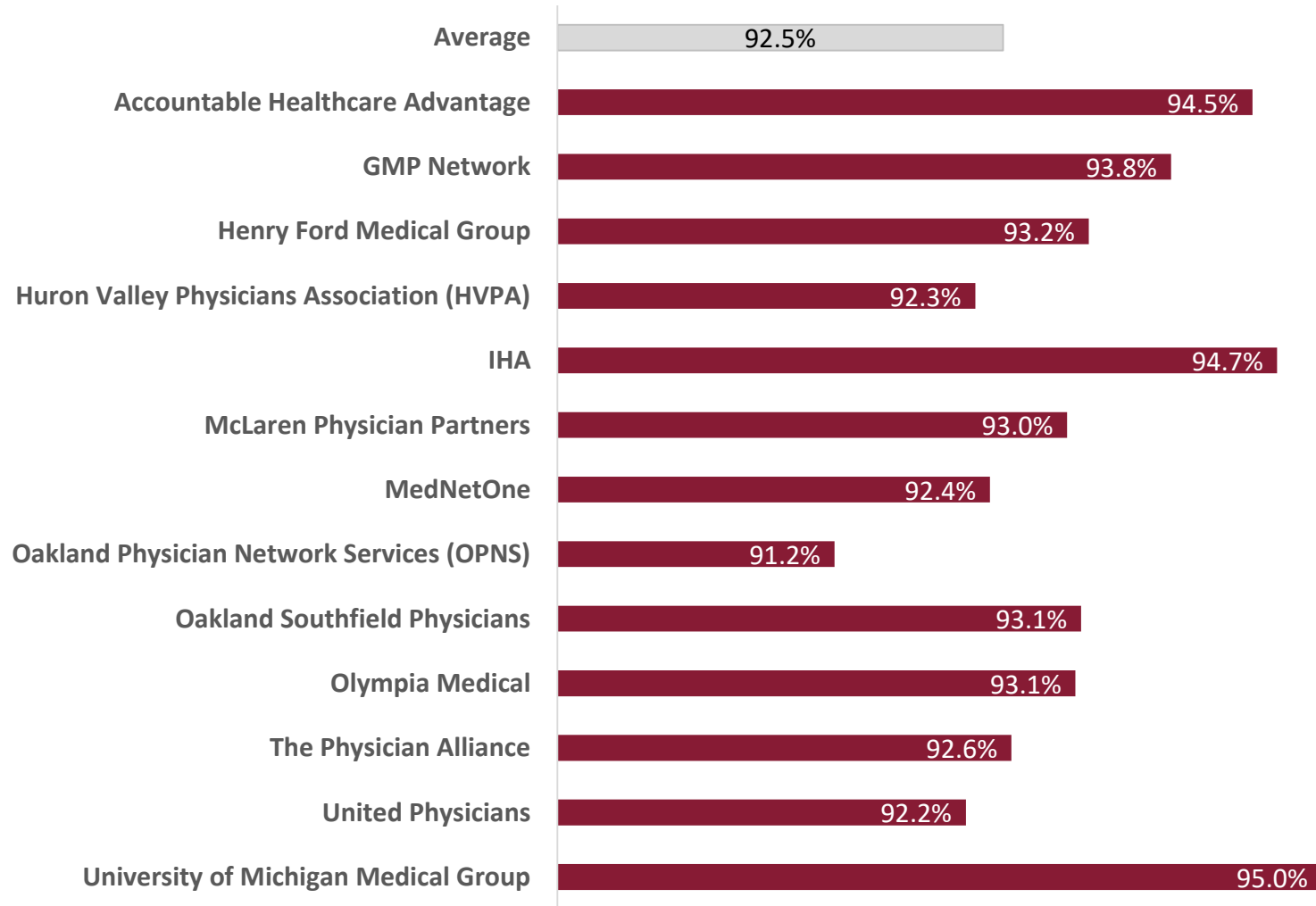


Diabetes

Blood Sugar Testing for Adults with Diabetes



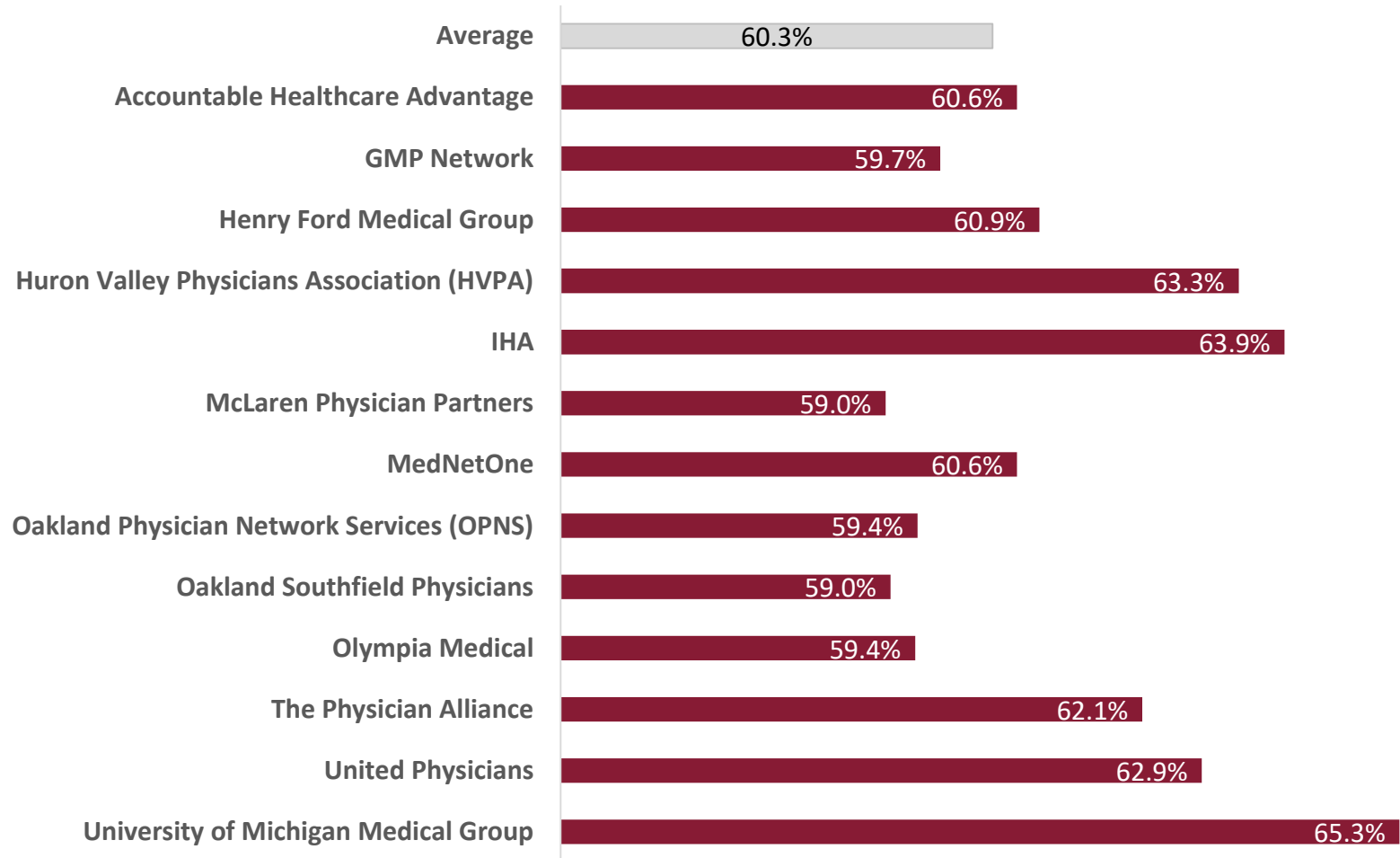
(See brief explanation on next page)

Blood Sugar Testing for Adults with Diabetes

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at properly testing blood sugar for patients 18 to 75 years old with diabetes (type 1 and type 2).

If you have diabetes, testing your blood sugar level tells you and your doctor how well your diabetes is controlled. Either very high or very low blood sugar is harmful to your body. Ask your doctor if you are due for a blood test called a hemoglobin A1c. This test gives a picture of the average blood sugar control in the past two to three months. Most patients with diabetes should have a hemoglobin A1c test twice or more each year.

Blood Sugar Control for Adults with Diabetes (< 8)



(See brief explanation on next page)

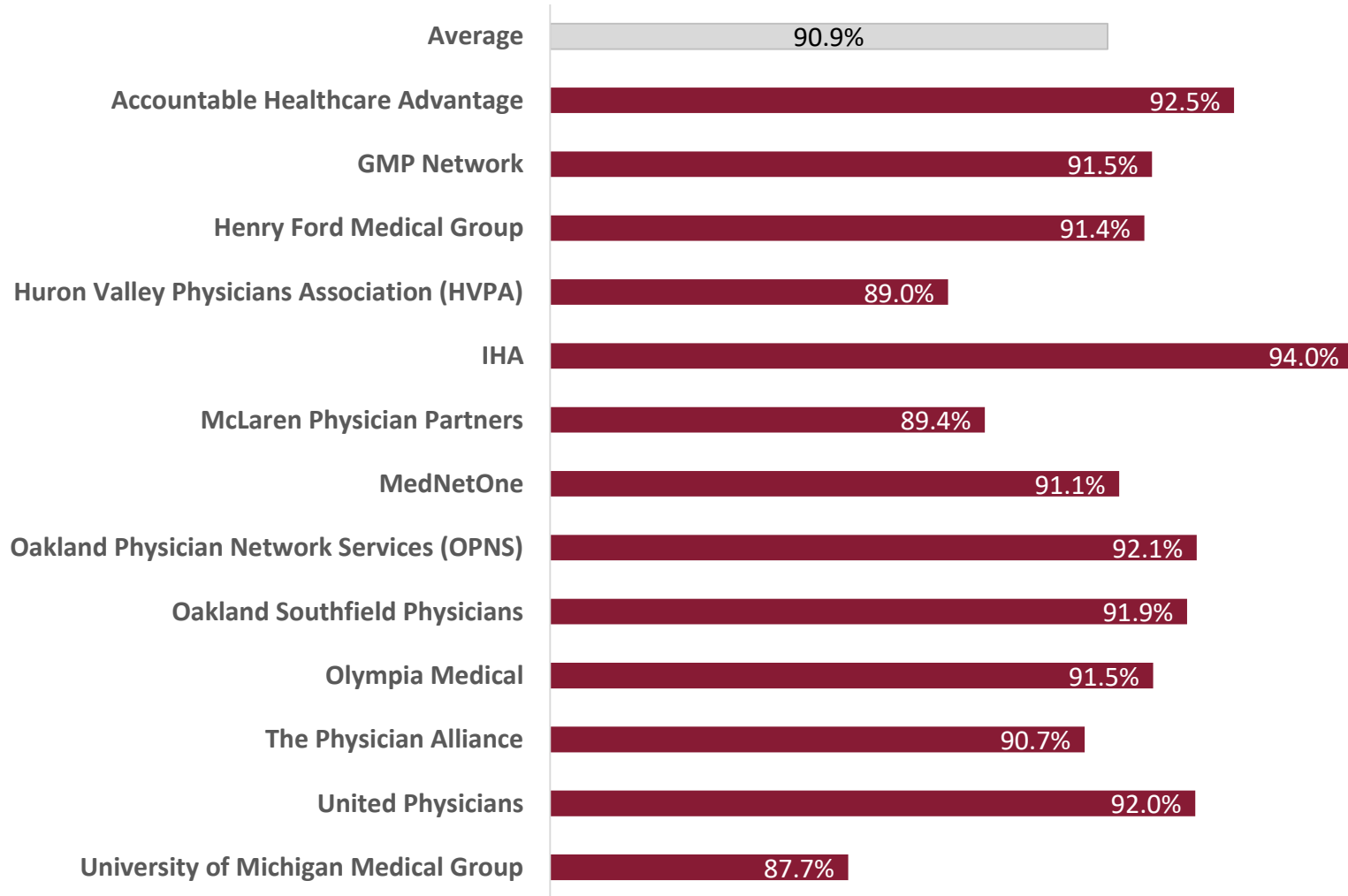
Blood Sugar Control for Adults with Diabetes (< 8)

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at controlling blood sugar for patients 18 to 75 years old with diabetes (type 1 and type 2).

Either very high or very low blood sugar is harmful to your body. Controlling your blood sugar level is important to avoid complications like blindness, loss of limbs, kidney failure, heart attack, or stroke. A test called "Hemoglobin A1c" is the most common test used to measure your blood sugar level. Talk to your doctor about your blood sugar level and the things you can do to keep your blood sugar level under control, including making healthy food choices, staying active and finding healthy ways to cope with stress.

Note that on the previous page, patients without a blood sugar test are assumed not to be in control. When including only patients for whom a test is available, rates of control were 20 percentage points higher. This demonstrates the importance of every patient with diabetes getting tested twice annually. For more information, visit the American Diabetes Association website at diabetes.org/.

Managing Kidney Function for Adults with Diabetes



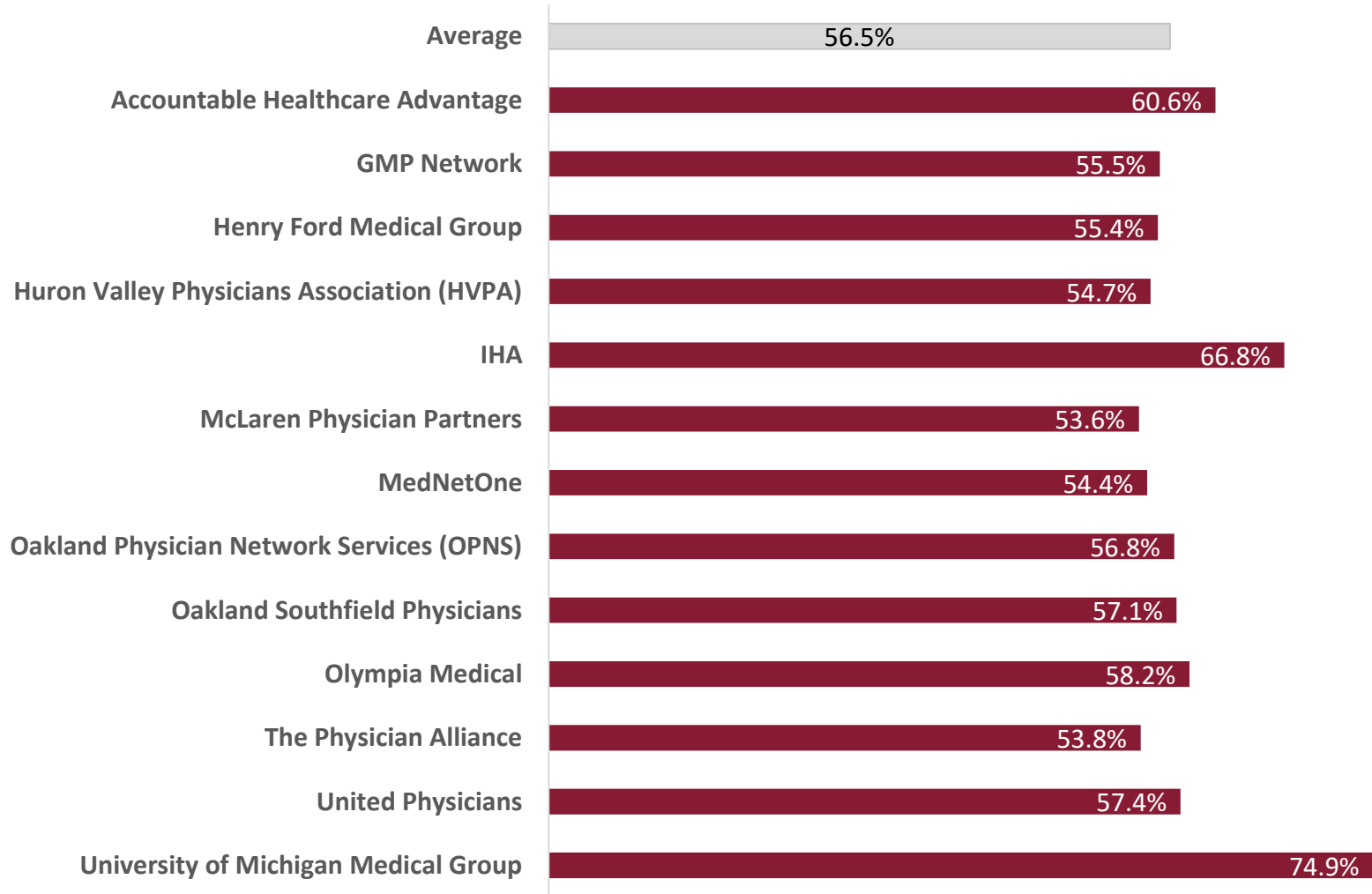
(See brief explanation on next page)

Managing Kidney Function for Adults with Diabetes

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at testing kidney health for adults with diabetes.

High blood sugar from diabetes is harmful to kidneys. Damage to kidneys can be prevented if found and treated in early stages. A simple urine test can detect problems with kidney function; if you are already being treated for kidney problems, the test is not needed. Ask your doctor if you are due for this test and what things you can do to prevent damage to your kidneys.

Eye Exam for Adults with Diabetes



(See brief explanation on next page)

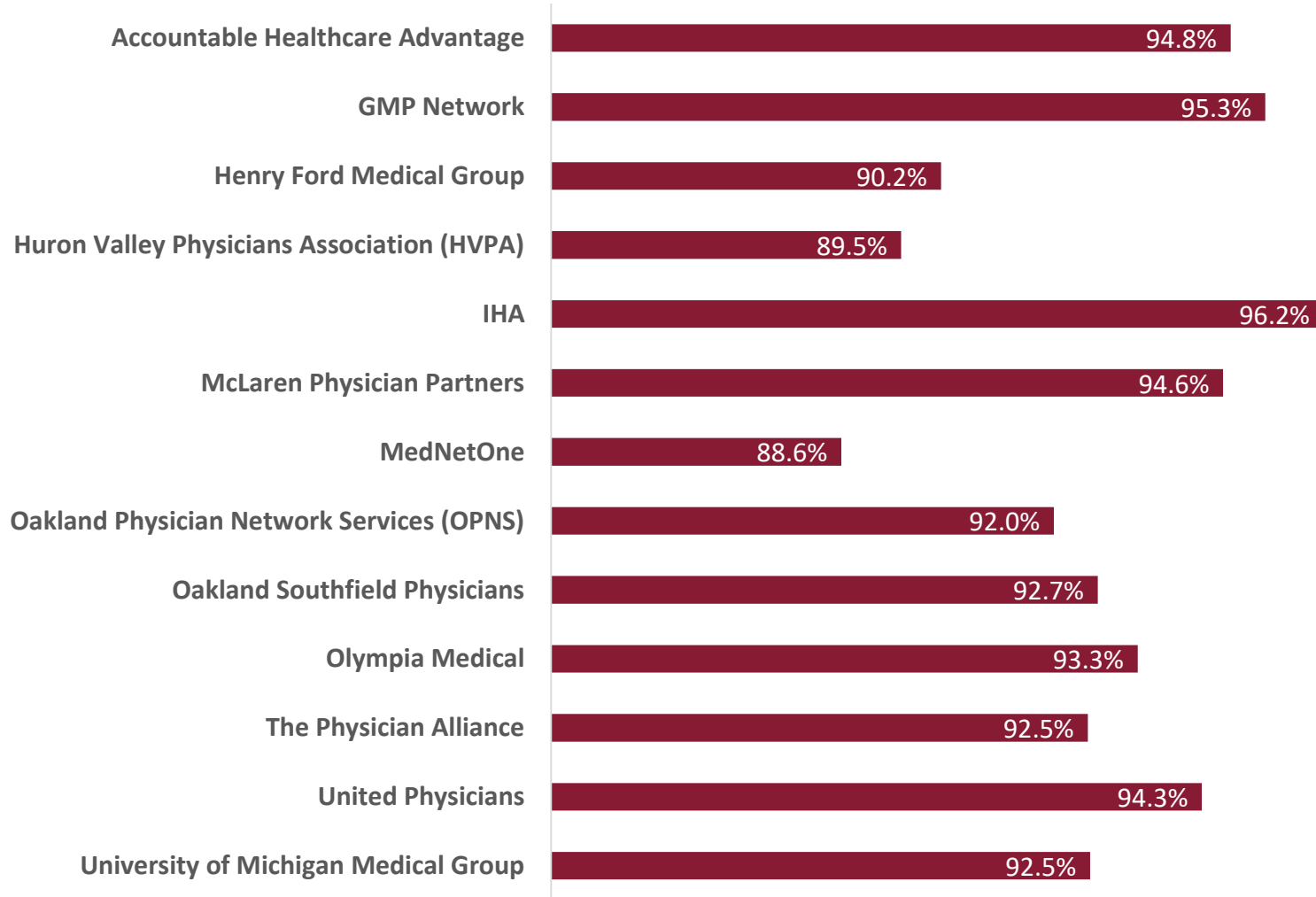
Eye Exam for Adults with Diabetes

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring an appropriate eye exam was performed for patients 18 to 75 years old with diabetes (type 1 and type 2).

High blood sugar from diabetes is harmful to eyes and can even lead to blindness. Damage to eyes can be prevented if found and treated in early stages. An eye exam, every one to two years, in which the eyes are dilated with eye drops is needed; a simple exam with a light is not enough. Ask your doctor if you are due for a dilated eye exam and what things you can do to prevent damage to your eyes.

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE

Measuring Adult Body Mass Index



(See brief explanation on next page)

Measuring Adult Body Mass Index

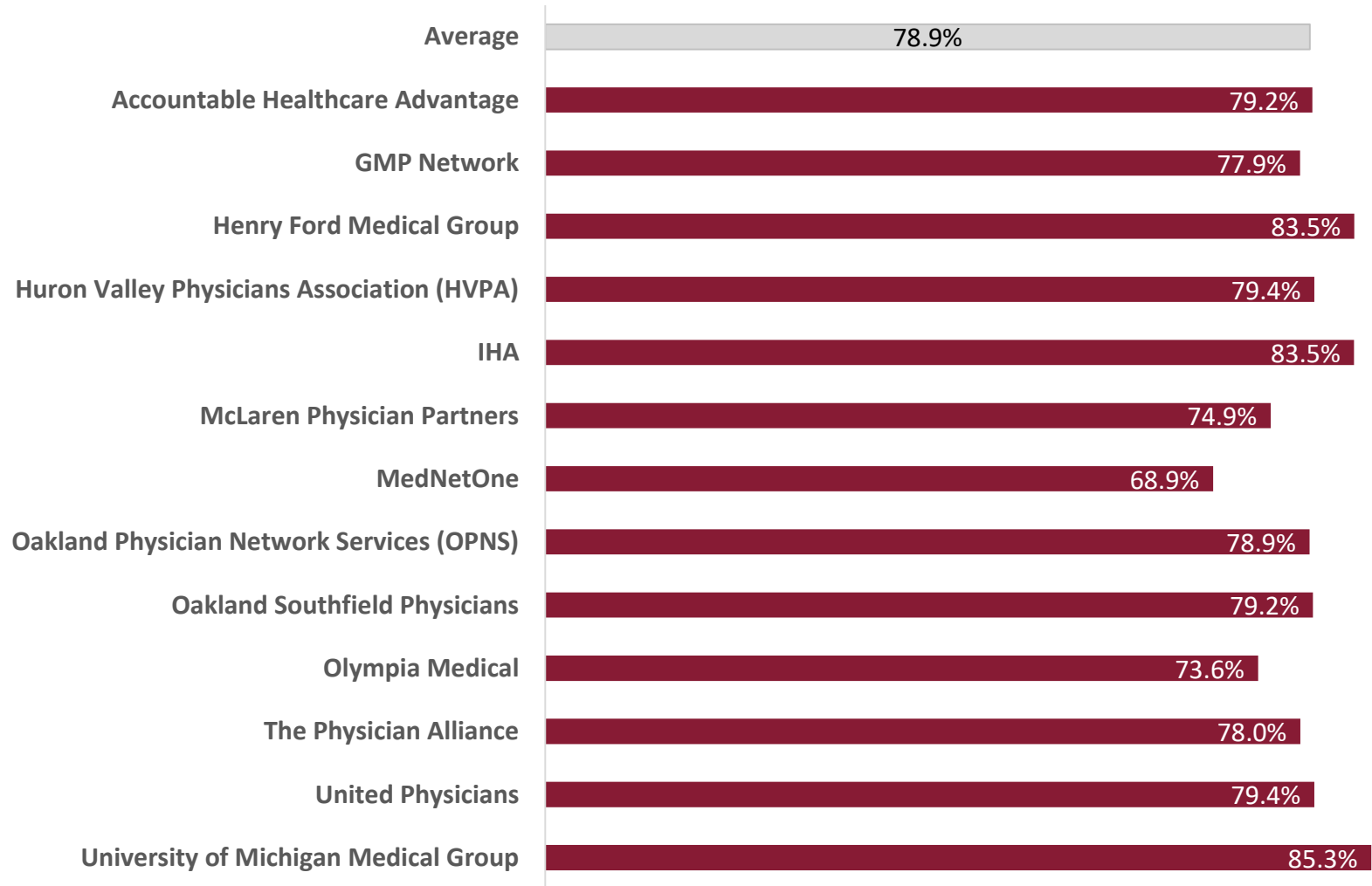
The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show the percentage of adult patients 18 to 64 years old for each PO whose doctor reported the patient's BMI (Body Mass Index).

To find out your BMI, or Body Mass Index, your health care provider considers your weight and height. On-line calculators are available; for example, see the website for the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at:

https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/english_bmi_calculator/bmi_calculator.html

Being overweight or obese can lead to health problems. Generally, a BMI below 18.5 is considered underweight, between 18.5 and 24.9 is a normal or healthy weight, 25.0 to 29.9 is overweight and 30.0 and above is considered to be obese.

Breast Cancer Screening



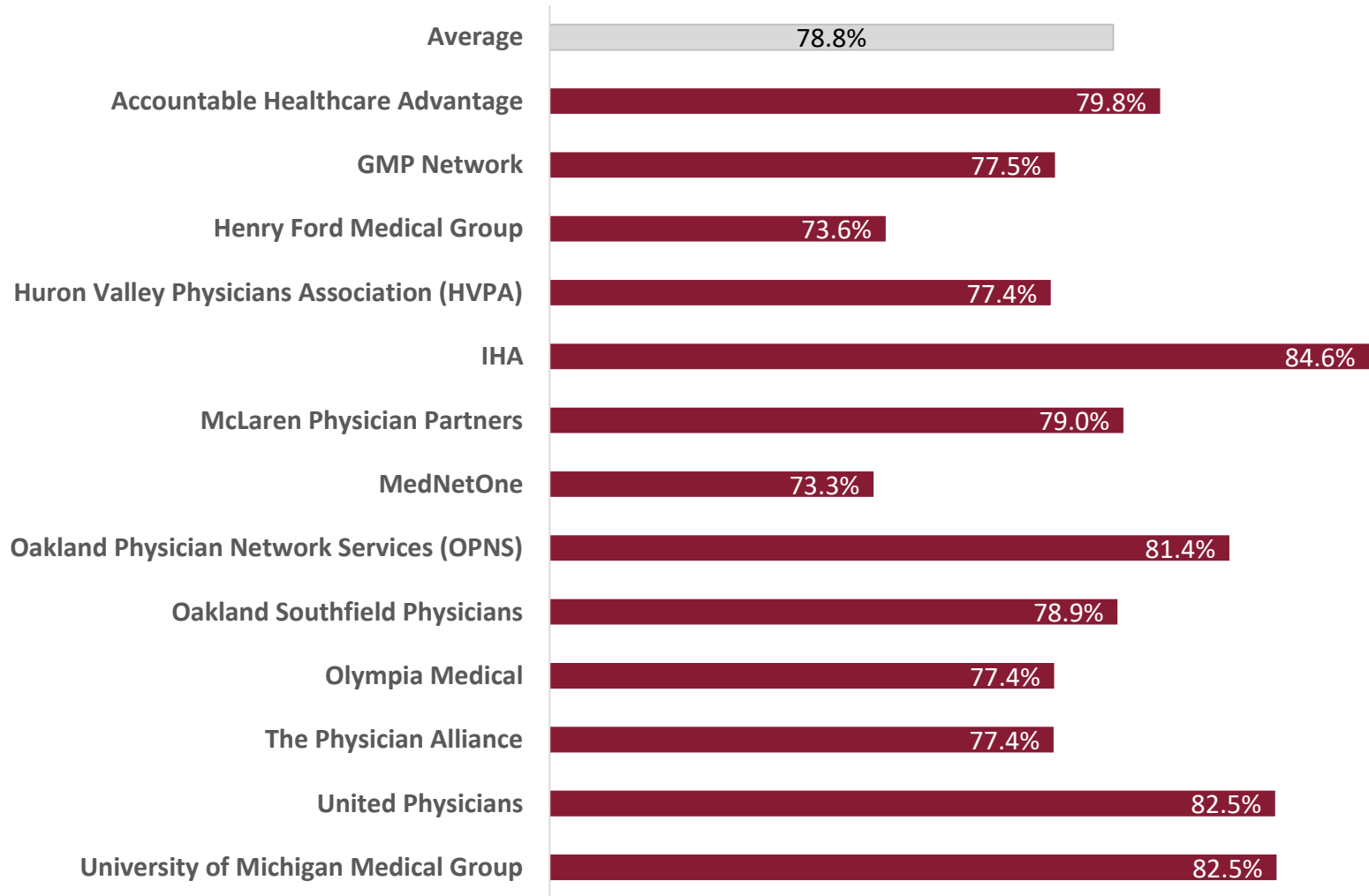
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Breast Cancer Screening

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring women who need at least one mammogram in the past two years for women between the ages of 50 and 74 years old.

Checking women for breast cancer helps save lives. When cancer is found early, there is a much better chance it can be treated successfully. A test called a mammogram is the best way to find breast cancer early, when it is most treatable. Talk with your doctor about when you should begin mammogram testing and how often you need a mammogram. It is also important to tell to your doctor if your family has a history of breast cancer.

Cervical Cancer Screening



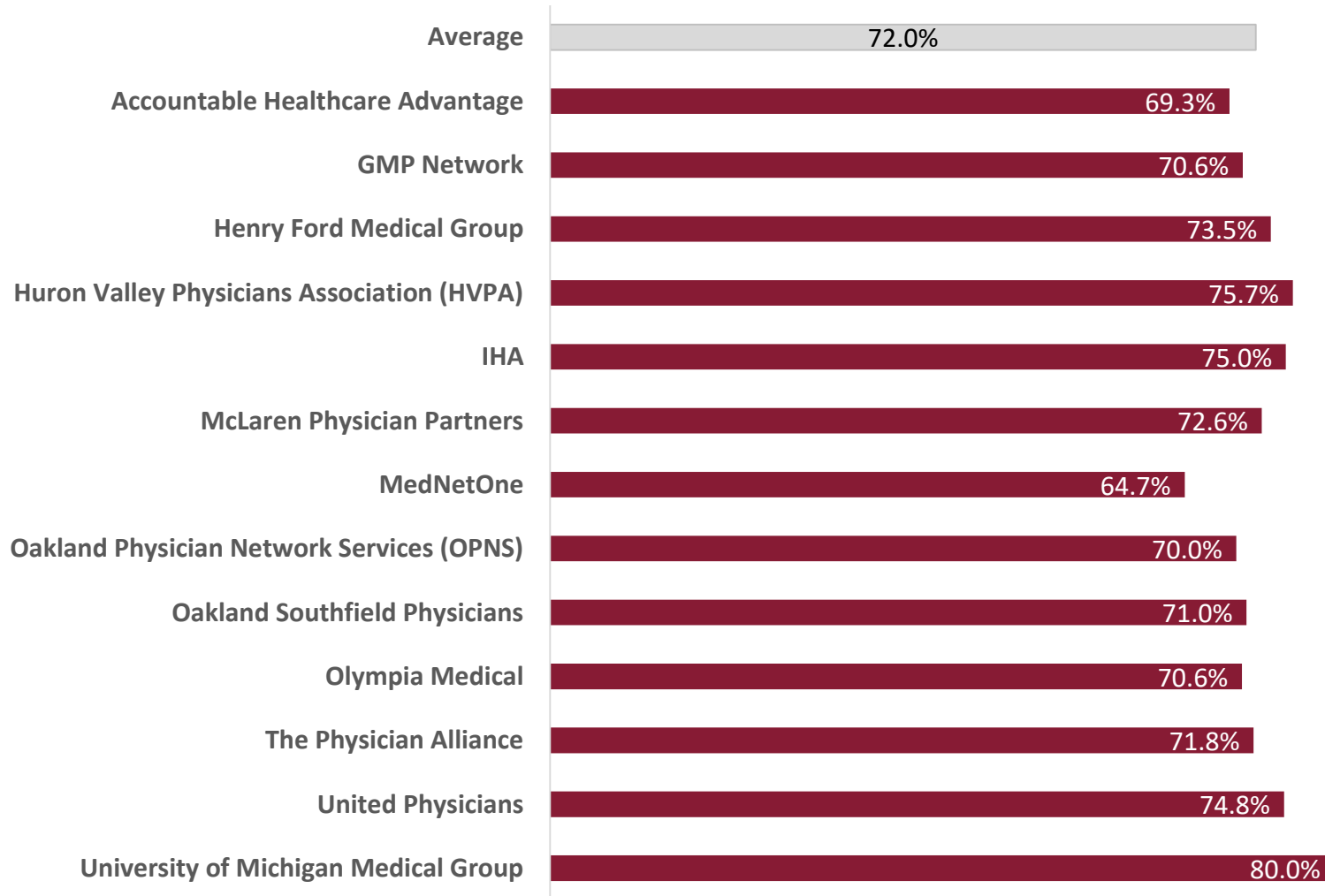
(See brief explanation on next page)

Cervical Cancer Screening

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring women who need a pap smear at least once in the last three years for women between the ages of 21 and 64 years old.

Checking women 21 to 64 years old for cervical cancer helps save lives. When cancer is found early, there is a much better chance that it can be treated successfully. A test called a pap smear is the best way to find cervical cancer early. Ask your doctor if you are due for a pap smear. It is also important to tell to your doctor if your family has a history of cervical cancer.

Colon Cancer Screening



(See brief explanation on next page)

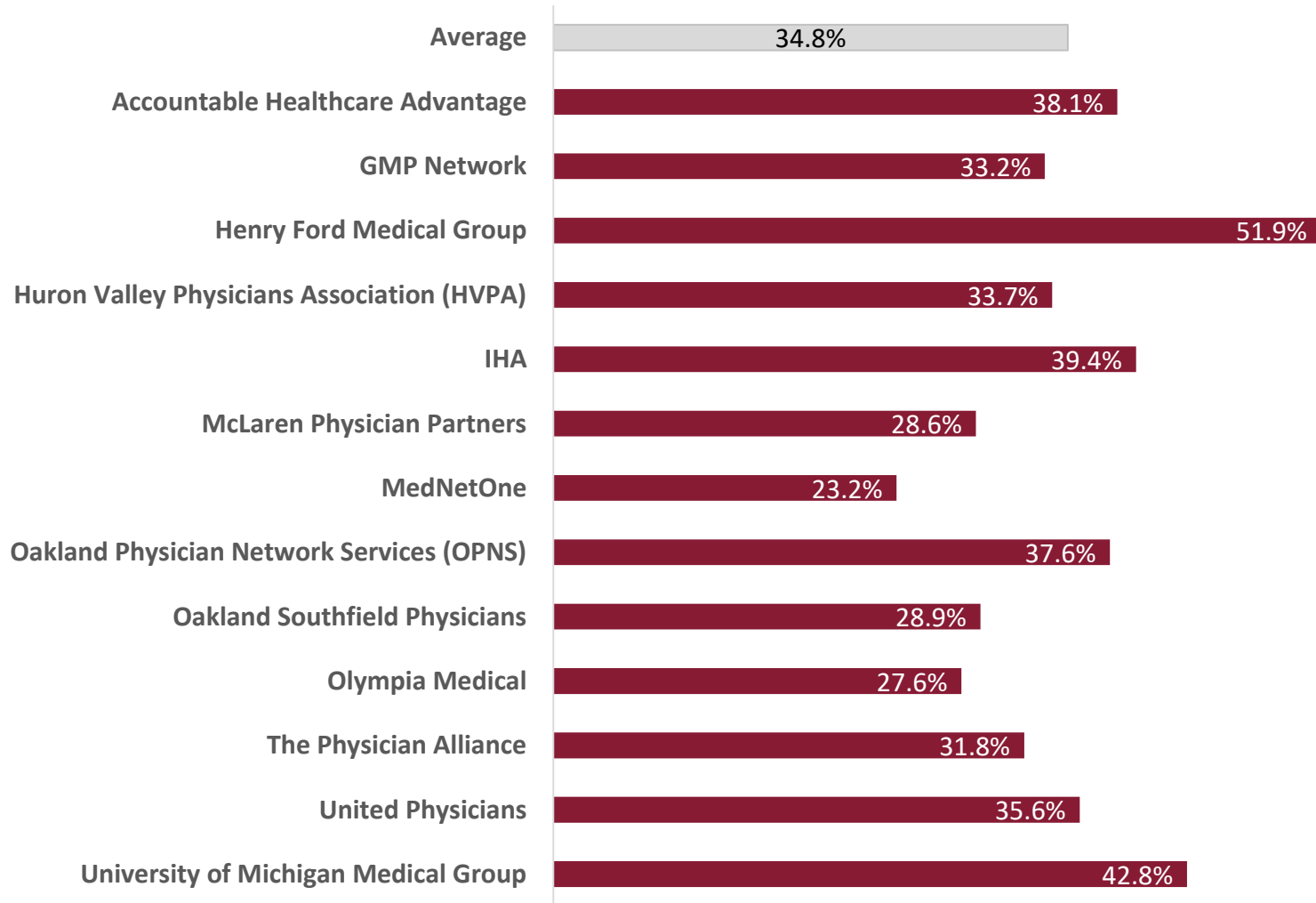
Colon Cancer Screening

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring adults between the ages of 50 to 75 years old are screened for colon cancer.

Checking adults 50 to 75 years old for colon cancer helps save lives. When cancer is found early, there is a much better chance it can be successfully treated. There are many ways to check for colon cancer, such as colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy or collection of fecal matter for testing. Ask your doctor if you are due for a colon cancer test and which test is right for you. It is also important to tell to your doctor if your family has a history of colon cancer.

ANTIBIOTIC USE

Avoiding Use of Antibiotics for Adults with Bronchitis



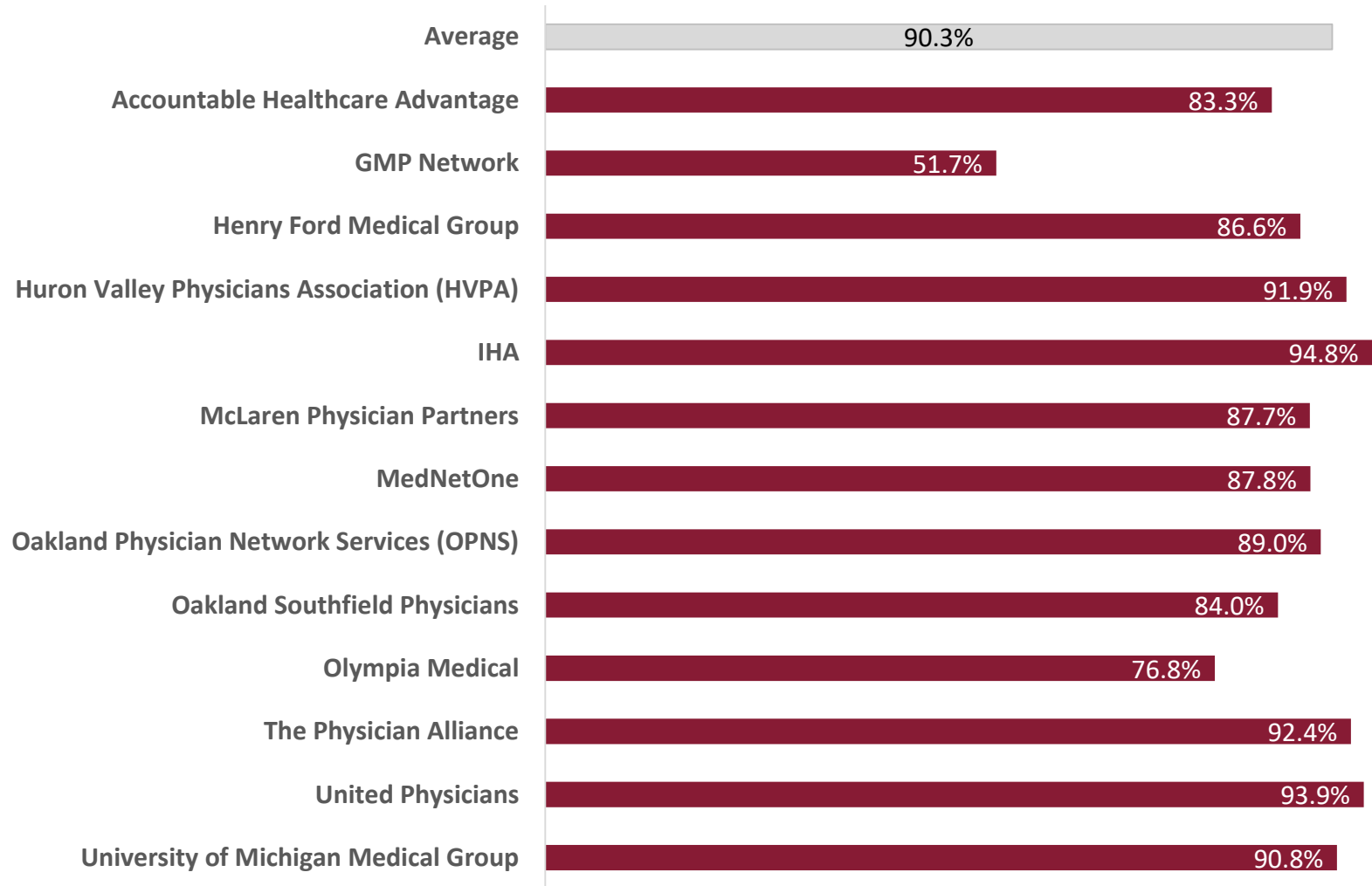
(See brief explanation on next page)

Avoiding Use of Antibiotics for Adults with Bronchitis

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at appropriately using antibiotic prescriptions for adults 18 to 64 years old with bronchitis.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the air passages in the lungs. Bronchitis is usually caused by viruses that can't be cured with antibiotics. Antibiotics are strong medicines, but they don't cure everything. Taking antibiotics when you don't need them increases the growth and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Talk to your doctor about other things you can do to feel better.

Avoiding Use of Antibiotics for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection



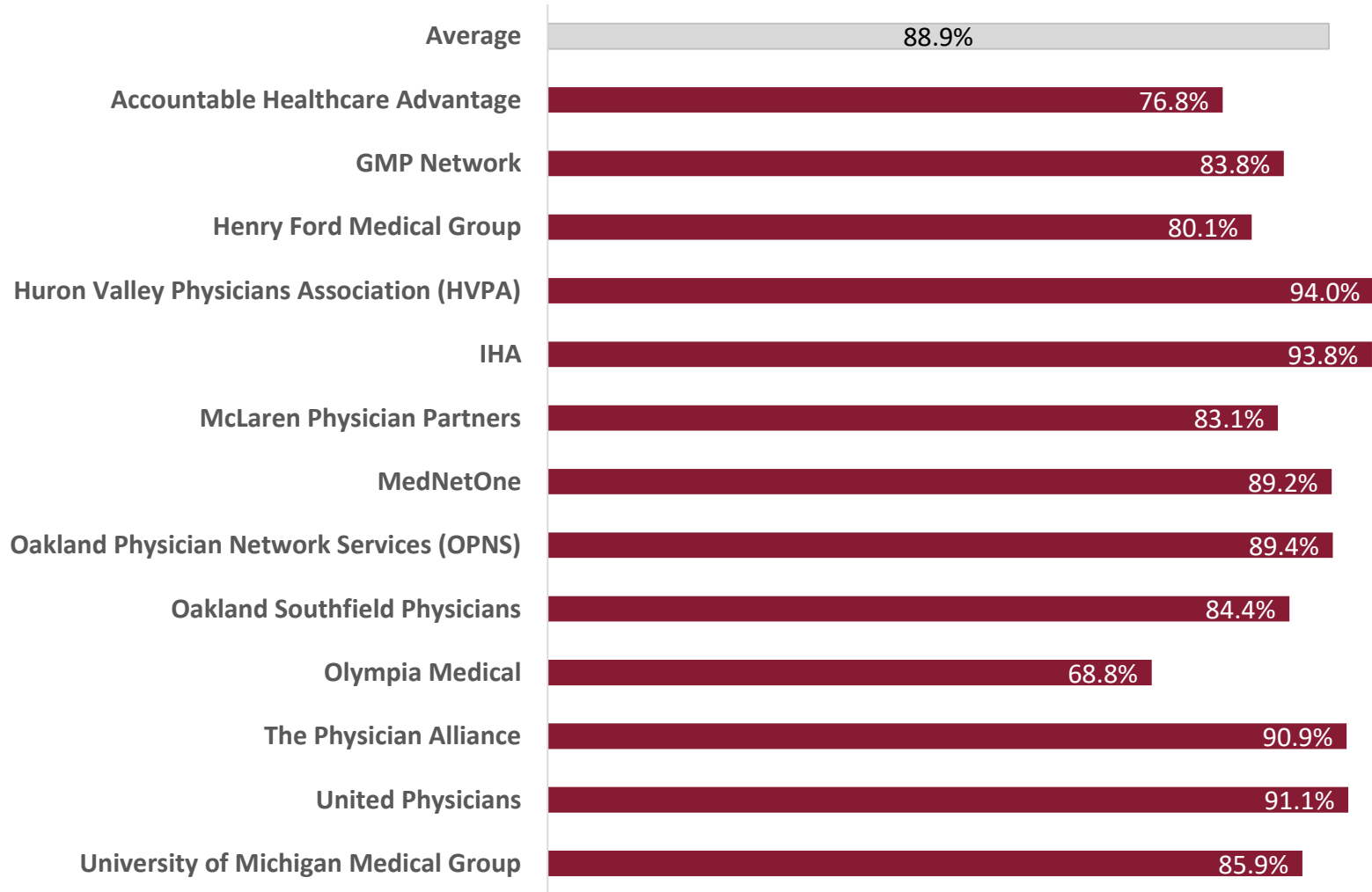
(See brief explanation on next page)

Avoiding Use of Antibiotics for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at appropriately using antibiotic prescriptions for children 3 months to 18 years old with upper respiratory infections.

A child with a cold probably has a virus. Usually, no antibiotic medication is needed. Antibiotics do not work for viruses; antibiotics strictly fight bacteria. If antibiotics are taken when not needed, they may not work as well the next time. Talk to your doctor about other ways to make your child feel better.

Testing Children for Throat Infection



(See brief explanation on next page)

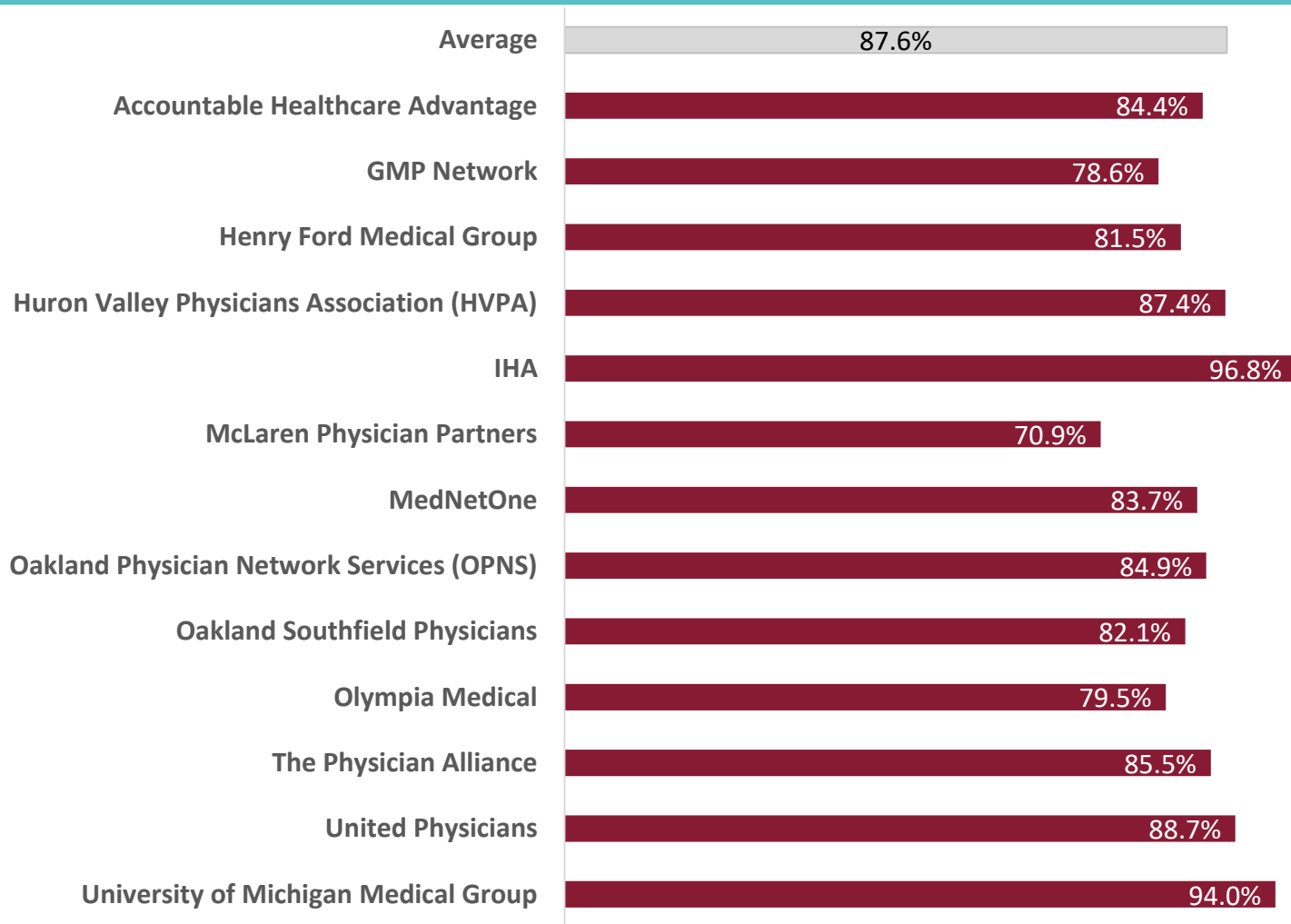
Testing Children for Throat Infection

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at appropriately testing for strep and using antibiotics prescriptions for children 2 to 18 years old with throat infections.

A child who has a sore throat should be tested for streptococcus (strep) before using antibiotics. This tells the doctor if there is a strep infection and whether or not antibiotics are needed. Without the test for strep, your child may be given an antibiotic when it is not needed. If antibiotics are taken when not needed, they may not work as well the next time. Talk to your doctor about other ways to make your child feel better.

CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND YOUNG ADULT HEALTH CARE

Well Child Visits for Children 15 months Old



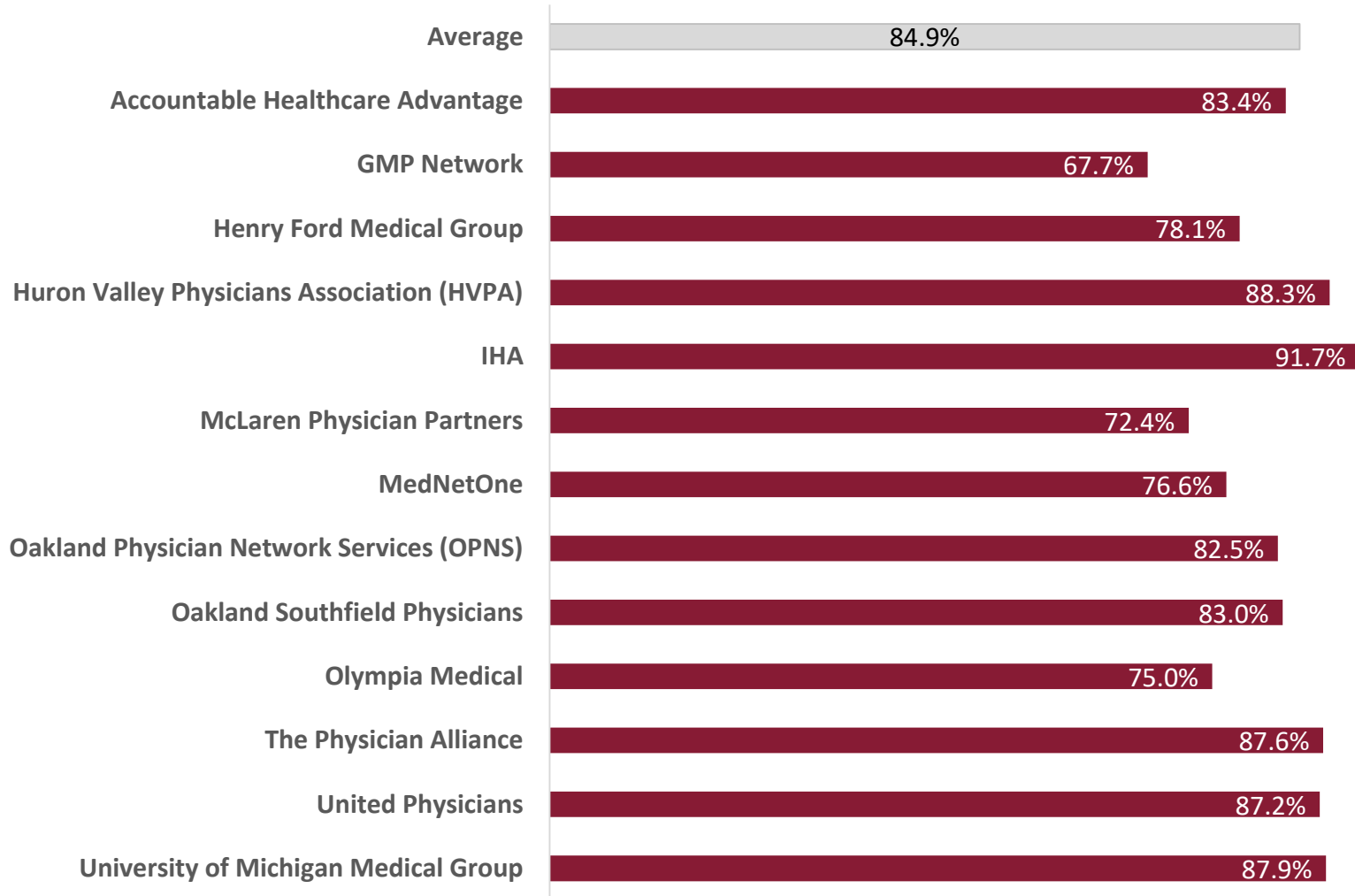
(See brief explanation on next page)

Well Child Visits for Children 15 months Old

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at seeing children from birth to 15 months old for at least six well child visits.

Children should have at least six well child visits from birth until they reach 15 months of age. A well child visit is important so your child's doctor can keep your child in good health by checking his/her growth and development and give you advice specific to the age of your child. Each visit is a chance to work with your child's doctor as part of a team, to focus on your child and discuss ways to promote your child's growth and development. Well child visits should also provide important information and guidance for you as a parent.

Well Child Visits for Children 3-6 years Old



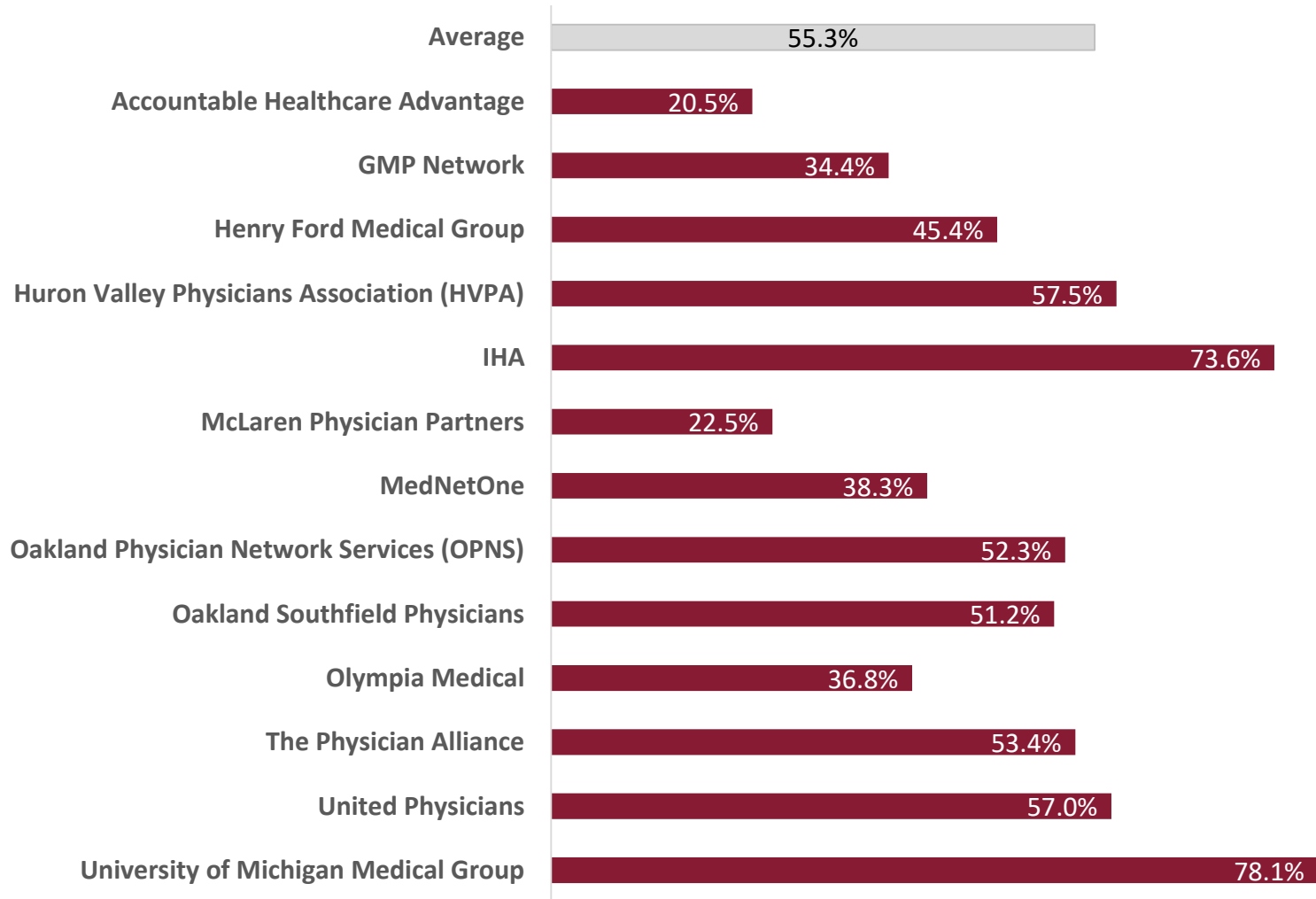
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Well Child Visits for Children 3-6 years Old

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at seeing children 3 to 6 years old for one or more well child visits.

Children ages 3 to 6 years old should have at least one well child visit each year. A well child visit is important so your child's doctor can keep your child in good health by checking his/her growth and development and give you advice specific to the age of your child. Each visit is a chance to work with your child's doctor as part of a team, to focus on your child and discuss ways to promote your child's growth and development. Well child visits should also provide important information and guidance for you as a parent.

Childhood Immunizations—Combo 10



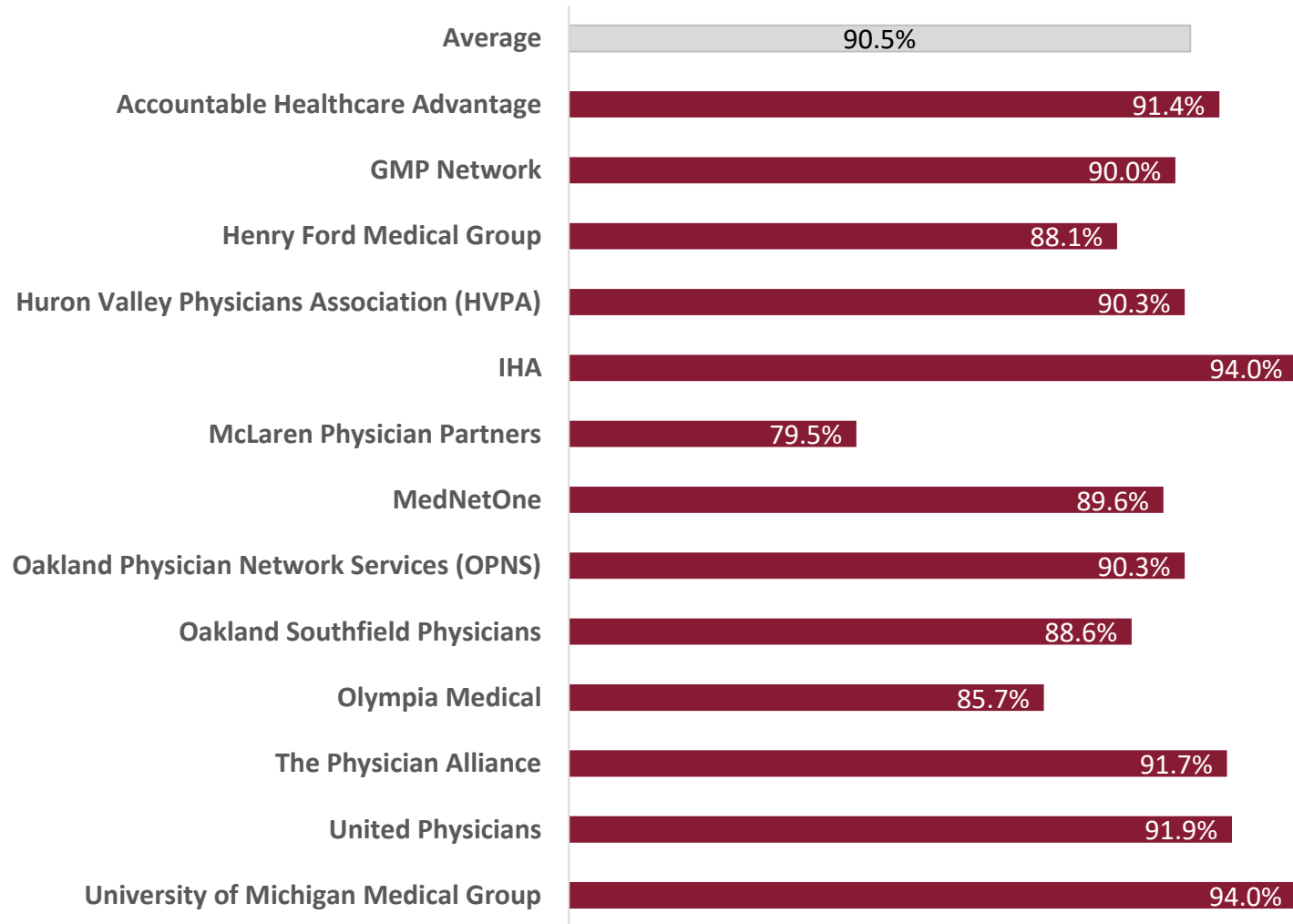
(See brief explanation on next page)

Childhood Immunizations—Combo 10

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring children receive select childhood immunizations for children before their second birthday.

A child needs to have all required immunizations or shots for many kinds of illnesses by his or her 2nd birthday. Talk with your doctor about your child's immunization record and make sure that all recommended vaccines are completed on time. If your child is behind in receiving the recommended immunizations, work with your child's doctor to get caught up. A helpful chart for all immunizations recommended for children from birth to 6 years can be found on the website for the [US Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) and on the [Michigan Department of Health and Human Services website](#).

Adolescent Immunizations—Combo 1



(See brief explanation on next page)

Adolescent Immunizations—Combo 1

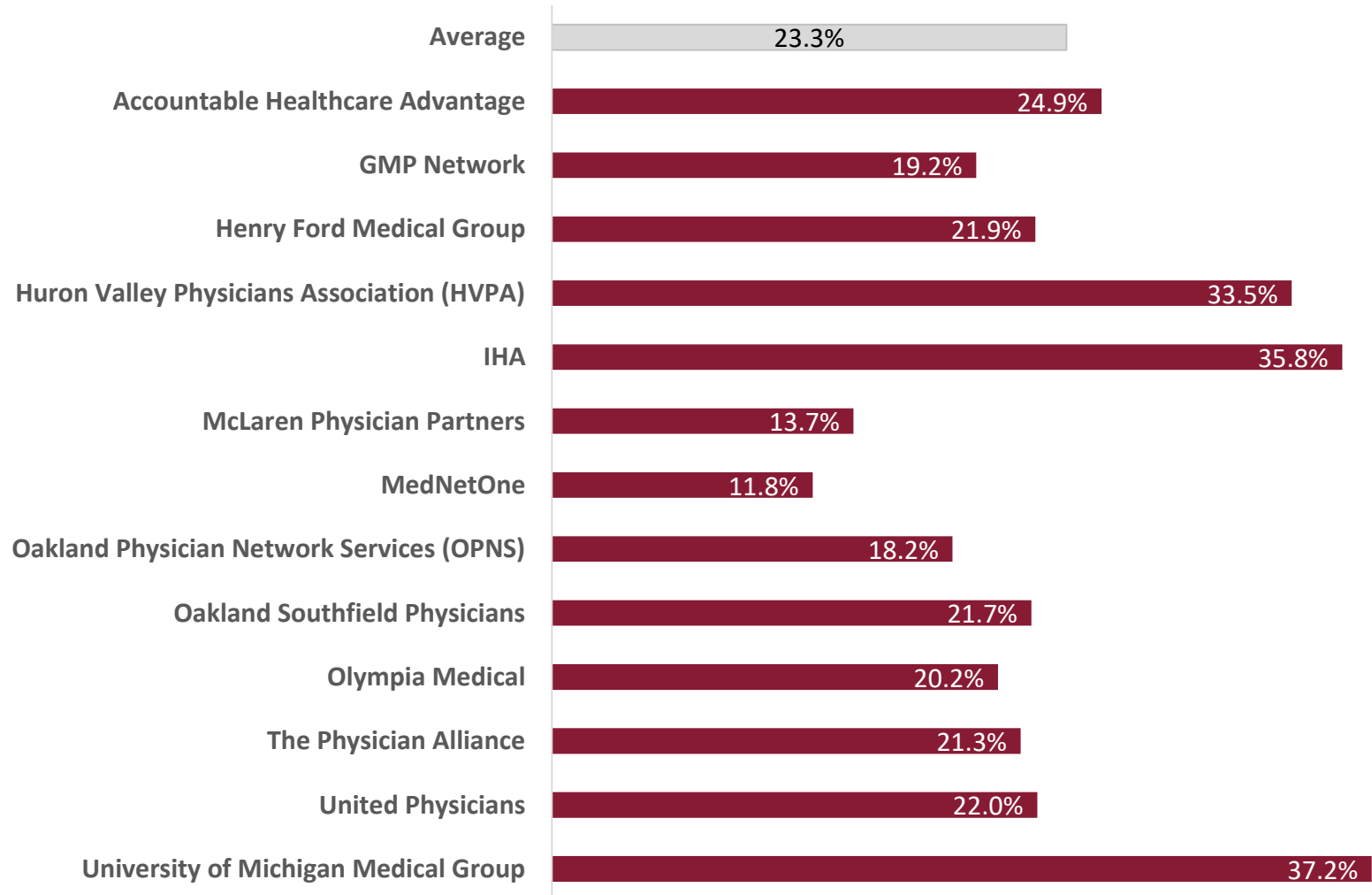
The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring adolescents receive all of the necessary immunizations before their 13th birthday.

By his or her 13th birthday, an adolescent should be up-to-date with recommended immunizations, vaccines or shots. Talk with your doctor about your adolescent's immunization record and make sure that all recommended vaccines are completed on time. A helpful chart for all immunizations recommended for adolescents can be found on the website for the [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) and on the [Michigan Department of Health and Human Services website](#).

Note that *myCareCompare* is reporting on two sets of Adolescent Immunizations:

- Combo 1 that includes the appropriate vaccines for meningitis, tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough).
- Combo 2 that includes all of the vaccines in Combo 1 plus the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series. The HPV vaccine series is recommended for both male and female adolescents. More information about the HPV vaccine series can be found on the [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Adolescent Immunizations—Combo 2



(See brief explanation on next page)

Adolescent Immunizations—Combo 2

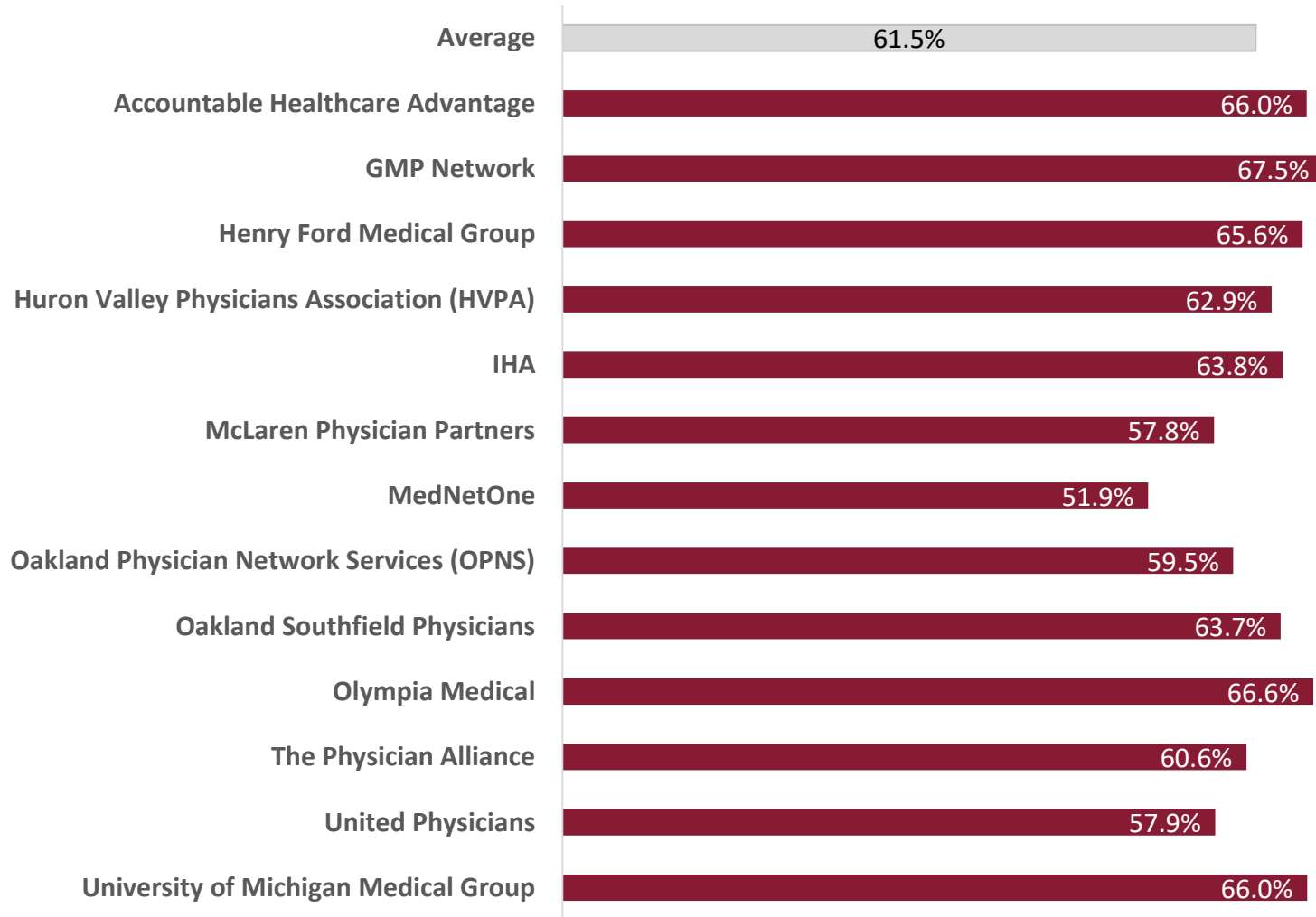
The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring adolescents receive all of the necessary immunizations before their 13th birthday, including immunization for human papillomavirus (HPV).

By his or her 13th birthday, an adolescent should be up-to-date with recommended immunizations, vaccines or shots. Talk with your doctor about your adolescent's immunization record and make sure that all recommended vaccines are completed on time. A helpful chart for all immunizations recommended for adolescents can be found on the website for the [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) and on the [Michigan Department of Health and Human Services website](#).

Note that *myCareCompare* is reporting on two sets of Adolescent Immunizations:

- Combo 1 that includes the appropriate vaccines for meningitis, tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough).
- Combo 2 that includes all of the vaccines in Combo 1 plus the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series. The HPV vaccine series is recommended for both male and female adolescents. More information about the HPV vaccine series can be found on the [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Chlamydia Screening for Females 16—24 Years Old



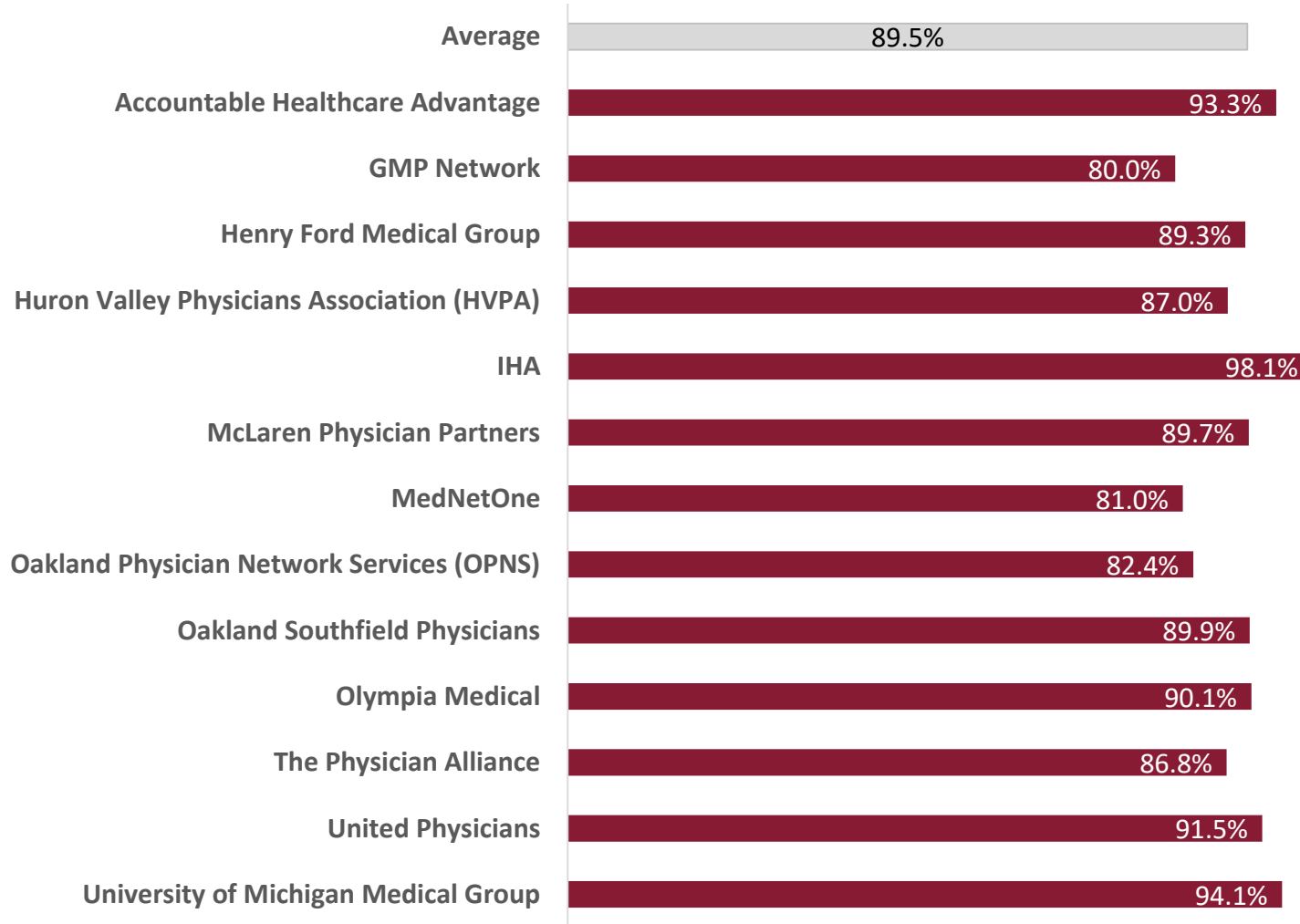
(See brief explanation on next page)

Chlamydia Screening for Females 16—24 Years Old

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at yearly screening of appropriate females aged 16 to 24 years for Chlamydia, a sexually transmitted disease.

Chlamydia is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases in the U.S. This infection is easily spread because it often causes no symptoms and may be unknowingly passed to sexual partners. It is not easy to tell if you are infected with chlamydia since symptoms are not always apparent, so screening is important. Sexual partners should also be treated. In Michigan, it is legal for the doctor to prescribe treatment for the sexual partners of their patients.

Weight Assessment for Children and Adolescents



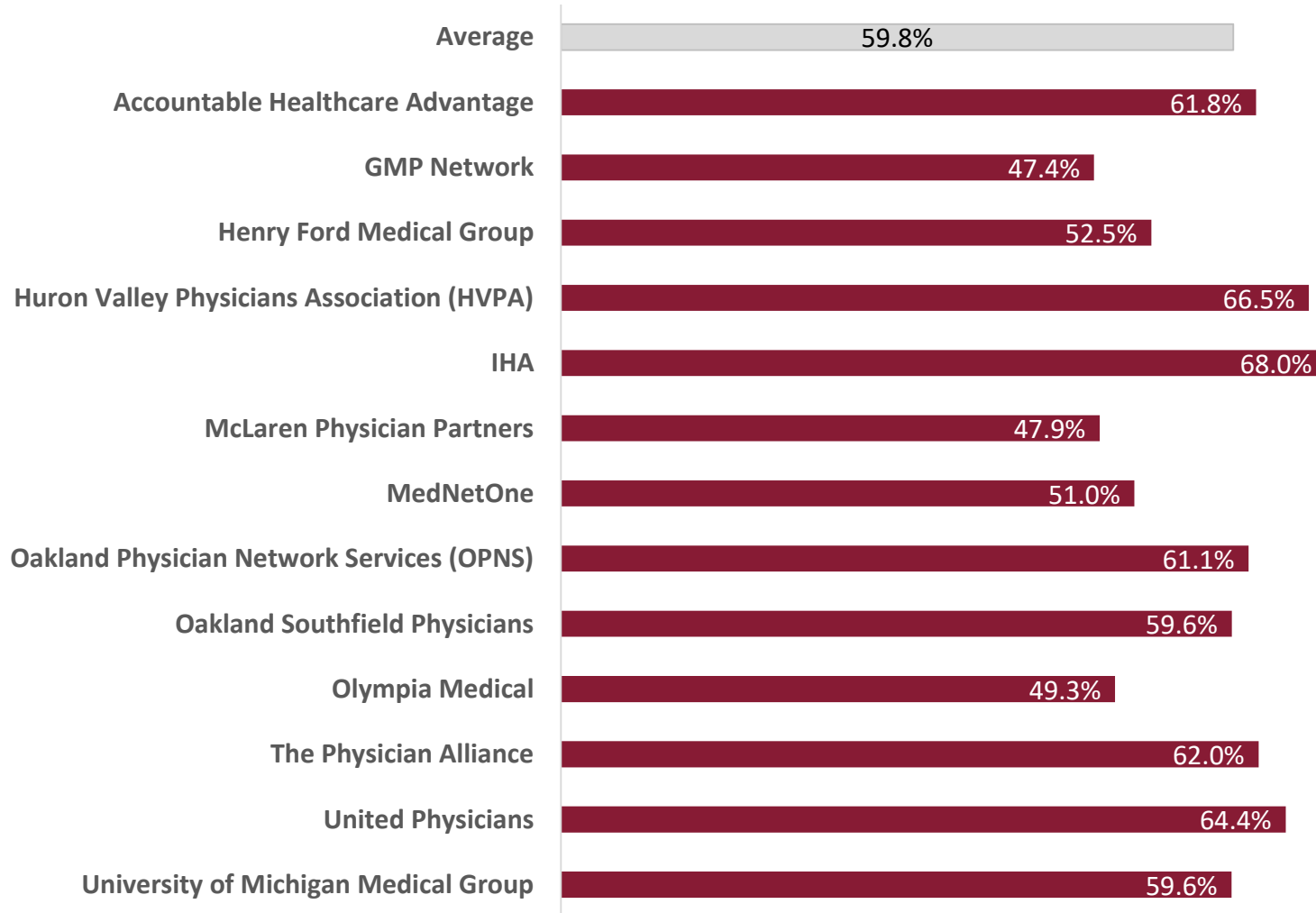
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Weight Assessment for Children and Adolescents

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show the percentage of children and adolescents 3 to 17 years old for each PO whose doctor reported their BMI (Body Mass Index).

To find out your child's BMI, or Body Mass Index, your child's health care provider weighs your child and measures how tall your child is and then divides your child's weight by his/her height and compares it to other children who are the same age as your child. Being overweight or obese can lead to health problems.

Adolescent Well Care



(See brief explanation on next page)

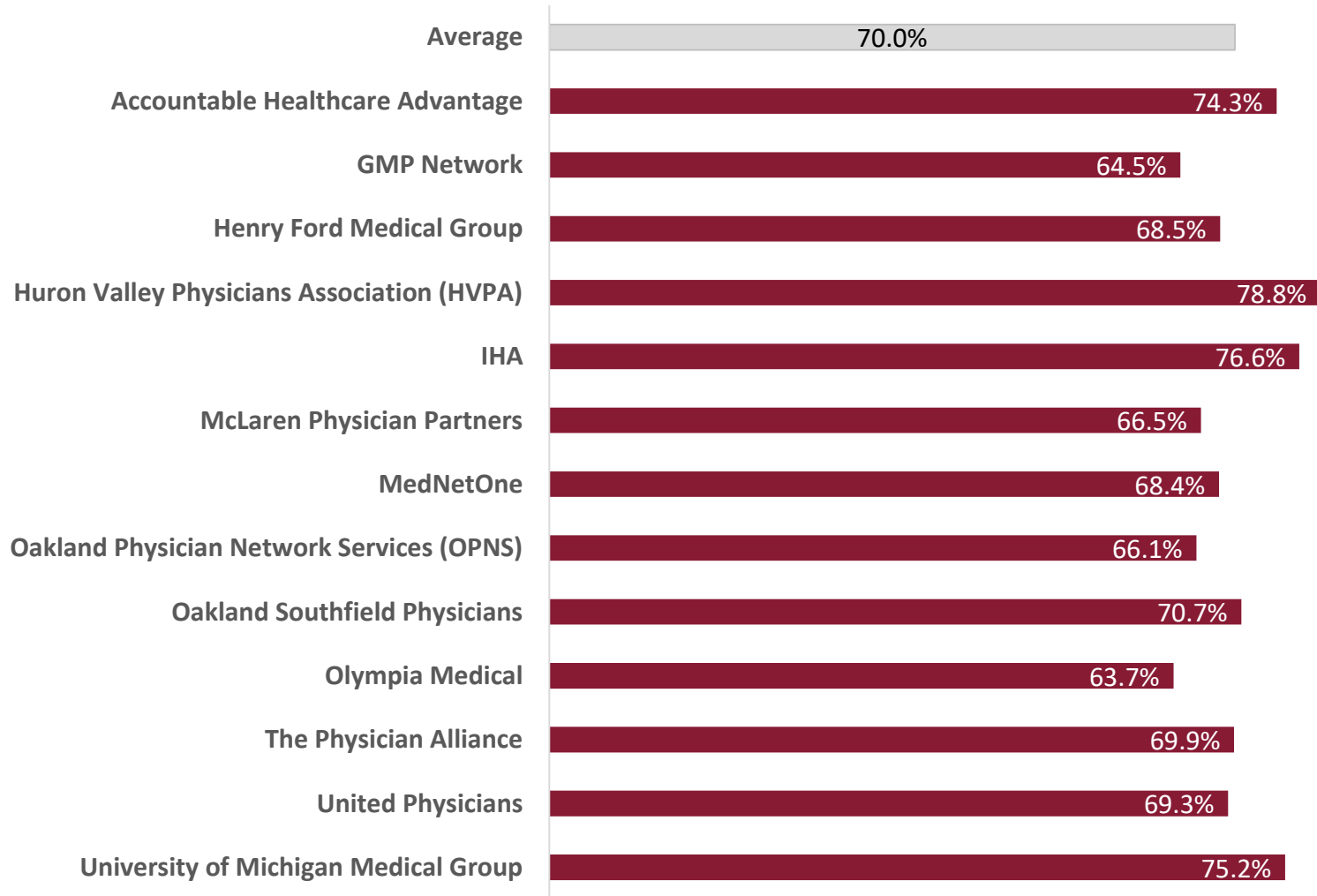
Adolescent Well Care

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at ensuring adolescents from 12 to 21 years old receive at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care provider in 2017.

The teen years are an important time of growth and development. Teens need regular medical care to ensure they receive recommended health services that help keep them safe and healthy. Having a healthcare provider (e.g., a doctor or nurse practitioner) they trust and can talk to is important, particularly when it comes to topics such as mental and sexual health, substance use, and safety from bullying. Parents can help create that trusting relationship by allowing their teen one-on-one time with their healthcare provider. Visit the [US Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) website for more information.

BACK CARE

Avoiding Diagnostic Imaging for Adults with Low Back Pain



(See brief explanation on next page)

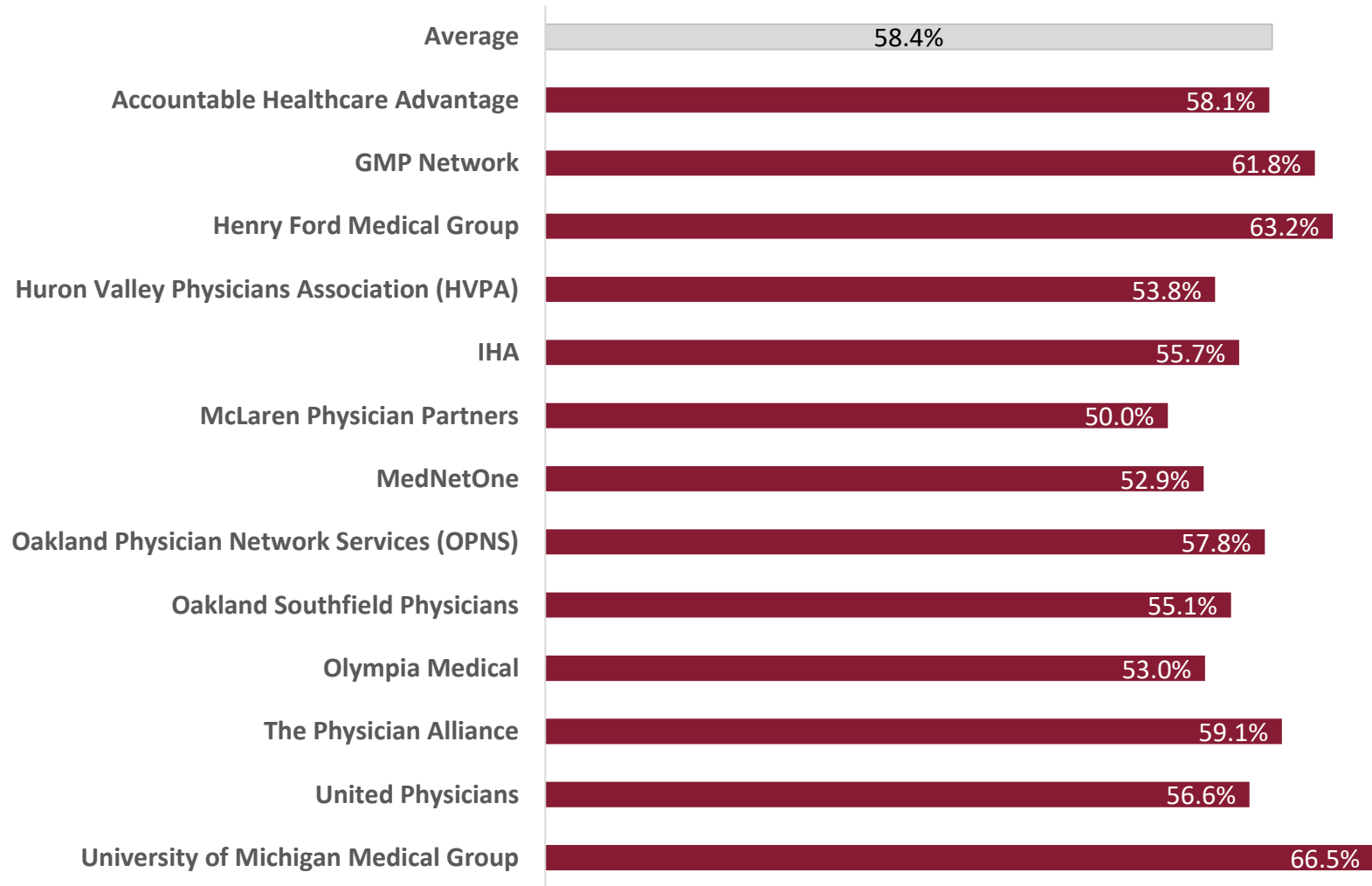
Avoiding Diagnostic Imaging for Adults with Low Back Pain

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO and their patients did in Calendar Year 2017 at appropriately using diagnostic testing within 28 days of a diagnosis of low back pain in adults between the ages of 18 to 50 years old.

Most people who see a health care provider with a new backache (also known as acute low back pain) will just get better — with or without treatment, usually within a few days. X-rays and other diagnostic tests, such as MRIs or CT scans seldom provide information that would change treatment. Most people with a new backache should avoid getting an X-ray, MRI or CT scan. Talk to your doctor about ways to feel better and to avoid pain in the future.

ASTHMA

Appropriate Use of Asthma Medication (5—85 Years Old)



(See brief explanation on next page)

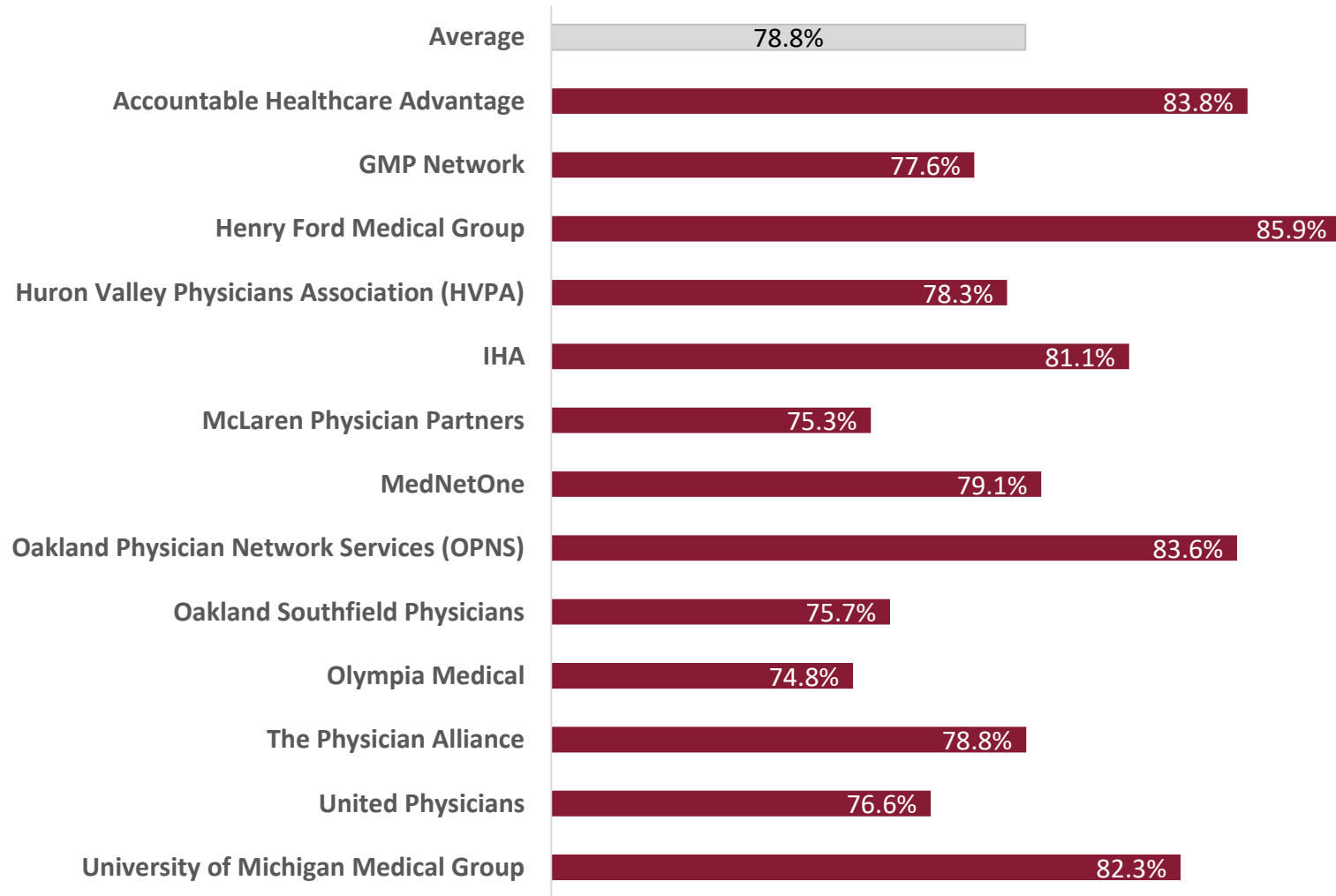
Appropriate Use of Asthma Medication (5—85 Years Old)

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show the percentage of asthma patients 5 to 85 years old for each PO who stayed on their asthma medication at least 75% of their treatment period.

Asthma medication is important to control asthma and avoid asthma attacks or unnecessary hospital visits. Most asthma medication is used for long-term control and can prevent symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath. Some medications, like albuterol, are for short term or urgent use. The goal is to have you feel your best with the least amount of medicine. Be sure to take your medications as your doctor prescribes or let your doctor know if you have concerns.

HEART DISEASE

Use of Cholesterol Medication for Heart Disease



(See brief explanation on next page)

Use of Cholesterol Medication for Heart Disease

The PO Performance Report rates on the previous page show how well physicians in each PO did in Calendar Year 2017 at prescribing cholesterol medication for men from age 21—75 years old and females from 40—75 years of age with heart disease (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease).

Elevated LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein) or “bad” cholesterol is harmful to your blood vessels. Controlling cholesterol is important to avoid heart and blood vessel disease and complications like stroke. Doctors prescribe a group of drugs called “statins” to help lower bad cholesterol to a healthy level. Statins must be taken regularly to work.

Additional Detail

Additional information can be found by clicking an option on the menu at left:

- About the Report
- About the Data
- Patient Survey Results

For more information about the Physician Organizations listed in the report, visit the POs' websites by clicking a PO name below:

- [GMP Network](#)
- [Henry Ford Medical Group](#)
- [Huron Valley Physicians Organization \(HVPA\)](#)
- [IHA](#)
- [McLaren Physician Partners](#)
- [MedNetOne](#)
- [Oakland Physician Network Services \(OPNS\)](#)
- [Oakland Southfield Physicians](#)
- [Olympia Medical](#)
- [The Physician Alliance](#)
- [United Physicians](#)
- [University of Michigan Medical Group](#)

(Accountable Healthcare Advantage does not have a website)