

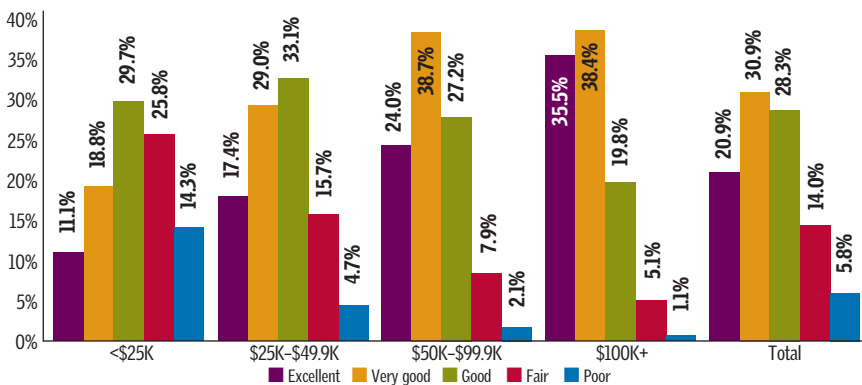
FACTFILE

Preventive Care

Despite CDC data that 33.8% of American adults are obese, and that pre-diabetes affects 35% of Americans age 20 and up, only 20% of Americans perceive themselves to be in fair or poor health, according to the *Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey*; fully 80% of respondents assess themselves to be in good, very good, or excellent health. The survey also finds, however, that for most standard preventive care screenings, there is considerable room for improvement in participation rates.

SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS BY INCOME

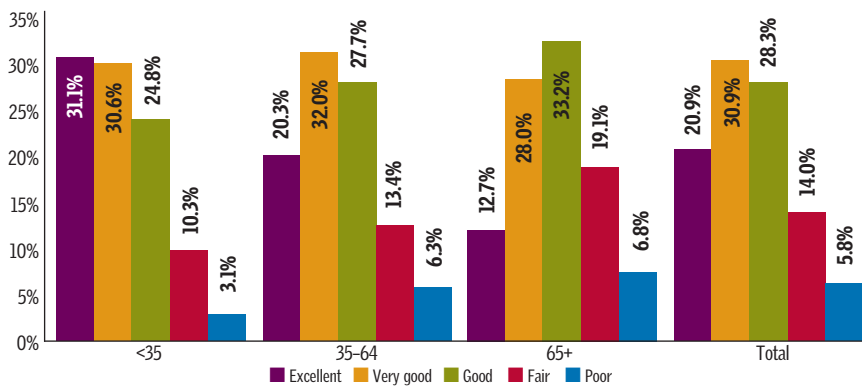
As income rises, so does self-perceived health status, but across all income brackets people generally perceive themselves to be at least in good health. Still, 40% of those with incomes under \$25,000 say they are in poor or fair health, while for those with incomes exceeding \$100,000, that figure is just 6%.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS BY AGE

As is expected, younger Americans feel that they are healthier than their older counterparts do. Only 13% of those under age 35 perceive themselves as being in poor or fair health, while that rises to 20% for those ages 35-64 and to 26% for those over 65.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

ABOUT THIS DATA

The *Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey* is based on more than 100,000 household interviews, drawing its data from a random sample stratified by geography. The survey is conducted via telephone in waves over a 10-month period to account for seasonality. In some cases, the data does not add up to 100% due to a combination of rounding and respondents who either refuse to answer or respond by saying they don't know.

Childhood Immunization Rates

An important preventive measure is childhood immunization against certain diseases. Nationally, just 75% of children ages 19-35 months received key vaccinations in 2010, according to the CDC's *National Immunization Survey*.

Rank	Percent immunized
United States	75%
1. Florida	86%
2. New Hampshire	84%
3. Michigan	83%
4. Tennessee	82%
4. Wisconsin	82%
6. District of Columbia	81%
7. Massachusetts	80%
8. Arkansas	79%
8. Mississippi	79%
8. Nebraska	79%
8. Pennsylvania	79%
12. Kansas	78%
12. South Carolina	78%
14. Alabama	77%
14. Iowa	77%
14. North Carolina	77%
17. Arizona	76%
17. Connecticut	76%
17. Hawaii	76%
17. Illinois	76%
17. North Dakota	76%
17. Ohio	76%
23. Rhode Island	75%
23. Texas	75%
25. Georgia	74%
25. Indiana	74%
25. Louisiana	74%
25. Minnesota	74%
25. Virginia	74%
25. Washington	74%
31. Delaware	73%
31. Kentucky	73%
31. Maryland	73%
31. South Dakota	73%
31. West Virginia	73%
36. California	71%
36. Colorado	71%
36. New Mexico	71%
36. Utah	71%
36. Vermont	71%
41. Alaska	70%
41. Maine	70%
41. Missouri	70%
41. Oklahoma	70%
45. New York	69%
45. Oregon	69%
47. Wyoming	68%
48. Nevada	67%
49. New Jersey	66%
50. Montana	64%
51. Idaho	61%

NOTE: For the purpose of this dataset, immunized children are those who receive 4:3:1:3:1, which is four or more doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis; three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; one or more doses of any MMR vaccine; three or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib); three or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB); and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine.

SOURCE: Kaiser State Health Facts, *Percent of Children Age 19-35 Months Who Are Immunized, 2010*; www.statehealthfacts.org/comparable.jsp?typ=2&ind=54&cat=2&sub=15&sort=1&oa=a, *Estimated Vaccination Coverage with Individual Vaccines and Selected Vaccination Series Among Children 19-35 Months of Age by State—U.S., National Immunization Survey, Q1/2010-Q4/2010*, National Immunization Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; www2a.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis/CountNIS.asp?fmt=r&rpt=tab38_431331_race_iap.xlsx&tr=Q1/2010-Q4/2010

Upcoming Topic:
Cardiovascular Performance

FACT FILE PARTNER:

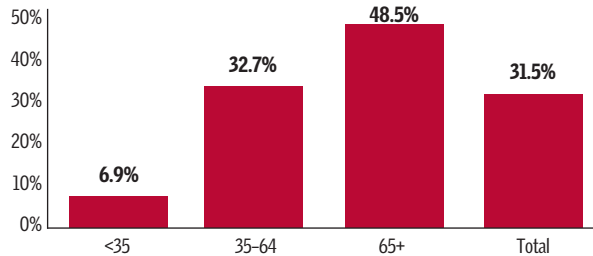


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PROSTATE SCREENING BY AGE

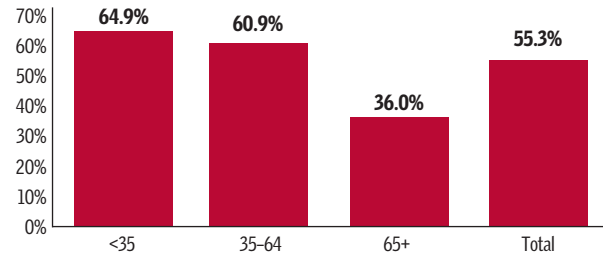
Recommendations vary regarding prostate screening, but National Cancer Institute data indicates that age is the most common risk factor, with nearly 63% of prostate cancer cases occurring in men age 65 and older. While the overall rate of screening for prostate cancer is 31.5%, in the 65 and up category, just about half of the respondents report having a prostate cancer screening in the past two years.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

PAP/CERVICAL SCREENING BY AGE

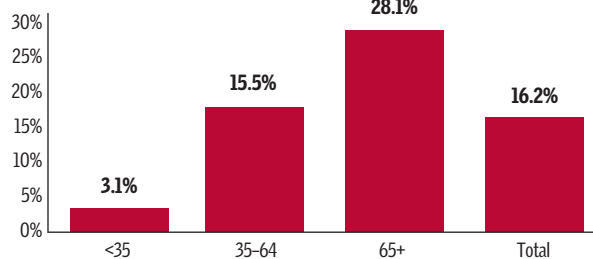
The American Cancer Society recommends that all women between the ages of 21 and 30 get a pap smear and/or cervical screening each year or two, depending on the test method used. With just 65% of the under 35 age group reporting having had the test in the past two years, it seems there is still a ways to go to improve screening. Only 61% of those 35-64 reported having had the test.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

OSTEOPOROSIS SCREENING BY AGE

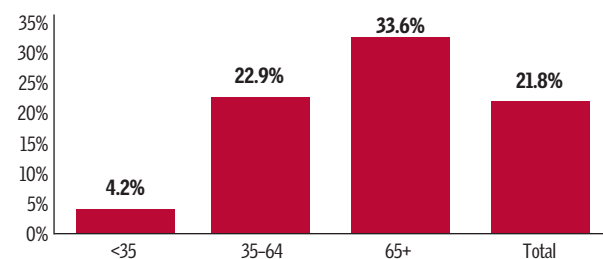
The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force released expanded screening guidelines in January 2011 to recommend that all women over age 65, and those younger than that with certain risk factors, receive bone density screenings. On average, just about 16% report having had that screening in the past two years.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

COLORECTAL SCREENING BY AGE

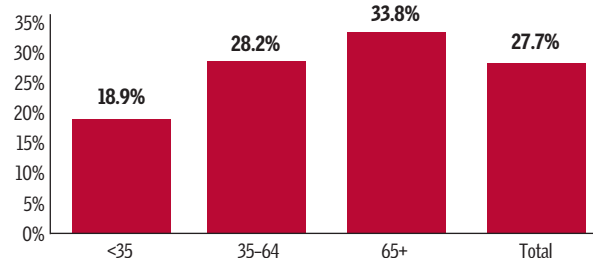
The American Cancer Society recommends a schedule of colorectal cancer screenings beginning at age 50. Just about 34% of the 65+ group, and about 23% of the 35-64 age group report having had such a screening in the past two years. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States after lung cancer.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

DIABETES SCREENING BY AGE

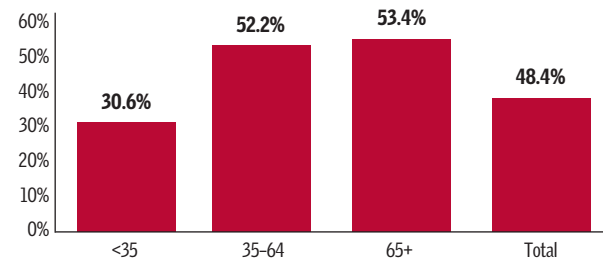
The American Diabetes Association recommends that everyone 45 years and older be considered for diabetes screening every three years. Those who are overweight or obese or who have one or more risk factors for type 2 diabetes should be tested regardless of age. On average, however, about 28% of respondents reported having a diabetes screening in the past two years.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

CHOLESTEROL SCREENING BY AGE

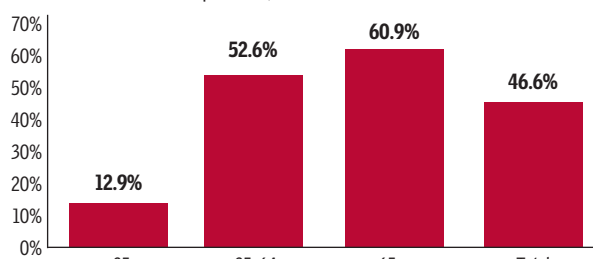
Cholesterol screening guidelines vary by age and previous test results, but in general, the National Cholesterol Education Program recommends screenings for every American over age 20. On average, less than 50% report having a cholesterol screening in the past two years. The CDC reports that 16.3% of the U.S. adult population has high total cholesterol.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

MAMMOGRAPHY BY AGE

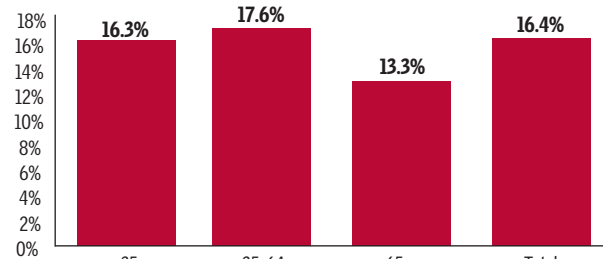
Yearly mammograms are recommended for women over age 40, yet only 53% in the 35-64 age group and 61% in the 65+ age group report having had one in the past year. The CDC reports the incidence of breast cancer at 120.4 per 100,000.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

ATTENDED WELLNESS CLASS BY AGE

On average only about 16% of respondents reported having attended a wellness class in the past year. For purposes of this research, a wellness class was defined as a class covering smoking cessation, exercise, nutrition, weight loss, or stress management.



SOURCE: Thomson Reuters 2010 PULSE™ Healthcare Survey.

