

Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators: Clinical Preventive Services

Overview

Clinical preventive services, such as routine screening and scheduled immunizations, are key to reducing death and disability and improving the Nation's health. These services not only provide beneficial prevention against some illnesses and diseases, they can also detect them in their earlier, more treatable stages. Both prevention and early detection significantly reduce the risk of illness, disability, early death, and medical care costs. Yet, despite the effectiveness of these services, millions of children, adolescents, and adults go without clinical preventive services that could protect them from developing serious diseases or help them treat certain health conditions before they worsen.

Progress in Numbers*



Target met¹



Improving²



Little or no detectable change³



Getting worse⁴

Status	Leading Health Topic and Indicator: Clinical Preventive Services	Baseline (Year)	Most Recent (Year)	Target	Progress Toward Target ⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ⁶
	C-16 Adults receiving colorectal cancer screening based on most recent guidelines (age adjusted, percent, 50–75 years)	52.1% (2008)	59.2% (2010)	70.5%	38.6%	—
	HDS-12 Adults with hypertension whose blood pressure is under control (age adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	43.7% (2005–08)	48.9% (2009–12)	61.2%	29.7%	—
	D-5.1 Persons with diagnosed diabetes whose A1c value is >9 percent (age adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	17.9% (2005–08)	21.0% (2009–12)	16.1%	—	17.3%
	IID-8 Children receiving the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines by age 19–35 months (percent)	44.3% (2009)	68.4% (2012)	80.0%	67.5%	—

Progress in Words

C-16: Adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines

- From 2008 to 2010, the percentage of adults aged 50 to 75 years receiving a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines increased about 14 percent, from 52.1 percent (age adjusted) to 59.2 percent, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 70.5 percent.
- This objective has achieved almost 40 percent of the targeted change.

HDS-12: Adults with hypertension whose blood pressure is under control

- Between 2005–2008 and 2009–2012, blood pressure control among adults aged 18 years and older with hypertension increased about 12 percent, from 43.7 percent (age adjusted) to 48.9 percent, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 61.2 percent.
- This objective has achieved almost one-third of the targeted change.

D-5.1: Adults with diabetes with an A1c value greater than 9 percent

- Between 2005–2008 and 2009–2012, the rate of poor glycemic control (HbA1c greater than 9 percent) among adults aged 18 years and older with diagnosed diabetes increased about 17 percent, from 17.9 percent to 21.0 percent (age adjusted), moving away from the Healthy People 2020 target of 16.1 percent; however, this change is not statistically significant.

IID-8: Children receiving the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines by age 19–35 months

- The percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who had received the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, Hep B, varicella, and PCV vaccines increased about 54 percent, from 44.3 percent in 2009 to 68.4 percent in 2012, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 80.0 percent.
- This objective has achieved more than two-thirds of the targeted change.

* Discrepancies between healthypeople.gov and data in this report may exist due to the timing of data uploads. Data for the measures shown in this report are current as of May 2014.



Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators: Clinical Preventive Services

Progress in Pictures

The Healthy People 2020 Clinical Preventive Services Leading Health Indicators cover a range of health issues- cancer, heart disease and stroke, diabetes, and infectious diseases- because of the tremendous impact these issues have on the health of the Nation. Unfortunately, millions of children, adolescents, and adults continue to go without evidence-based services that could protect them from developing a number of serious diseases or help them treat certain health conditions before they worsen. Immunizations are critical preventive services for young children and the population at large.



Children Not Fully Immunized by Mother's Education, 2012

The rate for children whose mothers had less than a high school education was 55% higher than that for children of mothers with an advanced degree.



23.6%

Children of mothers with an advanced degree



36.6%

Children of mothers who had less than a high school education

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC/NCIRD and CDC/NCHS.



HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGETS

Colorectal Cancer Screening

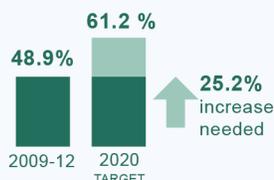
In 2010, 59.2% of adults aged 50 to 75 had received a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines (age adjusted).



Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS.

Blood Pressure Control

In 2009–12, 48.9% of adults aged 18 years and older with hypertension had it under control (age adjusted).



Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS.

Poor Glycemic Control

In 2009–12, 21.0% of adults aged 18 years and older with diagnosed diabetes had poor glycemic control (age adjusted).



Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS.

Fully Immunized Children

In 2012, 68.4% of children aged 19 to 35 months had received the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella and PCV vaccines.



Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC/NCIRD and CDC/NCHS.

NOTES (from page 1)

- ¹ Target met or exceeded
- ² Movement is *toward* the target and is:
 - Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - 10% or more of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable**
- ³ Objective demonstrates little or no detectable change, because either:
 - Movement toward/away from the target is not statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - Movement is toward the target but the objective has achieved less than 10% of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
 - Movement is away from the target but the objective has moved less than 10% relative to its baseline when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
 - No change between baseline and most recent data point
- ⁴ Movement is *away from* the target and is:
 - Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - 10% or more relative to the baseline when measures of variability are unavailable**
- ⁵ For objectives moving toward their targets, progress is measured as the percent of targeted change achieved, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Percent of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

- ⁶ For objectives moving away from their baselines (and, therefore, their targets), progress is measured as the magnitude of the percent change from baseline, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Magnitude of percent change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

- ** When measures of variability are available, statistical significance of the percent of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percent change from baseline is assessed at the 0.05 level using a one-sided test. When measures of variability are unavailable, the percent of targeted change achieved and the percent change from baseline are assessed only for their magnitude (e.g., <10% or ≥10%).

DATA SOURCES

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C-16 | National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS |
| HDS-12 | National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS |
| D-5.1 | National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS |
| IID-8 | National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC/NCIRD and CDC/NCHS |



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion