

Study	Services examined	Period or time in which use is measured	Sample description and design	Analyses
American Cancer Society/Gallup, 1987a	Fecal occult blood Proctosigmoidoscopy Rectal exam Mammography Breast exam Pap smear	Measures frequency of regular use	Representative national random sample of 1549 adults over 18 years old	Percent having knowledge of and using cancer screening tests by age; trends from previous ACS surveys
Brown and Hulka, 1988b	MMO pH	Ever	109 cases of women over 60 with metastatic breast cancer from a single hospital; 211 control women with similar characteristics with cancers of other sites drawn from tumor registry	-control study of whether elderly women metastatic breast cancer were screened than women with other types of cancer
Chao et al., 1987c	Blood pressure Fecal occult blood Pap smear Mammography Breast self-exam	Last use: last year, before last year, never; breast self-exam on a monthly basis	1,888 residents of a southern California retirement community; mailed survey	Use of screening tests by sex, age, medical condition and health habits
Fedson, 1987d	Flu influenza vaccine Pneumococcal vaccine	1-year period Lifetime	Data from national probability sample: the U.S. Immunization Survey conducted annually as part of Bureau of Census Household Survey from late 1960s to 1985	Estimates of annual use of influenza vaccine among elderly, and prevalence estimates for pneumococcal vaccinations; additional sources of evidence combined to discuss strategies to increase physician immunization of high risk patients
Lazaro, Osgood, and Meter, 1987e	General preventive exam; health risk counseling	Not applicable	713 individuals over age 60 invited to receive preventive services from participating physician at no cost; drawn from geographically separate areas; sample represents a 69 percent response rate to baseline survey of characteristics and attitudes	Bivariate and multivariate analyses of use during experimental period as a function of demographic and psychosocial characteristics, health status, and attitudinal indices
National Center for Health Statistics, 1988f	Blood pressure Breast examination Pap smear	Most recent use	U.S. data are from 1985 National Health Interview Survey of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention; Canadian data are from 1985 Canadian Health Promotion Survey carried out by Statistics Canada for Health and Welfare Canada	Comparison of national rates of use of preventive services in Canada and U.S. (in addition to preventive services, surveys also ask about other patient preventive health practices)
OTA, 1988g	Glaucoma screening Eye exam Blood pressure Pap smear Breast exam	<3 years <3 years <2 years <4 years <2 years	All individuals over 65 from 1982 National Health Interview Survey (11,434 people); two-stage national random sample	Percent receiving services; relationship between use and predisposing, enabling, and health status variables (logit and bivariate models)

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Radecki, et al 1988 ¹	Urinalysis Fecal occult blood Pap smear Eye exam Mammography Physical exam Pneumococcal vaccine Influenza vaccine	3 years 1 year 3 years 2 years 1 year Lifetime 1 year 10 years	Enrollees over 40 in a closed panel urban HMO in the northeast; data from HMO computer system	Descriptive analyses of percentages receiving services by age and sex
Radecki, et al 1988 ¹	34 categories of diagnostic tests including specific screening procedure	Individual visits	28,265 visits to internists, family, and general practitioners	Bivariate and multivariate analyses of the effect of specialty and patient age on rate with which physicians order procedures including routine screening tests; rates of use compared with efficacy of procedures for older patients
Rundall and Wheeler, 1979 ²	Swine flu vaccine	Lifetime (though only offered for a limited period)	232 responses to questionnaire mailed to random sample of 500 senior citizen residents of Tomkins County, New York	Bivariate and multivariate (logit) analyses relationships between vaccine use and health belief (attitudinal) variables
Winawer, et al 1983 ³	Fecal occult blood Sigmoidoscopy	Not applicable	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center-Strang Clinic trial of 21,961 patients offered fecal occult blood test followed by sigmoidoscopy	Compliance with screening recommendations and rates of detected cancer as a function of age; use data gained as part of larger test for effectiveness of screening in reducing mortality

1. Radecki, R.L., Kane, D.H., Solomon, et al., "Are Physicians Sensitive to the Special Problems of Older Patients?" *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 36:719-725, 1988.

2. Rundall and J.R.C. Wheeler, "Factors Associated With Utilization of the Swine Flu Vaccination Program Among Senior Citizens in Tomkins County," *Medical Care* 17:191-200, 1979; and T.G. Rundall and J.R.C. Wheeler, "The Effect of Income on Use of Preventive Care: An Evaluation of Alternative Explanations," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 20:397-406, 1979.

3. J. Winawer, M. Baldwin, E. Herbert, et al., "Screening Experience With Fecal Occult Blood Testing as a Function of Age," in *Prospectives on Prevention and Treatment of Cancer in the Elderly*, R. Yancik (ed.) (New York, NY: Raven Press, 1983).

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