

Preventive Care – Child

Do you know how often you should get a medical test or see your doctor?
Are you familiar with what tests and services are considered preventive?



What are preventive care services?

It's important to visit your primary care provider (PCP) or pediatrician regularly to get preventive care. Preventive care lets your PCP find potential health problems before you feel sick. By finding medical problems early, your PCP can help you get the care you need to stay healthy.



When are services free?

The same service could be preventive (complimentary) or diagnostic (copayments, coinsurance or deductibles apply).

Preventive care is complimentary (no cost to the member) when it's:

- Listed in this guide found at osuhealthplan.com/forms-and-downloads
- Completed by an in-network provider or preferred pharmacy. Go to osuhealthplan.com and use our Find a Provider tool to find in-network doctors
- Done for preventive purposes



CARE	REASON FOR SERVICE	WHAT YOU'LL PAY
Preventive care	To prevent health problems. You don't have symptoms.	You won't pay anything. <i>complimentary</i>
Diagnostic care	You have a symptom, or you're being checked because of a known health issue.	This is a medical claim. Your deductible, co-payments and coinsurance may apply. Remember that your PCP office visit is complimentary if your provider is part of the prime network. If you have blood tests or x-rays, these will require you to pay all or a portion of the charges.



Children's Health Preventive Care

AGE	RECOMMENDATION	COST
Newborn	One visit 3 – 5 days after discharge	Complimentary
0 – 2 years	One visit at 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 and 24 months	Complimentary
3 – 6 years	One visit at 30 months and one visit every year for ages 3 – 6	Complimentary
7 – 10 years	One visit every 1 – 2 years	Complimentary
11 – 18 years	One visit every year	Complimentary

VACCINE	RECOMMENDATION	COST
Chickenpox (varicella)	One dose between 12 and 15 months old. Second dose between 4 and 6 years old. For kids 13 and older with no history of the vaccination or disease, two doses 4 – 8 weeks apart.	Complimentary
COVID-19	For the current CDC recommendations regarding COVID-19 vaccination, please visit cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines .	Complimentary
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis)	One dose of DTaP at 2, 4, 6, 18 months and 4-6 years old (5 doses). One dose of Tdap between 11 and 12 years with a Td booster every 10 years after. Those older than 7 years and not previously immunized can get a single dose of Tdap.	Complimentary
Flu (influenza)	Two doses 4 weeks apart for healthy children between 6 months and 8 years the first time they get the vaccine. Children who've previously had the flu shot can receive one dose annually.	Complimentary
Haemophilus influenza type b	One dose at 2, 4 and 6 months and once between 12 and 18 months old.	Complimentary
Hepatitis A	Two doses at least 6 months apart between 12 and 23 months old. For children not previously immunized, two doses can be given at least 6 months apart at your doctor's discretion.	Complimentary
Hepatitis B	One dose to all newborns before leaving the hospital, a second dose between 1 – 2 months and a third dose between 6 – 18 months. May begin between 2 – 18 years old if not immunized as a baby.	Complimentary
HPV (human papillomavirus)	2 to 3 doses over a 24-week period starting at age 11 for boys and girls. Your doctor may give the vaccine as early as age 9 if your child is at high risk.	Complimentary
Polio	One dose at 2 and 4 months and between 16 – 18 months (3 doses total). Then, one dose between 4 – 6 years old.	Complimentary
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	One dose between 12 and 15 months and a second between 4 and 6 years. Can be given to older children if no history of vaccination or the disease.	Complimentary
Meningitis (meningococcal)	One dose between 11 and 12 years, with another at 16 years. If the first dose is done between 13 and 15 years, then give the second dose between 16 and 18 years. Doctors may give vaccine as early as age 2 if your child is at high risk.	Complimentary
Pneumonia (Pneumococcal)	One dose at 2, 4 and 6 months and again at 12 to 15 months. Children over age 2 can get a single dose if not previously immunized. Children with an underlying medical condition can receive an additional dose. Children at high risk can be vaccinated after age 7.	Complimentary
Rotavirus	One dose at 2, 4 and 6 months old.	Complimentary

IMMUNIZATIONS