



Prevention in Minnesota

Prevention Burden

- In 2003, there were 7,866 incidences of Chlamydia in Minnesota. If untreated, Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) can cause health problems ranging from mild, brief illness to serious complications such as infertility, tubal pregnancy, cancer, liver disease, and death. Many STIs can cause serious health conditions such as preterm birth, subsequent low birth weight, and death in infants born to infected mothers.
- In 2002, 3,627 Minnesotans were newly diagnosed with breast cancer and 642 deaths from breast cancer.
- Approximately 81% of US children receive all recommended immunizations without delay in the first 2 years of life. The Department of Human Services (DHS) reports a 60% overall participation rate for the Child and Teen Checkup preventive services under Medicaid in 2003.
- Women of color in Minnesota are two times more likely to be diagnosed and three times more likely to die from cervical cancer than non-Hispanic White women.

QCare

QCare Standard

90% of patients receive optimal preventive care by 2010.

Baseline:

Chlamydia screening	32%
Adolescents immunizations	39%
Well Child Visits	59%
Child immunizations	68%
Breast Cancer Screening	74%
Cervical Cancer Screening	78%

Agreed Upon Best Care:

ICSI Guideline

Measurement Outcome:

Optimal care is measured by the following:

Children

- 1) 6 or more well baby visits by 15 months
- 2) All recommended shots by age 2
- 3) All recommended shots by age 13

Women

- 1) Woman age 50-69 receiving a mammogram in the past 2 years
- 2) One or more PAP tests in the last 3 years
- 3) Woman 16-25 identified as sexually active who had at least one Chlamydia test in the past year.

Transparency:

Information will be reported on www.minnesotahealthinfo.org & www.mnhealthcare.org

Q-Care Cost Savings

- Studies have shown that routine immunizations, only one component of well-child care, save an estimated \$5.3 in health care for every \$1 spent.