MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR HEALTHCARE VISIT

- Make a list of concerns and questions.
- Describe your symptoms clearly and briefly, tell your healthcare provider when they began and what makes them better or worse.
- Let your healthcare provider know all prescription and/or over-the-counter medications you are taking. Bring all bottles to your visit.
- Bring a family member or friend to take notes or provide support and make sure you understand everything you and your provider talk about.
- If you do not understand why you are having a particular test, ask your healthcare provider to explain.

THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR A HEALTHY FUTURE

- Drink water in place of sweetened beverages
- Do 30 minutes of exercise every day
- Eat 5 servings (1/2 cup = 1 serving) of vegetables or fruits daily
- Limit your salt intake to 1 teaspoon (2300mg) daily
- Use sunscreen daily
- Take a daily multivitamin with 400mcg Folic Acid
- Do a self breast exam monthly
- Get early prenatal care
- Drink alcohol in moderation

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

CARE-LINE Information and Referral Service

Find the programs and people to help you: 1-800-662-7030

Smoking Cessation: www.quitnownc.org

NC Ouitline 1-800-784-8669

Alcohol/Drug Council of NC:

Information and Referral 1-800-688-4232

NC Dental Society: www.ncdental.org

Online database to help locate dentists or NC Medicaid dental providers

Depression: Depression is a medical condition. If you are depressed, talk to your healthcare provider or call:

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline 1-800-273-8255

NC HIV/AIDS Hotline: 1-888-448-4732

Diabetes Hotline: 1-877-362-2678

More hotlines for health concerns are available at the NC Department of Health and Human Services website: http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/health/hotlines.htm

For additional information go to:

Centers for Disease Control: www.cdc.gov

US Preventive Services Task Force: www.ahrq.gov 1-301-427-1364

Dept of Health and Human Services: www.4women.gov 1- 800-994-9662



Not all organizations agree on what screening tests should be done and when. Our panel of physicians and researchers have reviewed the guidelines and selected those they think represent the best approach given the current scientific knowledge.

Center for Women's Health Research at UNC Campus Box 7521 Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7521 Phone: 919.843.7720

Fax: 919.843.7364 www.cwhr.unc.edu

Tests all women need.



CENTER FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH RESEARCH
CWHR: Advancing women's health
through research

WOMEN'S PREVENTIVE HEALTH MEASURES CHART

This table includes current recommendations for monitoring and maintaining your health, although no test is 100% accurate. These basic screening procedures are the best methods for early detection and treatment of life-threatening health conditions. ALWAYS discuss your screening needs with your healthcare provider.

Where to go		18-39 years	40-49 years	50-64 years	65 + years	My last screening	My next screening
Community clinics, Health Departments, Health fairs Doctor's office	High Blood Pressure/hypertension increases the risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD). Normal blood pressure 120/70.	Every year at annual health exam	Every year at annual health exam	Every year at annual health exam	Every year at annual health exam	/	
	Cholesterol Testing: Lipid disorders increase the risk of CVD. Risk factors: family history of CVD, smoking, high LDL ("bad" low density cholesterol) and low HDL ("good" high density cholesterol), obesity, high blood pressure.	Screening if risk factors for heart disease are present	Starting at age 45, every 5 years	Every 5 years	Every 5 years		
	Diabetes Screening: Risk Factors: High blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, family or personal history, race/ethnicity.	Talk with healthcare provider	High-risk patients- every 3 years beginning at age 45	High-risk patients- every 3 years	High-risk patients- every 3 years		
Health Department, Community clinic, Gynecologist	Pap Testing/Cervical Cancer: Detects HPV. Screen after becoming sexually active.	Every 1-3 years	Every 1-3 years	Every 1-3 years	Talk with healthcare provider	/	
	Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI): A cervix swab and blood test are used to detect STIs. Chlamydia and gonorrhea are the most common STIs.	As needed - Pregnant women should be screened at their first prenatal visit.	As needed -Pregnant women should be screened at their first prenatal visit	As needed - talk with healthcare provider	As needed - talk with healthcare provider		
	Depression: Edinburgh Depression Scale, Geriatric Depression Scale screening.	Talk with healthcare provider, consider postpartum evaluation	Talk with healthcare provider, consider postpartum evaluation	Talk with healthcare provider, consider geriatric evaluation	Talk with healthcare provider, consider geriatric evaluation		
	Immunizations: Flu (influenza): high risk if you are in poor health or you work around those with poor health.	Annually if at high risk	Annually if at high risk	September of each year	September of each year	My last vaccine	My next vaccine
	Pneumococcal: One dose of pneumococcal vaccine protects against the 23 types of bacterial pneumonia				All women		
	Hepatitis A & B: viruses that cause liver inflammation and disease	Talk with healthcare provider	Talk with healthcare provider	Talk with healthcare provider	Talk with healthcare provider		/
	Varicella zoster: Chickenpox & Shingles	Chickenpox vaccine postpartum if not immune	Chickenpox vaccine postpartum if not immune	Shingles vaccine recommended at 60+ years	Shingles vaccine Recommended at 60+ years		
	Td: Tetanus, Diphtheria	Every 10 years	Every 10 years	Every 10 years	Every 10 years		
	HPV: Human Papilloma Virus (Gardasil)	Up to age 26					
Specialist	Mammography: Screening age 40-79 years-old. Family or personal history may dictate earlier screening.	Screening if risk factors present	Every 1-2 years	Every 1-2 years	Every 1-2 years		
	Bone Mineral Density: Low bone density increases fracture risk. Weight-bearing exercise builds bone mass.		Talk with healthcare provider	Screening if at risk for osteoporosis	All women		/
	Colon Cancer Screening: Includes colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or fecal occult blood test (FOBT).	Talk with healthcare provider	Talk with healthcare provider	Every 10 years	Every 10 years		