Protocol

Title:
- Utilization Impact of Eliminating Cost Sharing for Preventive Care Services: A Rapid Review
- Marie Benoit, Hope C. Norris, Haley M. Richardson, Beth Shrosbree, Judith E. Smith, A. Mark Fendrick

Research Question:
- What is the impact of the elimination of cost-sharing for preventive care services on utilization?
- Defining preventive care:
  - This study defines preventive care as “routine health care that includes screenings, check-ups, and patient counseling to prevent illnesses, disease, or other health problems.”
  - The specific services included under our definition of preventive care are as follows:
    - This list of preventive care services from healthcare.gov.
    Please see Appendix A for a complete list of services.

Searches:
- Databases: PubMed, SCOPUS, CINAHL
- We conducted a review of references and citations for our included articles.
  - The articles of our original n (n=35) were divided among four reviewers, with each article being examined by one reviewer for reference and citation tracking. Reviewers examined the reference lists and publisher-generated “cited by” lists for additional articles our search may have missed and/or were published after our search date. If a listed article appeared to meet our inclusion/exclusion criteria based on title and abstract, the reviewer confirmed the article hadn’t been previously screened and then added it to the full text screening pool on DistillerSR. From there, two independent reviewers examined the full text and decided whether it met inclusion criteria. Conflicts were resolved after all articles had been reviewed. Articles that passed full text screening had data extracted and were included in our final n.
  - We also searched for grey literature in KFF, Commonwealth Fund, Health Affairs Blog
    - We conducted three simple searches (see terms below) on the Kaiser Family Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, and Health Affairs Blog websites to search for relevant articles mentioned in the grey literature that hadn’t been found in our database search. The date of the searches, number of responses, number reviewed, and whether additional articles had been found were documented for each search.
      - Search 1: cost-sharing AND elimination AND preventive care services
Search 2: preventive care AND utilization AND cost-sharing
Search 3: cost-sharing AND elimination AND preventive care services AND utilization

URL to search strategy

Condition or domain being studied:
- Elimination of cost-sharing for preventive services
- Utilization of preventive services

Participants/Population:
- Insured Americans receiving a preventive service

Intervention(s), exposure(s):
- Elimination of cost-sharing for preventive services for insured Americans

Inclusion:
- Studies on privately or publicly insured enrollees using one preventive service
- Studies that discuss utilization as it relates to the elimination of cost-sharing
  - For studies examining the impact of the ACA section 2713, we required analysis of cost-sharing to demonstrate to what degree elimination occurred. We did this because a significant portion of plans were grandfathered and did not have to eliminate cost-sharing for the identified preventive services.
- We are using the definition of utilization as given by the 2013 edition of the Encyclopedia of Behavioral Medicine
  - Health Care Utilization is the quantification or description of the use of services by persons for the purpose of preventing and curing health problems, promoting maintenance of health and well-being, or obtaining information about one’s health status and prognosis

Exclusion:
- Studies that are not about the American healthcare system
- Studies that do not measure utilization, but measure cost, etc.
- Studies that are not original research studies

Primary outcome(s):
- Difference in utilization of preventive care services

Additional outcome(s):
- Medication adherence
Data extraction (selection and coding):

- Distiller software will be used as a platform to house and screen relevant articles. Software is provided by Taubman Health Sciences Library at the University of Michigan.

- Citations will be screened by two reviewers. Disputes unable to be resolved through discussion will be resolved by a third reviewer.

- One author will extract the data, and a second author will verify. Disagreements will be discussed. Data to be collected:
  - ‘This is for extraction, not for the search’
  - Reference
  - Characteristics of the population: Race, gender, SES, type of health plan, education, age, geography, number of participants
  - Preventive service(s) being studied
  - Study setting
  - Study design type
  - Study timeline
  - Utilization measurement
  - Results and outcomes
  - Conclusions
  - Secondary outcomes and results

Risk of bias (quality) assessment:
- In our rapid review, we have chosen to omit conducting a quality assessment due to constraints on time and the fact that our analysis will be primarily narrative/conceptual.

Strategy for data synthesis: Narrative synthesis of policy effects

Contact details for further information:
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Organisational affiliation of the review:
- Center for Value-Based Insurance Design, University of Michigan
- Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

Anticipated or actual start date:

Anticipated completion date:

Type and method of review:
- Rapid Review
Conflicts of interest:
- The V-BID Center contributed to the development and inclusion of section 2713 in the ACA, which eliminated cost-sharing for certain preventive care services.

Language:
- English

Country:
- USA


Revision note for this version: Added the search strategy, added the protocol for reference/citation tracking, revised the data extraction criteria, added a clarifying note on cost-sharing for inclusion/exclusion criteria, added a rationale for the elimination of risk of bias/quality assessment, updated the stage completion timeline.

Stage of review at time of this submission: Data analysis, paper writing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Completed</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Piloting of the study selection process</td>
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<td>Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria</td>
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<td>Data extraction</td>
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<td>Data analysis</td>
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Appendix A
From Healthcare.gov on 12.20.19:
For all adults:
1. Abdominal aortic aneurysm one-time screening for men of specified ages who have ever smoked
2. Alcohol misuse screening and counseling
3. Aspirin use to prevent cardiovascular disease and colorectal cancer for adults 50 to 59 years with a high cardiovascular risk
4. **Blood pressure screening**
5. **Cholesterol screening** for adults of certain ages or at higher risk
6. **Colorectal cancer screening** for adults 50 to 75
7. **Depression screening**
8. **Diabetes (Type 2) screening** for adults 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese
9. **Diet counseling** for adults at higher risk for chronic disease
10. **Falls prevention** (with exercise or physical therapy and vitamin D use) for adults 65 years and over, living in a community setting
11. **Hepatitis B screening** for people at high risk, including people from countries with 2% or more Hepatitis B prevalence, and U.S.-born people not vaccinated as infants and with at least one parent born in a region with 8% or more Hepatitis B prevalence.
12. **Hepatitis C screening** for adults at increased risk, and one time for everyone born 1945–1965
13. **HIV screening** for everyone ages 15 to 65, and other ages at increased risk
14. **Immunization vaccines** for adults — doses, recommended ages, and recommended populations vary:
   - Diphtheria
   - Hepatitis A
   - Hepatitis B
   - Herpes Zoster
   - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
   - Influenza (flu shot)
   - Measles
   - Meningococcal
   - Mumps
   - Pertussis
   - Pneumococcal
   - Rubella
   - Tetanus
   - Varicella (Chickenpox)
15. **Lung cancer screening** for adults 55-80 at high risk for lung cancer because they’re heavy smokers or have quit in the past 15 years
16. **Obesity screening and counseling**
17. **Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention counseling** for adults at higher risk
18. **Statin preventive medication** for adults 40 to 75 at high risk
19. **Syphilis screening** for adults at higher risk
20. **Tobacco use screening** for all adults and cessation interventions for tobacco users
21. **Tuberculosis screening** for certain adults without symptoms at high risk

For women:
Services for pregnant women or women who may become pregnant
1. **Anemia screening** on a routine basis
2. **Breastfeeding comprehensive support and counseling** from trained providers, and access to breastfeeding supplies, for pregnant and nursing women

3. **Contraception**: Food and Drug Administration-approved contraceptive methods, sterilization procedures, and patient education and counseling, as prescribed by a health care provider for women with reproductive capacity (not including abortifacient drugs). This does not apply to health plans sponsored by certain exempt “religious employers.” [Learn more about contraceptive coverage.](#)

4. **Folic acid** supplements for women who may become pregnant

5. **Gestational diabetes screening** for women 24 to 28 weeks pregnant and those at high risk of developing gestational diabetes

6. **Gonorrhea screening** for all women at higher risk

7. **Hepatitis B screening** for pregnant women at their first prenatal visit

8. **Preeclampsia prevention and screening** for pregnant women with high blood pressure

9. **Rh incompatibility screening** for all pregnant women and follow-up testing for women at higher risk

10. **Syphilis screening**

11. **Expanded tobacco intervention and counseling** for pregnant tobacco users

12. **Urinary tract or other infection screening**

Get more information about services for pregnant women from [HealthFinder.gov](http://HealthFinder.gov)

Other covered preventive services for women

1. **Breast cancer genetic test counseling (BRCA)** for women at higher risk

2. **Breast cancer mammography screenings** every 1 to 2 years for women over 40

3. **Breast cancer chemoprevention counseling** for women at higher risk

4. **Cervical cancer screening**
   - Pap test (also called a Pap smear) every 3 years for women 21 to 65
   - Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test with the combination of a Pap smear every 5 years for women 30 to 65 who don't want a Pap smear every 3 years

5. **Chlamydia infection screening** for younger women and other women at higher risk

6. **Diabetes screening** for women with a history of gestational diabetes who aren’t currently pregnant and who haven’t been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes before

7. **Domestic and interpersonal violence screening and counseling** for all women

8. **Gonorrhea screening** for all women at higher risk

9. **HIV screening and counseling** for sexually active women

10. **Osteoporosis screening** for women over age 60 depending on risk factors

11. **Rh incompatibility screening** follow-up testing for women at higher risk

12. **Sexually transmitted infections counseling** for sexually active women

13. **Syphilis screening** for women at increased risk

14. **Tobacco use screening and interventions**

15. **Urinary incontinence screening** for women yearly

16. **Well-woman visits** to get recommended services for women under 65

For children:

1. **Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use assessments** for adolescents
2. **Autism screening** for children at 18 and 24 months
3. Behavioral assessments for children ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
4. **Bilirubin concentration screening** for newborns
5. Blood pressure screening for children ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
6. **Blood screening** for newborns
7. **Cervical dysplasia screening** for sexually active females
8. **Depression screening** for adolescents beginning routinely at age 12
9. **Developmental screening** for children under age 3
10. Dyslipidemia screening for all children once between 9 and 11 years and once between 17 and 21 years, and for children at higher risk of lipid disorders ages: 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
11. **Fluoride chemoprevention supplements** for children without fluoride in their water source
12. **Fluoride varnish** for all infants and children as soon as teeth are present
13. **Gonorrhea preventive medication** for the eyes of all newborns
14. Hearing screening for all newborns; and for children once between 11 and 14 years, once between 15 and 17 years, and once between 18 and 21 years
15. Height, weight and body mass index (BMI) measurements for children ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
16. **Hematocrit or hemoglobin screening** for all children
17. **Hemoglobinopathies or sickle cell screening** for newborns
18. **Hepatitis B screening** for adolescents at high risk, including adolescents from countries with 2% or more Hepatitis B prevalence, and U.S.-born adolescents not vaccinated as infants and with at least one parent born in a region with 8% or more Hepatitis B prevalence: 11–17 years
19. **HIV screening** for adolescents at higher risk
20. **Hypothyroidism screening** for newborns
21. **Immunization vaccines** for children from birth to age 18 — doses, recommended ages, and recommended populations vary:
   - **Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (Whooping Cough)**
   - **Haemophilus influenza type b**
   - **Hepatitis A**
   - **Hepatitis B**
   - **Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**
   - **Inactivated Poliovirus**
   - **Influenza (flu shot)**
   - **Measles**
   - **Meningococcal**
   - **Pneumococcal**
   - **Rotavirus**
   - **Varicella (Chickenpox)**
22. **Iron supplements** for children ages 6 to 12 months at risk for anemia
23. **Lead screening** for children at risk of exposure
24. Maternal depression screening for mothers of infants at 1, 2, 4, and 6-month visits
25. Medical history for all children throughout development ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
26. **Obesity screening and counseling**
27. Oral health risk assessment for young children ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years
28. **Phenylketonuria (PKU) screening** for newborns
29. **Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention counseling and screening** for adolescents at higher risk
30. Tuberculin testing for children at higher risk of tuberculosis ages: 0 to 11 months, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 17 years
31. **Vision screening** for all children