to patients stated clinical needs within the timeliness standards established for plan members			
10.	appointments			
11.	There is a process in place verifying follow-up on missed and canceled appointments			
12.	Interpreter services are made available 24 hours in identified threshold			
	languages specified for location of site https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2003/08/08/03-20179/guidance-to-			
	federal-financial-assistance-recipients-regarding-title-vi-prohibition-against- national			
13.	Persons providing language interpreter services, including sign language on site, are trained in medical interpretation. Site personnel used as interpreters have			
	been assessed for their medical interpretation performance skills/capabilities. <u>A</u> written policy shall be in place.			
14.	Office practice procedures allow timely provision and tracking of: a. Processing internal and external referrals, consultant reports and diagnostic test results.			
	 b. Physician review and follow-up of referral/consultation reports and diagnostic test results. 			
15.	Phone number(s) for filing grievances/complaints are located on site			
16.	Complaint forms and a copy of the grievance procedure are available on site			
17.	Medical records are readily retrievable for scheduled patient encounters			
18.	Medical documents are filed in a timely manner to ensure availability for patient encounters			
19.	Exam rooms and dressing areas safeguard patients' right to privacy			
20.				
	information (sign-in sheets with only one patient identifier, signed <u>confidentiality</u> <u>agreement</u> from after-hours cleaning crew, etc.)			
21.	Medical record release procedures are compliant with State and federal guidelines			
22.	Storage and transmittal of medical records preserves confidentiality and security			
23.	Medical records are retained for a minimum of 10 years for both adults and pediatric medical records			

CI	inical Services	Yes	No	Comments:
1.	Drugs are stored in specifically designated cupboards, cabinets, closets, or			
	drawers			
2.	Prescription, drug samples, over-the-counter drugs, hypodermic			
	needles/syringes, all medical sharp instruments, hazardous substances			

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	(disinfectant solutions/wipes), and prescription pads are securely stored in a	
	lockable space (cabinet or room) within the office/clinic	
	https://www.ashp.org/-/media/assets/policy-guidelines/docs/guidelines/minimum- standard-ambulatory-care-pharmacy-practice.ashx?la=en (copy link to internet	
	browser to open)	
3.	Controlled drugs are stored in a locked cabinet accessible only to authorized	
0.	personnel	
4.	A dose-by-dose controlled substance distribution log is maintained	
5.	Written site-specific policy/procedure for dispensing of sample drugs are	
	available on site. (A list of dispensed and administered medications shall be	
	present on site)	
6.	Drugs are prepared in a clean area or designated clean area if prepared in a	
	multipurpose room	
7.	Drugs for external use are stored separately from drugs for internal use	
8.	Items other than medications in refrigerator/freezer are kept in a secured,	
	separate compartment from drugs	
9.	Refrigerator thermometer temperature is <u>36°</u> - 46° Fahrenheit or 2° - 8°	
	Centigrade (at time of site visit)	
10.		
	(at time of site visit)	
11.		
	temperature	
	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/storage.html	
	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/storage-handling- toolkit.pdf	
	https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/questions-about-vaccines	
	www.cdc.gov/vaccines	
12.		
12.		
	documented. <u>CDC recommends use of a continuous temperature monitoring</u> device (Digital Data Loggers). Back-up DDL(s) for each transport storage unit	
	shall be readily available for emergency vaccine transport or when primary	
	DDL(s) is sent in for calibration.	
13.		
10.	of the refrigerator or freezer	
	http://eziz.org/assets/docs/IMM-1122.pdf	
14.		
	disinfectants, and other household substances	
15.	Hazardous substances are appropriately labeled	
	Site has method(s) in place for Bio hazard waste and Medication/Drug disposal	
	There are no expired drugs on site	
18.	Site has a procedure to check expiration date of all drugs (including vaccines	
	and samples), and infant and therapeutic formulas	
19.	All stored and dispensed prescription drugs are appropriately labeled	
20.		
	Drugs and vaccines are prepared and drawn only prior to administration	
	Current Vaccine Information Sheets (VIS) for distribution to patients are present	
	on site	
	http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/default.htm	
	http://www.eziz.org	
23.		
	Pharmacy	
24.	Site utilizes California Immunization Registry (CAIR) or most current version	
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters	
	/APL2018/APL18-004.pdf	
25.	Laboratory test procedures are performed according to current site-specific CLIA	
	certificate	
	https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/CLIA/index.html	

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	https://www.cms.gov or https://www.fda.gov	
26.	Testing personnel performing clinical lab procedures have been trained	
27.	Lab supplies (vacutainers, vacutainer tubes, culture swabs, test solutions) are inaccessible to unauthorized persons	
28.	Lab test supplies are not expired	
29.	Site has a procedure to check expiration date and a method to dispose of expired lab test supplies	
30.	Site has current California Radiologic Health Branch Inspection Report (in the last 5 years) and Proof of Registration if there is radiological equipment on site https://www.cdph.ca.gov/rhb	
31.	 The following documents are posted on site: a. Current copy of Title 17 with a posted notice about availability of Title 17 and its location b. Radiation Safety Operating Procedures posted in highly visible location c. Notice to Employees Poster posted in highly visible location d. Caution, X-ray sign posted on or next to door of each room that has X-ray equipment e. Physician Supervisor/Operator certificate posted and within current expiration date f. Technologist certificate posted and within current expiration date 	
32.	 The following radiological protective equipment is present on site: a. Operator protection devices: radiological equipment operator must use lead apron or lead shield b. Gonadal shield (0.5 mm or greater lead equivalent): for patient procedures in which gonads are in direct beam 	

Preventive Services	Yes	No	Comments:
. Examination equipment, appropriate for primary care services, is available on site			
Exam tables and lights are in good repair			
 Stethoscope and sphygmomanometer with various size cuffs appropriate for patient population (e.g., small, regular, large/obese/thigh) 			
. Thermometer with a numeric reading			
Basic exam equipment: percussion hammer, tongue blades, patient gowns			
 Scales: standing balance beam and infant scales 			
 Measuring devices for stature (height/length) measurement and head circumference measurement 			
 Eye charts (literate and illiterate) and occluder for vision testing (proper use of heel line) are available on site. Wall mounted eye charts should be height adjustable and positioned at the eye-level of the patient. Examiners shall stand their patients with their heels to the line unless the eye chart that is being used to screen specifically instructs the patient to be positioned elsewhere. "Heel" lines are aligned with center of eye chart at 10 or 20-feet depending on whether the chart is for the 10-foot or 20-foot distance. Eye charts are in an area with adequate lighting and at height(s) appropriate to use. Effective occlusion, such as with tape or an occlusive patch of the eye not being tested, is important to eliminate the possibility of peeking. The AAP recommended eye charts are as follows: LEA Symbols (children 3 to 5 years old) HOTV Chart (children 3 to 5 years old) Sloan Letters (preferred) or Snellen Letters (children over 5 years old and adults) 			
0. Ophthalmoscope			
0. Otoscope with adult and pediatric ear speculums			
1. A pure tone, air conduction audiometer is located in a quiet location for testing			
2. Health education materials and plan-specific resource information are:			

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a.	Readily accessible on site or are made available upon request		
b.	Applicable to the practice and population served on site		
C.	Available in threshold languages identified for county and/or area of site		
	location		

Inf	ection Control	Yes	No	Comments:
١.	Soap or antiseptic hand cleaner and running water are available in exam and/or treatment areas for hand washing			
2.	A waste disposal container is available in exam rooms, procedure/treatment			
	rooms and restrooms			
3.	Site has procedure for effectively isolating infectious patients with potential			
	communicable conditions			
	https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html			
4.	Personal protective equipment for standard precautions is readily available			
	for staff use (e.g., gloves, water-repelling gowns, face/eye protection			
	including goggles/face shields and masks)			
5.	Blood, other potentially infectious materials, and regulated wastes are			
	placed in appropriate leak-proof, labeled containers for collection,			
	handling, processing, storage, transport or shipping			
	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/Me			
	dicalWaste.aspx			
	https://www.cdph.ca.gov (Medical Waste Management Act)			
6.	Needle-stick safety precautions are practiced on site. (Only safety needles			
	and wall-mounted/secured sharps containers are used on site; Sharps containers are not overfilled; etc.)			
7.	All sharp injury incidents are documented			
	https://www.osha.gov/needlesticks/needlefaq.html			
8.	Contaminated laundry is laundered at the workplace or by a commercial laundry			
	service			
9.	Biohazardous (non-sharp) wastes are contained separate from other trash/waste			
10.	Storage areas for regulated medical wastes are maintained secure and			
	inaccessible to unauthorized persons			
11.	Transportation of regulated medical wastes is only by a registered hazardous			
	waste hauler or to <u>a central location of accumulation in limited quantities (up to</u>			
	<u>35.2 pounds)</u>			
12.	Equipment and work surfaces are appropriately cleaned and decontaminated			
10	after contact with blood or other potentially infectious material			
13.	Routine cleaning and decontamination of equipment/work surfaces is			
	completed according to site-specific written schedule			
14.	Disinfectant solutions used on site are:			
	 Approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 			
	b. Effective in killing HIV/HBV/TB			
	c. Follow manufacturer instructions			
15.	Written site-specific policy/procedures or manufacturer's instructions for			
	instrument/equipment sterilization are available to staff			
16.	Staff adheres to site-specific policy and/or manufacturer/product label directions			
	for the following procedures:			
	 Cleaning reusable instruments/equipment prior to sterilization 			
17.	Cold chemical sterilization/high level disinfection:			
	a. <u>Confirmation from manufacturer item (s) is/are heat-sensitive</u>			
	b. <u>Staff demonstrate/verbalize necessary steps/process to ensure</u>			
	sterility and/or high-level disinfection of equipment			
	c. <u>Appropriate PPE is available, exposure control plan and clean up</u>			
	instructions in the event of a cold chemical sterilant spill —			
	solution's MSDS shall be available on site https://oshareview.com/2013/10/cdc-guidelines-sterilizing-heat-sensitive-dental-			
	instruments-dental-infection-control			

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	https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/sterilization/index.htm
18.	Autoclave/steam sterilization:
	a. Staff demonstration/verbalize necessary steps/process to ensure sterility.
	Documentation of sterilization loads include date, time and duration of
	run cycle, temperature, steam pressure, and operator of each run.
	b. Autoclave maintenance per manufacturer's guidelines
	c. Spore testing of autoclave/steam sterilizer with documented results
	(at least monthly)
	d. Management of positive mechanical, chemical and/or biological
	indicators of the sterilization process
	https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/index.html
	https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/sterilization/sterilizing-
	practices.html
19.	
	information
20.	Storage areas for sterilized packages are clean, dry and separated from non-
	sterile items by a functional barrier. Site has a process for routine evaluation of
	sterilized packages.

	Medical Record Review				
Fo	rmat	Yes	No	Comments:	
1.	Member identification is on each page				
	https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/laws-regulations/index.html				
2.	Individual personal biographical information is documented				
3.	Emergency contact is identified; minor's primary emergency contact must be parent/legal guardian				
4.	Medical records on-site are maintained and organized				
5.	Members assigned and/or rendering primary care physician (PCP) is identified				
6.	Primary language and linguistic service needs of non- or limited-English proficient (LEP), or hearing/speech-impaired persons are prominently noted https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter s/APL2017/APL17-011.pdf				
7.	Person or entity providing medical interpretation is identified:				
	https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2003/08/08/03-20179/guidance-to- federal-financial-assistance-recipients-regarding-title-vi-prohibition-against- national				
8.	Signed copy of the Notice of Privacy:				
	https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/permitted-				
	uses/index.html https://providers.anthem.com/docs/gpp/CA_MMP_NoticePrivacyForm.pdf?v=202 111301527				
Do	cumentation	Yes	No	Comments:	
1.	Allergies are prominently noted				
2.	Chronic problems and/or significant conditions are listed				
3.	Current continuous medications are listed				
4.	Appropriate consents are present:				
	a. <u>Release of medical records</u>				
	b. Informed consent for invasive procedures				
5.	Advanced Health Care Directive information is offered (reviewed at least every five years)				
6.	All entries are signed, dated and legible		7		
1	https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-				
	Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/downloads/pim83c03.pdf Errors are corrected according to legal medical documentation standards				

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1.	History of present illness or reason for visit is documented	
2.	Working diagnoses are consistent with findings	
3.	Treatment plans are consistent with diagnoses	
4.	Instruction for follow-up care is documented	
5.	Unresolved/continuing problems are addressed in subsequent visit(s)	
6.	There is evidence of practitioner review of specialty/consult/referral reports and	
	diagnostic test results.	
7.	There is evidence of follow-up of specialty consult/referrals made and	
	results/reports of diagnostic tests, when appropriate	
8.	Missed primary care appointments and outreach efforts/follow-up contacts are	
	documented	

1.		No	Comments:
	Initial Health Assessment (IHA):		
	a. Comprehensive history and physical		
	https://mediproviders.anthem.com/ca/pages/forms.aspx		
	(see Clinical section)		
	b. Individual health education behavioral assessment (IHEBA) or Staying		
	Healthy Assessment (SHA)		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/PL%202008/PL08-003.PDF		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/PL2013/PL13-001.pdf		
	http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/forms/pages/stayinghealthy.aspx		
2.	Subsequent Comprehensive Health Assessment:		
	a. Comprehensive history and physical exam completed at age-appropriate		
	frequency		
	b. Subsequent periodic IHEBA or SHA		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf		
	https://www.healthychildren.org/English/family-life/health-		
	management/Pages/Well-Child-Care-A-Check-Up-for-Success.aspx		
	https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/		
	Physical%20Examination.pdf		
3.	Alcohol Use Disorder Screening and Behavioral Counseling: Per AAP		
	recommendations, alcohol use disorder screening and behavioral counseling		
	should begin at 11 years of age. If the patient is positive for risk factors, provider		
	shall offer and document appropriate follow-up intervention(s) – see SHA 9-11		
	<u>Years Q24, SHA 12-17 Years Q23 – 26 or SHA Adult Q19. If patient answered</u>		
	yes to the alcohol question in the IHEBA or at any time the PCP identifies a		
	potential alcohol misuse problem, then the provider shall: 1) Use CRAFFT		
	assessment tool; 2) Provide feedback to the patient regarding screening and		
	assessment results; 3) Discuss negative consequences that have occurred and		
	the overall severity of the problem; 4) Support the patient in asking behavioral		
	changes; and 5) Discuss and agreeing on plans for follow-up with the patient,		
	including referral to other treatment if indicated.		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummary		
	Final/unhealthy-alcohol-use-in-adolescents-and-adults-screening-and-		
	behavioral-counseling-interventions		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/APL2018/APL18-014.pdf		
4.	Anemia Screening: Perform risk assessments at 4, 15, 18, 24, 30 months and 3		
	years old, then annually thereafter; and serum hemoglobin at 12 months		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf		
	https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health- topics/anemia#:~:text=Some%20people%20are%20at%20a,such		
	%20as%20chemotherapy%20for%20cancer		

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5.	Anthropometric Measurements: Perform at each well visit. For Infants up to 2		
	years old: assess for length/height and head circumference and plot in a World		
	Health Organization (WHO) growth chart. For ages 2-20 years, assess for		
	height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) and plot in a CDC growth chart.		
	https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/who_charts.htm		
6.	Anticipatory Guidance: Perform at each well visit to assist parents or guardians		
	in the understanding of the expected growth and development of their children.		
	This is specific to the age of the patient, includes information about the benefits		
	of healthy lifestyles and practices that promote injury and disease prevention.		
	https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/		
	Anticipatory%20Guidance.pdf		
7.	Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Screening: Perform at 18 and 24 months		
	using approved screening tools (e.g., ASQ, CSBS, PEDS, STAT, SWYC and		
	M-CHAT).		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/APL2018/APL18-006.pdf		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/APL2018/APL18-007.pdf		
	https://agesandstages.com		
	https://pedstest.com		
8.	Blood Lead Testing and Education: Educate on lead exposure prevention at		
0.	each well visit from 6 months to 6th birthday; complete blood lead test at 1 and 2		
	years old; complete a baseline blood lead test between 2 years old and 6th		
	birthday if no documented evidence of testing by 2 years old)		
	Refer to All Plan Letter 18-017 or most current version:		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Pages/AllPlanLetters.aspx		
	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/CLPPB/Pages/CLPPBho		
	me.aspx https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/CLPPB/CDPH%20Docum		
	ent%20Library/Lead_HAGs_Table.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final_document_030712.pdf		
0			
9.	<u>Blood Pressure Screening: Perform at each well visit starting at 3 years old.</u> https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/Physical%20Exa		
	mination.pdf		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/professional-resources/quality-improvement/Project- RedDE/Pages/Blood-Pressure.aspx		
10			
10.	Dental/Oral Health Assessment: Inspection of the mouth, teeth and gums at every health assessment visit. Establish a dental home by 12 months of age and		
	refer to a dentist if a dental problem is detected or suspected. https://www.aapd.org/media/Policies Guidelines/BP CariesRiskAssessment.pdf		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/6/1224		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Oral-		
	Health/Pages/Oral-Health-Practice-Tools.aspx		
11.	Dental Fluoride Supplementation: Prescribe for members 4 years old and		
11.	younger once teeth has erupted, who are at high risk for tooth decay and whose		
	primary drinking water has a low fluoride concentration.		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/3/626		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/6/1224		
12.	Dental Fluoride Varnish: Apply to members 4 years old and younger once teeth		
12.	has erupted) every 3 to 6 months.		
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
	s/APL2007/MMCDAPL07008.pdf		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/AAP-		
	Recommends-Fluoride-to-Prevent-Dental-Caries.aspx		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Search/dental%20screening		
13.	Depression Screening: Perform maternal depression screening of infants at 1-,		
13.	2-, 4- and 6-month-old visits; and annually for 12 years and older using the PHQ-		
	2, PHQ-9 or other validated screening tools — The SHA is not a valid screening		
	2, The of other validated screening tools — The STA is not a valid screening		

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	tool. Screening should be implemented at each well visit with adequate systems		
	in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate		
	follow-up.		
	Suicide Risk Screening (pending final recommendations from AAP): Starting at		
	12 years old, screen at each well visit using Ask Suicide-Screening Questions		
	(ASQ), PHQ-9 Modified for Teens (PHQ9A) or other validated screening tools		
	that consist of 3 suicide-related items ("thoughts of death," "wishing you were		
	dead," and "feeling suicidal" within the past month). Refer patients at risk to		
	behavioral health (psychotherapy, psychodynamic or interpersonal therapy). https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/state-		
	advocacy/Documents/MaternalDepressionScreeningGuidance.pdf		
	https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/cib051116.pdf		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Mental-		
	Health/Documents/MH_ScreeningChart.pdf		
	https://www.womenshealth.gov/mental-health/mental-health-		
	conditions/postpartum-depression		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/practicing-		
	safety/Documents/Postnatal Depression Scale.pdf		
	https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/blueprint-for-youth-suicide-		
	prevention/strategies-for-clinical-settings-for-youth-suicide-prevention/screening-		
	for-suicide-risk-in-clinical-practice/		
14.	Developmental Disorder Screening: Screen for developmental disorders at the		
	9-, 18- and 30- (or 24-) month visits using approved screening tools (e.g., ASQ,		
	ASQ-3, PEDS, PEDS-DM, BDI-ST, BINS, Brigance Screens, CDI, and IDI).		
	ASQ-SE and MCHAT are not approved screening tools.		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/118/1/405		
	https://agesandstages.com https://pedstest.com		
15	Developmental Surveillance: Assess developmental milestones at each well		
15.	visit.		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/118/1/405		
16.	Drug Use Disorder Screening and Behavioral Counseling: Per AAP		
	recommendations, drug use screening and behavioral counseling should begin		
	at 11 years of age. Provider shall offer and document appropriate follow-up		
	interventions for patient whose screening reveals unhealthy drug use - see SHA		
	12-17 Years Q21, 25, & 26 or SHA Adult Q20. If patient answered "yes" to the		
	drug-use related questions in the IHEBA or at any time the PCP identifies a		
	potential drug misuse problem, the provider shall: 1) Use CRAFFT assessment		
	tool; 2) Provide feedback to the patient regarding screening and assessment		
	results; 3) Discuss negative consequences that have occurred and the overall		
	severity of the problem; 4) Support the patient in making behavioral changes;		
	and 5) Discuss and agreeing on plans for follow-up with the patient, including referral to other treatment if indicated.		
17.	Dyslipidemia Screening: Perform risk assessment at 2, 4, 6 and 8 years old, then	 	
''.	annually thereafter; and one lipid panel between 9 and 11 years old, and again		
	at 17 and 21 years old.		
	https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/node/80308		
	https://brightfutures.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx		
18.			
	screening from birth to 2 months old (only if AABR or OAE equipment is		
	available on site); and at 4, 5, 8, and 10 years old, once between 11 to 14 years		
	old, 15 to 17 years old, and 18 to 21 years old.		
	https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hearingloss/recommendations.html		
19.			
	(e.g., individuals born in Sub-Saharan Africa: Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Libya,		
	etc.; Central & Southeast Asia: Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand,		
	Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, etc.; HIV+, IV drug users, MSM,		

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	household contact with HBV infected individuals). Those at risk should include		
	testing to three HBV screening Seromarkers (HBsAg, antibody to HBsAg [anti-		
	HBs], and antibody to hepatitis B core antigen [anti-HBc]) so that persons can be		
	classified into the appropriate hepatitis B category and properly recommended to		
	receive vaccination, counseling, and linkage to care and treatment.		
	https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm		
	https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm		
20.	Hepatitis C Virus Screening: All adults 18 to 79 years old shall be assessed for		
	risk of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) exposure at each well visits. Test at least once		
	between ages 18-79. Persons with increased risk of HCV infection, including		
	those who are persons with past or current injection drug use, should be tested		
	for HCV infection and reassessed annually. Hepatitis C testing is also		
	recommended for all pregnant women during each pregnancy, those with HIV,		
	prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplant before July 1992 or donor who		
	later tested positive for HCV infection, persistently abnormal ALT levels, and		
	those who received clotting factor concentrates produced before 1987. Testing		
	should be initiated with anti-HCV. For those with reactive test results, the anti-		
	HCV test should be followed with an HCV RNA.		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-		
	c-screening		
	c-screening https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/guidelinesc.htm		
21.	HIV Infection Screening: Per AAP, risk assessment shall be completed at each		
	well visit starting at 11 years old. Those at high risk (i.e., having intercourse		
	without a condom or with more than one sexual partner whose HIV status is		
	unknown, IV drug users, MSM) shall be tested for HIV and offered pre-exposure		
	prophylaxis (PrEP). Universal screening (test) for HIV infection once between		
	the ages of 15 and 18 years, and annual reassessment and testing of persons at		
	increased risk shall be performed, making every effort to preserve confidentiality		
	of the adolescent.		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/human-		
	immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-screening		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummary		
	Final/prevention-of-human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-pre-exposure-		
	prophylaxis		
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf	 	
22.	Psychosocial/Behavioral Assessment: Perform at each well visit with		
	assessments being family centered and may include an assessment of child		
	social-emotional health, caregiver depression, and social determinants of health.		
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/135/2/384		
	https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/Mental_Health_Tools_for_Pediatrics.pdf		
	https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/BF_IntegrateSDo		
	H_Tipsheet.pdf		
	https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html		
23.	Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Screening and Counseling: Sexual activity		
	shall be assessed at every well child visit starting at 11 years old – see SHA 9-		
	<u>11 Years Q27, SHA 12-17 Years Q28 – 34 or SHA Adult Q21 – 26. If</u>		
	adolescents are identified as sexually active, the provider shall offer and provide		
	contraceptive care with the goals of helping teens reduce risks and negative		
	health consequences associated with adolescent sexual behaviors, including		
	unintended pregnancies and STIs. Per AAP, adolescents should be screened for		
	STIs per recommendations in the current edition of the AAP Red Book: Report of		
	the Committee on Infectious Diseases:		
	a. Chlamydia & Gonorrhea: Test pregnant women, all sexually active		
	women under 25 years old (including transgender men and gender		
	diverse people with a cervix) as well as older women who are at risk;		
	male adolescents and young adults in correctional facilities; and MSM.		
	b. Syphilis: Test pregnant women; male adolescents and young adults in		
	correctional facilities; and MSM at least annually or every 3 to 6 months		

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	<u>if high risk because of multiple or anonymous partners, sex in</u>	
	conjunction with illicit drug use, or having sex partners who participated	
	in these activities.	
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-	
	initiatives/adolescent-sexual-health/Pages/default.aspx	
	https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-	
	initiatives/adolescent-sexual-health/Pages/STI-Screening-Guidelines.aspx	
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/1/e302	
24.	Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Sudden Cardiac Death Screening (pending final	
24.	recommendations from AAP): Starting at 11 years old, screen at each well visit	
	and refer to a pediatric cardiologist or electrophysiologist if positive for any of the	
	following:	
	1. Fainting, passing out, or sudden unexplained seizure(s) without warning,	
	especially during exercise or in response to sudden loud noises, such as	
	doorbells, alarm clocks, and ringing telephones.	
	Exercise-related chest pain or shortness of breath.	
	3. Family history of death from heart problems or had an unexpected	
	sudden death before age 50. This would include unexpected drownings,	
	unexplained auto crashes in which the relative was driving, or SIDS; or	
	4. Related to anyone with HCM or hypertrophic obstructive	
	cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, ACM, LQTS, short QT syndrome,	
	BrS, or CPVT or anyone younger than 50 years with a pacemaker or	
	implantable defibrillator.	
	https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/148/1/e2021052044/179969/Sudde	
	n-Death-in-the-Young-Information-for-the	
25.	Tobacco Use Screening Prevention and Cessation Services: Screen all children	
	<u>11 years and older at each well child visit for tobacco products use. Tobacco</u>	
	products include but not limited to smoked cigarettes, chewed tobacco,	
	electronic cigarette, and vaping products use, and/or exposure to secondhand	
	smoke. If patient answered "yes" to the smoke/tobacco questions in the IHEBA	
	or at any time the PCP identifies a potential tobacco use problem, then the	
	provider shall document prevention and/or cessation services to potential/active	
	tobacco users — see SHA 9-11 Years Q21 – 22, SHA 12-17 Years Q19 – 20 or	
	SHA Adult Q17 – 18. Provider shall offer and document appropriate follow-up	
	intervention(s) for patient whose screening reveal tobacco use.	
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter	
	s/APL2016/APL16-014.pdf	
26.	Tuberculosis Screening: All children are assessed for risk of exposure to TB at	
20.	1, 6, and 12-months old and annually thereafter. Provider shall offer and	
	document appropriate follow-up intervention(s) for patient whose screening	
	reveals positive risk factors for TB. Two tests that are used to detect TB bacteria	
	in the body: the TB skin test (TST) (Mantoux) and TB blood tests QuantiFERON-	
	TB Gold Plus. TB infection screening test is administered to children identified at	
	risk, if there has not been a test in the previous year. The Mantoux is not given if	
	a previously positive Mantoux is documented. Documentation of a positive test	
	includes follow-up care (e.g., further medical evaluation, chest x-ray, diagnostic	
	laboratory studies and/or referral to specialist).	
	https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/testing/default.htm	
27.	Vision Screening: Perform risk assessments at each health assessment visit	
	and refer to optometrist/ophthalmologist as appropriate. Documentation of	
	PERRLA under 3 years old is acceptable. Per AAP, visual acuity screenings	
	using optotypes (figures or letters of different sizes used for vision screening) are	
	to be performed at ages 3 (if cooperative), 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 15 years old.	
	Instrument-based screening may be used to assess risk at ages 12 and 24	
	months, in addition to the well visits at 3 through 5 years of age.	
	https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/137/1/e20153596	
28.	Childhood Immunizations: Immunization status must be assessed at periodic	
	health evaluations with evidence of the following:	

a. Given according to ACIP guidelines		
b. Vaccine administration documentation		
c. Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) documentation		
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/index.html		
https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetter		
s/APL2018/APL18-004.pdf		

Adu	It Preventive Care	Yes	No	Comments:
1.	Initial Health Assessment (IHA):			
	 Comprehensive history and physical including <u>dental assessment</u> 			
	https://mediproviders.anthem.com/ca/pages/forms.aspx (see Clinical			
	section)			
	c. Individual health education behavioral assessment (IHEBA) or Staying			
	Healthy Assessment (SHA)			
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/			
	PL%202008/PL08-003.PDF			
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/			
	PL2013/PL13-001.pdf			
	http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/forms/pages/stayinghealthy.aspx			
	Periodic health evaluation according to most recent USPSTF guidelines			
	Subsequent Periodic IHEBA or SHA			
	http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/forms/pages/stayinghealthy.aspx			
	Abdominal Aneurysm Screening: Assess all individuals during well adult visits for			
	past and current tobacco use. Men ages 65-75 years who have ever smoked at			
	least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime shall be screened once by ultrasonography.			
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF			
	inal/abdominal-aortic-aneurysm-screening			
	Alcohol Use Disorder Screening and Behavioral Counseling: Assess all adults at			
	each well visit for alcohol misuse. If at any time the PCP identifies a potential			
	alcohol misuse problem (e.g., patient answered "yes" on SHA (Q19 or 23) or			
	anyone with potential misuse problem: 1) refer to county program; 2) use AUDIT/C			
	or other validated screening tools; 3) complete one expanded screening tool at			
	least annually; 4) offer behavioral counseling.			
	https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh28-2/78-79.htm			
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation			
	StatementFinal/unhealthy-alcohol-use-in-adolescents-and-adults-screening-and-			
	behavioral-counseling-interventions			
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/			
	APL2017/APL17-016.pdf			
	Breast Cancer Screening: Perform mammogram on women 50 to 75 years old,			
	every 1 to 2 years.			
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
7. 8. 9.	inal/breast-cancer-screening Cervical Cancer Screening: 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 co-testing. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/cervical-cancer-screening: Perform on adults 45 to 75 years old. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/colorectal Cancer Screening: Perform on adults 45 to 75 years old. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/colorectal-cancer-screening Depression screening: Per USPSTF, screen all adults at each well visit regardless of risk factors using PHQ-2, PHQ-9 or other validated screening tools — The SHA is not a valid screening tool. Screening should be implemented at			

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	each well visit with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis,	
	effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-a-and-b-	
	recommendations	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF	
	inal/depression-in-adults-screening	
10.	Diabetic Screening and Comprehensive Diabetic Care: Adults ages 35 to 70 that	
	are overweight or obese should receive a screen for type II diabetes at each well	
	visit. Glucose abnormalities can be detected by measuring HbA1c or fasting	
	plasma glucose or with an oral glucose tolerance test. Offer or refer patients with glucose abnormalities to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote	
	a healthful diet and physical activity. Patients with the diagnosis of IFG, IGT, or	
	type 2 diabetes should be confirmed; repeat testing with the same test on a	
	different day is the preferred method of confirmation. Patients with a diagnosis of	
	Diabetes, shall have documented evidence of routine comprehensive diabetic	
	care/screening: retinal exams, podiatry, nephrology etc.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/screening-	
	for-prediabetes-and-type-2-diabetes	
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/	
	APL2018/APL18-018.pdf	
11.		
	each well visit for drug misuse. Provider shall offer and document appropriate	
	follow-up interventions for patient whose screening reveals unhealthy drug use -	
	see Adult SHA Q20 or Senior SHA Q24. If patient answered "yes" to the drug-use	
	related questions in the IHEBA or at any time the PCP identifies a potential drug	
	misuse problem, the provider shall: 1) Use CRAFFT assessment tool; 2) Provide	
	feedback to the patient regarding screening and assessment results; 3) Discuss	
	negative consequences that have occurred and the overall severity of the	
	problem; 4) Support the patient in making behavioral changes; and 5) Discuss and	
	agreeing on plans for follow-up with the patient, including referral to other	
	treatment if indicated.	
12.	Dyslipidemia Screening/Statin Use: USPSTF recommends that adults without a	
	history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) (e.g., symptomatic coronary artery	
	disease or ischemic stroke) use a low- to moderate-dose statin for the prevention	
	of CVD events and mortality when all the following criteria are met:	
	a. <u>Ages 40 to 75 years</u>	
	b. <u>1 or more CVD risk factors (i.e., dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or</u>	
	<u>smoking);</u> c. A calculated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater	
	Screen universal lipids at every well visit for those with increased risk of heart	
	disease and at least every 6 years for healthy adults.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-a-and-b-	
	recommendations	
13	Folic Acid Supplementation: 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.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF	
	inal/folic-acid-for-the-prevention-of-neural-tube-defects-preventive-medication	
14.	Hepatitis B Virus Screening: Perform risk assessment at each well visit (e.g.,	
	individuals born in Sub-Saharan Africa: Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, etc.;	
	Central & Southeast Asia: Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines,	
	Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, etc.; HIV+, IV drug users, MSM, household	
	contact with HBV infected individuals). Those at risk should include testing to	
	three HBV screening Seromarkers (HBsAg, antibody to HBsAg [anti-HBs], and	
	antibody to hepatitis B core antigen [anti-HBc]) so that persons can be classified	
	into the appropriate hepatitis B category and properly recommended to receive	
	vaccination, counseling, and linkage to care and treatment.	
	https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm	

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15.	Hepatitis C Virus Screening: All adults 18 to 79 years old shall be assessed for risk of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) exposure at each well visits. Test at least once between ages 18-79. Persons with increased risk of HCV infection, including those who are persons with past or current injection drug use, should be tested for HCV infection and reassessed annually. Hepatitis C testing is also recommended for all pregnant women during each pregnancy, those receiving long term hemodialysis, those with HIV, prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplant before July 1992 or donor who later tested positive for HCV infection, persistently abnormal ALT levels, and those who received clotting factor concentrates produced before 1987. Testing should be initiated with anti-HCV. For those with reactive test results, the anti-HCV test should be followed with an HCV RNA. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-c-		
	screening https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/guidelinesc.htm		
16.	High Blood Pressure Screening: Screen at each well visit.		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hypertensi on-in-adults-screening		
17.	each well visit for patients 65 years old and younger. Those at high risk (i.e., having intercourse without a condom or with more than one sexual partner whose HIV status is unknown, IV drug users, MSM) regardless of age shall be tested for HIV and offered pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Lab results are documented. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/prevention-of-human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-pre-exposure-prophylaxis https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/preventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-pre-exposure-prophylaxis		
18.	Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Screening: Perform at each well visit for female patients of reproductive age, regardless of sexual activity, using screening tools such as Humiliation, Afraid, Rape, Kick (HARK); Hurt, Insult, Threaten, Scream (HITS); Extended–Hurt, Insult, Threaten, Scream (E-HITS); Partner Violence Screen (PVS); and Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST). Reproductive age is defined across studies as ranging from 12 to 49 years, with most research focusing on women age 18 years or older. The term intimate partner violence describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. Provide or refer those who screen positive to ongoing support services. The Staying Healthy Assessment (SHA) forms only assess for presence of physical violence and lacks the questions to assess for emotional components of abuse to adequately screen for IPV. The SHA is an incomplete tool to screen for IPV. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/intimate-partner-violence-and-abuse-of-elderly-and-vulnerable-adults- screening		
19.	Lung Cancer Screening: Assess all individuals during well adult visits for past and current tobacco use. Adults ages 50 to 80 years who have a 20-pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years, shall be screened with low-dose computed tomography. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/lung-cancer-screening		
20.	Obesity Screening and Counseling: Document weight and BMI at each well visit. The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all adult patients for obesity and offer intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote sustained weight loss for obese adults (BMI 30 or greater). https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF inal/obesity-in-adults-interventions		
21.	Osteoporosis Screening: Assess all postmenopausal women during well adult visits for risk of osteoporosis. USPSTE recommends screening for osteoporosis		

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	with bone measurement testing to prevent osteoporotic fractures in women 65	
	years and older and in women younger than 65 with one of the following risk	
	factors: parental history of hip fracture, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption,	
	and low body weight.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	
	StatementFinal/osteoporosis-screening	
22.	Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Screening and Counseling: Assess all	
	individuals at each well visit for risk of STI and test those at risk and offer - see	
	Adult SHA Q22-26 or Senior SHA Q25-28). Perform intensive behavioral	
	counseling for adults who are at increased risk for STIs includes counseling on	
	use of appropriate protection and lifestyle:	
	a. <u>Chlamydia and gonorrhea (Test all sexually active women under 25 years</u>	
	old and older women who have new or multiple sex partners. Test MSM	
	regardless of condom use and persons with HIV at least annually.)	
	 <u>Syphilis (Test MSM regardless of condom use and persons with HIV at</u> least annually) 	
	c. Trichomonas (Test all sexually active women seeking care for vaginal	
	discharge, women who are IV drug users, women who exchange sex for	
	payment, women with HIV or have history of STI)	
	d. <u>Herpes (Test all men and women requesting STI evaluation who have</u>	
	multiple sex partners, those with HIV and MSM with undiagnosed genital	
	tract infection)	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	
	StatementFinal/sexually-transmitted-infections-behavioral-counseling	
	https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm	
23.	Skin Cancer Behavioral Counseling: USPSTF recommends that young adults 24	
	years old and younger be counseled to minimize exposure to Ultraviolet (UV)	
	radiation to reduce their risk of skin cancer.	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/skin-	
	cancer-counseling	
24.	Tobacco Use Screening Counseling and Interventions: Assess all individuals	
	during well adult visits for tobacco use and document prevention and/or	
	counseling services to potential/active tobacco users. If the PCP identifies	
	tobacco use (i.e., patient answered "Yes" on IHEBA - see Adult SHA Q17 or	
	Senior SHA Q21), documentation that the provider offered tobacco cessation	
	services, behavioral counseling, and/or pharmacotherapy to include any or a	
	combination of the following must be in the patient's medical record:	
	FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications (for non-pregnant adults of	
	any age).	
	 Individual, group, and telephone counseling for members of any age who 	
	use tobacco's products.	
	 Services for pregnant tobacco users. 	
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/	
	APL2016/APL16-014.pdf	
25.	Tuberculosis Screening: Adults are assessed for TB risk factors or symptomatic	
	assessments upon enrollment and at periodic physical evaluations. The Mantoux	
	skin test, or other approved TB infection screening test, is administered to all	
	asymptomatic persons at increased risk of developing TB irrespective of age or	
	periodicity if they had not had a test in the previous year. Adults already known to	
	have HIV or who are significantly immunosuppressed require annual TB testing.	
	The Mantoux is not given if a previously positive Mantoux is documented.	
	Documentation of a positive test includes follow-up care (e.g., further medical	
	evaluation, chest x-ray, diagnostic laboratory studies and/or referral to specialist).	
	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/T	
	BCB-CA-TB-Risk-Assessment-and-Fact-Sheet.pdf	
	https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/testing/default.htm	

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	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF			
	inal/latent-tuberculosis-infection-screening			
	https://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications			
26.	Adult Immunizations: Immunization status must be assessed at periodic health			
	evaluations with evidence of the following:			
	a. Given according to ACIP guidelines			
	b. Vaccine administration documentation			
	c. Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) documentation			
	Vaccination status must be assessed for the following:			
	Td/Tdap (every 10 years)			
	Flu (annually)			
	• Pneumococcal (ages 65 and older; or anyone with underlying conditions)			
	Zoster (starting at age 50)			
	• Varicella and MMR - documented evidence of immunity (i.e., titers,			
	childhood acquired infection) in the medical record meets the criteria for			
	Varicella and MMR			
	The name of the vaccines and date the member received the vaccines must be			
	documented as part of the assessment.			
	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html			
	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/MMCDAPLsandPolicyLetters/			
	APL2018/APL18-004.pdf			
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OB/CPSP Preventive Care	Yes	No	Comments:
1. Initial Comprehensive Prenatal Assessment (ICA)			
Initial prenatal visit completed within four weeks of entry to prenatal care			
https://custom.cvent.com/C506006261F8428CB7CCB91AAA9A05B4/files/8a01	c5		
b0dd744c0aa06f0dece9dec3f1.pdf			
2. Obstetrical and Medical History			
3. Physical Exam			
4. Dental Assessment			
https://www.preeclampsia.org/es/stillatrisk/53-noticias-informacion-de-salud/545	-		
acog-recommends-routine-oral-health-assessment-at-first-prenatal-visit			
5. Healthy Weight Gain and Behavior Counseling			
6. Bacteriuria Screening			
https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummar	yF		
inal/asymptomatic-bacteriuria-in-adults-screening			
7. Rh Incompatibility Screening			
https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	on		
StatementFinal/rh-d-incompatibility-screening			
https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/rh-incompatibility			
8. Diabetes Screening			
https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	on		
StatementFinal/gestational-diabetes-mellitus-screening			
9. Hepatitis B Virus Screening			
https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm			
10. Chlamydia Infection Screening for 24 years and younger			
https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm			
https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	on		
StatementFinal/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening			
https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm			
https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation	on		
StatementFinal/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening			
11. Syphilis Infection Screening			
https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm			

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	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF		
	inal/syphilis-infection-in-nonpregnant-adults-and-adolescents		
12.	Gonorrhea Infection Screening for 24 years and younger		
	https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/Recommendation		
	StatementFinal/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening		
13.	First Trimester Comprehensive Assessments:		
	a. Individualized care plan		
	b. Nutrition assessment		
	c. Maternal mental health/social needs/substance use disorder assessments		
	d. <u>Breast feeding</u> and other health education assessment		
	e. Preeclampsia screening		
	f. Intimate partner violence screening		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-a-and-b-		
	recommendations		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF		
	inal/preeclampsia-screening		
	https://www.ncqa.org/wp-		
	content/uploads/2019/02/20190208_08_Perinatal_Depression.pdf		
1.4			
14.	Second Trimester Comprehensive Assessment:		
	a. Individualized care plan updated		
	b. Nutrition assessment		
	c. Maternal mental health/ <u>social needs/substance use disorder assessments</u>		
	d. <u>Breast feeding</u> and health education assessment standards		
	e. Preeclampsia screening		
	f. Low dose aspirin		
	g. Intimate partner violence screening		
	h. <u>Diabetes screening</u>		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-a-and-b-		
	recommendations		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF		
	inal/preeclampsia-screening		
	https://www.ncqa.org/wp		
	content/uploads/2019/02/20190208_08_Perinatal_Depression.pdf		
15.	Third Trimester Comprehensive Assessment:		
	a. Individual care plan updated and follow-up		
	b. Nutrition assessment		
	c. Maternal mental health/social needs/substance use disorder assessments		
	d. Breastfeeding and other Health education assessment standards		
	e. <u>Preeclampsia screening</u>		
	f. Low dose aspirin		
	g. Intimate partner violence screening		
	h. Screening for Strep B		
	i. Screening for Syphilis		
	j. <u>Tdap Immunization</u>		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-a-and-b-		
	recommendations		
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF		
	inal/preeclampsia-screening		
	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/recommendations.html		
	https://www.ncqa.org/wp-		
	content/uploads/2019/02/20190208_08_Perinatal_Depression.pdf		
16.	Prenatal care visit periodicity according to most recent ACOG standards		
	https://www.ncqa.org/wp-		
	content/uploads/2019/02/20190208_08_Perinatal_Depression.pdf		
17.	Influenza Vaccine		
	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/pregnant-women/index.html		
18.	COVID Vaccine		
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19.	Referral to Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and	
	Children (WIC) and assessment of Infant Feeding Status	
20.	HIV-Related services offered: Repeat HIV testing in the third trimester is	
	recommended for women known to be at high risk of acquiring HIV infection, and	
	women who declined testing earlier in pregnancy.	
	https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm	
	https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryF	
	inal/human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-screening	
21.	AFP/Genetic Screening offered	
22.	Family Planning Evaluation	
23.	Comprehensive Postpartum Assessment:	
	a. Individualized care plan	
	b. <u>Nutrition assessment</u>	
	c. Maternal mental health/postpartum depression screening/social	
	needs/substance use disorder assessments	
	d. Breastfeeding and other health education assessment standards	
	e. Comprehensive physical exam completed and within 12 weeks after	
	<u>delivery</u>	
	https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-	
	opinion/articles/2018/05/optimizing-postpartum-care	
		7/1/2022

7/1/2022