

Health Care Reform Update

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requirements below apply to medications dispensed pursuant to a written prescription and subject to FDA guidelines.

Preventive Care Medications and Coverage Requirements under the ACA		
Medication	Copay	Limits
Aspirin 81 mg	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Ages 45 through 78 for Males; Ages 11 through 78 for Females; OTC Generics and Legend Generics
Fluoride Supplements (Oral)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Ages 6 Months through Age 6; Allow OTC
Folic Acid (400 mcg and 800 mcg only)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Ages 11 through 48 for Females; OTC Generics and Legend Generics
Iron Supplements	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Ages 6 Months through 12 Months; OTC Generics and Legend Generics
Smoking Deterrents (Oral, gum, lozenges, patches, oral inhaler, and nasal inhaler)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	OTC and Legend medications per FDA guidelines, Limit two treatment cycles per calendar year
Vitamin D2, D3 Products, and calcium Vitamin D < 1,000 IU	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Age 65 and older; OTC Generics and Legend Generics
Bowel Preps (Bisacodyl, Mag Citrate, Milk of Magnesia, PEG 3350-Electrolyte)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Age 50 through 75; OTC Generics and Legend Generics; Limit 2 prescriptions per year
Breast Cancer Prevention (for preventive use)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Ages 35 or older for Females; OTC Generics and Legend Generics
Cardiovascular Disease Prevention (Statin medications)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Age 40 through 75; Single-entity generics only

Vaccines		
Medication	Copay	Limits
CDC-Scheduled Vaccinations (Hep A, Hep B, Haemophilus influenzae type b, HPV, Herpes zoster, Influenza, Meningitis, MMR, Pneumococcal, Poliovirus, Rotavirus, DPT, Varicella)	\$0; N/A to Deductible	Allow up to a \$25 administration fee; does not include travel vaccines

Women's Contraceptives	
Method	Copay
Hormonal (Oral drugs, patches, rings, injectables)	\$0 copay*; N/A to Deductible
Barrier (Diaphragms, female condoms, spermicides, cervical caps, sponges)	\$0 copay*; N/A to Deductible; Allow OTC
Emergency "Morning After" Pill	\$0 copay*; N/A to Deductible; Allow OTC
Implants/IUDs	\$0 copay*; N/A to Deductible

*Note: Brand Drugs with a generic equivalent will be covered at a \$0 copay when the prescriber has indicated "Dispense as Written" (DAW1) on the prescription. On the other hand, members will be subject to the standard plan copay when requesting the Brand Drug over the Generic equivalent (DAW2).

USPSTF A and B Recommendations

Topic	Description	Grade	Release Date of Current Recommendation
Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening: men	The USPSTF recommends one-time screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm by ultrasonography in men ages 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked.	B	June 2014*
Alcohol misuse: screening and counseling	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen adults age 18 years or older for alcohol misuse and provide persons engaged in risky or hazardous drinking with brief behavioral counseling interventions to reduce alcohol misuse.	B	May 2013*
Aspirin preventive medication: adults aged 50 to 59 years with a $\geq 10\%$ 10-year cardiovascular risk	The USPSTF recommends initiating low-dose aspirin use for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease and colorectal cancer in adults aged 50 to 59 years who have a 10% or greater 10-year cardiovascular risk, are not at increased risk for bleeding, have a life expectancy of at least 10 years, and are willing to take low-dose aspirin daily for at least 10 years.	B	April 2016*
Bacteriuria screening: pregnant women	The USPSTF recommends screening for asymptomatic bacteriuria with urine culture in pregnant women at 12 to 16 weeks' gestation or at the first prenatal visit, if later.	A	July 2008
Blood pressure screening: adults	The USPSTF recommends screening for high blood pressure in adults aged 18 years or older. The USPSTF recommends obtaining measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment.	A	October 2015*
BRCA risk assessment and genetic counseling/testing	The USPSTF recommends that primary care providers screen 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.	B	December 2013*
Breast cancer preventive medications	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians engage in shared, informed decisionmaking with women who are at increased risk for breast cancer about medications to reduce their risk. For women who are at increased risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse medication effects, clinicians should offer to prescribe risk-reducing medications, such as tamoxifen or raloxifene.	B	September 2013*
Breast cancer screening	The USPSTF recommends screening mammography for women, with or without clinical breast examination, every 1 to 2 years for women age 40 years and older.	B	September 2002†
Breastfeeding interventions	The USPSTF recommends providing interventions during pregnancy and after birth to support breastfeeding.	B	October 2016*
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 (cotesting).	A	August 2018*
Chlamydia screening: women	The USPSTF recommends screening for chlamydia in sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.	B	September 2014*
Colorectal cancer screening	The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.	A	June 2016*
Dental caries prevention: infants and children up to age 5 years	The USPSTF recommends the 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. The USPSTF recommends primary care clinicians prescribe oral fluoride supplementation starting at age 6 months for children whose water supply is fluoride deficient.	B	May 2014*
Depression screening: adolescents	The USPSTF recommends screening for major depressive disorder (MDD) in adolescents aged 12 to 18 years. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.	B	February 2016*
Depression screening: adults	The USPSTF recommends screening for depression in the general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.	B	January 2016*
Diabetes screening	The USPSTF recommends screening for abnormal blood glucose as part of cardiovascular risk assessment in adults aged 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese. Clinicians should offer or refer patients with abnormal blood glucose to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity.	B	October 2015*
Falls prevention: older adults	The USPSTF recommends exercise interventions to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls.	B	April 2018*
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.	A	January 2017*
Gestational diabetes mellitus screening	The USPSTF recommends screening for gestational diabetes mellitus in asymptomatic pregnant women after 24 weeks of gestation.	B	January 2014
Gonorrhea prophylactic medication: newborns	The USPSTF recommends prophylactic ocular topical medication for all newborns for the prevention of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum.	A	July 2011*
Gonorrhea screening: women	The USPSTF recommends screening for gonorrhea in sexually active women age 24 years or younger and in older women who are at increased risk for infection.	B	September 2014*
Healthy diet and physical activity counseling to prevent cardiovascular disease: adults with cardiovascular risk factors	The USPSTF recommends offering or referring adults who are overweight or obese and have additional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity for CVD prevention.	B	August 2014*
Hemoglobinopathies screening: newborns	The USPSTF recommends screening for sickle cell disease in newborns.	A	September 2007
Hepatitis B screening: nonpregnant adolescents and adults	The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus infection in persons at high risk for infection.	B	May 2014
Hepatitis B screening: pregnant women	The USPSTF strongly recommends screening for hepatitis B virus infection in pregnant women at their first prenatal visit.	A	June 2009
Hepatitis C virus infection screening: adults	The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in persons at high risk for infection. The USPSTF also recommends offering one-time screening for HCV infection to adults born between 1945 and 1965.	B	June 2013
HIV screening: nonpregnant adolescents and adults	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen 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.	A	April 2013*
HIV screening: pregnant women	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen all pregnant women for HIV, including those who present in labor who are untested and whose HIV status is unknown.	A	April 2013*
Hypothyroidism screening: newborns	The USPSTF recommends screening for congenital hypothyroidism in newborns.	A	March 2008
Intimate partner violence	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen women of childbearing age for intimate partner	B	January 2013

screening: women of childbearing age	violence, such as domestic violence, and provide or refer women who screen positive to intervention services. This recommendation applies to women who do not have signs or symptoms of abuse.		
Lung cancer screening	The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography in adults ages 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.	B	December 2013
Obesity screening and counseling: adults	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians offer or refer adults with a body mass index of 30 or higher (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) to intensive, multicomponent behavioral interventions.	B	September 2018*
Obesity screening: children and adolescents	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians screen for obesity in children and adolescents 6 years and older and offer or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.	B	June 2017*
Osteoporosis screening: postmenopausal women younger than 65 years at increased risk of osteoporosis	The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis with bone measurement testing to prevent osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women younger than 65 years who are at increased risk of osteoporosis, as determined by a formal clinical risk assessment tool.	B	June 2018
Osteoporosis screening: women 65 years and older	The USPSTF recommends screening for osteoporosis with bone measurement testing to prevent osteoporotic fractures in women 65 years and older.	B	June 2018*
Phenylketonuria screening: newborns	The USPSTF recommends screening for phenylketonuria in newborns.	B	March 2008
Preeclampsia prevention: aspirin	The USPSTF recommends the use of low-dose aspirin (81 mg/d) as preventive medication after 12 weeks of gestation in women who are at high risk for preeclampsia.	B	September 2014
Preeclampsia: screening	The USPSTF recommends screening for preeclampsia in pregnant women with blood pressure measurements throughout pregnancy.	B	April 2017
Rh incompatibility screening: first pregnancy visit	The USPSTF strongly recommends Rh (D) blood typing and antibody testing for all pregnant women during their first visit for pregnancy-related care.	A	February 2004
Rh incompatibility screening: 24–28 weeks' gestation	The USPSTF recommends repeated Rh (D) antibody testing for all unsensitized Rh (D)-negative women at 24 to 28 weeks' gestation, unless the biological father is known to be Rh (D)-negative.	B	February 2004
Sexually transmitted infections counseling	The USPSTF recommends intensive behavioral counseling for all sexually active adolescents and for adults who are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections.	B	September 2014*
Skin cancer behavioral counseling	The USPSTF recommends counseling young adults, adolescents, children, and parents of young children about minimizing exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation for persons aged 6 months to 24 years with fair skin types to reduce their risk of skin cancer.	B	March 2018*
Statin preventive medication: adults ages 40–75 years with no history of CVD, 1 or more CVD risk factors, and a calculated 10-year CVD event risk of 10% or greater	The USPSTF recommends that adults without a history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) (i.e., symptomatic coronary artery disease or ischemic stroke) use a low- to moderate-dose statin for the prevention of CVD events and mortality when all of the following criteria are met: 1) they are ages 40 to 75 years; 2) they have 1 or more CVD risk factors (i.e., dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking); and 3) they have a calculated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater. Identification of dyslipidemia and calculation of 10-year CVD event risk requires universal lipids screening in adults ages 40 to 75 years.	B	November 2016*
Syphilis screening: nonpregnant persons	The USPSTF recommends screening for syphilis infection in persons who are at increased risk for infection.	A	June 2016*
Syphilis screening: pregnant women	The USPSTF recommends early screening for syphilis infection in all pregnant women.	A	September 2018*
Tobacco use counseling and interventions: nonpregnant adults	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved pharmacotherapy for cessation to adults who use tobacco.	A	September 2015*
Tobacco use counseling: pregnant women	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians ask all pregnant women about tobacco use, advise them to stop using tobacco, and provide behavioral interventions for cessation to pregnant women who use tobacco.	A	September 2015*
Tobacco use interventions: children and adolescents	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians provide interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use in school-aged children and adolescents.	B	August 2013
Tuberculosis screening: adults	The USPSTF recommends screening for latent tuberculosis infection in populations at increased risk.	B	September 2016
Vision screening: children	The USPSTF recommends vision screening at least once in all children ages 3 to 5 years to detect amblyopia or its risk factors.	B	September 2017*

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

*Previous recommendation was an "A" or "B."

Current as of: September 2018

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