



Effective Health Care

Evidentiary Foundation of Wellness Guidelines

Nomination Summary Document

Results of Topic Selection Process & Next Steps

- The evidentiary foundation of wellness guidelines was found to be addressed by the work of the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Guidance from these organizations can be found on their websites.
 - USPSTF: <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/prevenix.htm>
 - CDC: <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>
- Given that the work of these organizations covers this nomination, no further activity will be undertaken on this topic.

Topic Description

Nominator: Public payer

Nomination Summary: The nominator questions the evidentiary foundation of various screening and diagnosis guidelines focused on wellness and early identification of health and developmental concerns in children and adolescents and questions what the benefits and limitations of these tools may be. The nominator lists the following guidelines as examples:

- AMA- Guidelines for Adolescent Preventive Services
- Medicaid- EPSDT
- AAP- Bright Futures
- AAFP- Summary of Recommendations for Clinical Preventative Services
- Mountain State Blue Cross Blue Shield- Pediatric and Adolescent Preventive Schedule: Ages 7 through 18 years.
- Michigan Quality Improvement Consortium- Routine preventive services for infants and children (birth-24 months)
- American Dietetic Association: Pediatric Weight Management Evidence-Based Nutrition Practice Guideline

Key Questions from Nominator:

1. What is the evidentiary foundation of various screening and diagnosis guidelines focusing on wellness and early identification of health and developmental concerns in children and adolescents?
2. Are there some screening components of EPSDT and/or Bright Futures for which there is higher value and more evidence for return on investment in desired outcomes?
3. Are screening and diagnostic tools which are currently in use evidence based?
4. What are the benefits and limitations of these tools?

5. What is the level of confidence or evidence rating for these tools (e.g., are guidelines based on primary research, systematic reviews, expert opinion, or consensus)?
6. Are there harms to children and/or their parents when different guidelines conflict with each other?

Considerations

- The guidelines addressed in the nomination cover a large range of different interventions that would be difficult to address in a single report in this area. The evidence for the effectiveness of many of these interventions has been addressed by other organizations including the USPSTF and the CDC.