In 2010, there were an estimated 214 million visits to nonfederally employed, office-based general and family practitioners in the United States.

Percent distribution of office visits by patient’s age: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient’s age in years</th>
<th>Percent of visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual visit rate increased with age, and females had a higher visit rate than males.

Annual office visit rates by patient’s age and sex: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient’s age in years</th>
<th>Number of visits per 100 persons per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>Male: 62, Female: 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>Male: 52, Female: 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>Male: 71, Female: 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64</td>
<td>Male: 109, Female: 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>Male: 109, Female: 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>Male: 110, Female: 110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major reason for visit was:
- New problem — 44%
- Chronic problem, routine — 25%
- Preventative care — 19%
- Chronic problem, flare-up — 8%
- Pre- or post-surgery/injury follow-up — 1%

The top 5 reasons given by patients for visiting general and family practitioners were:
- General medical exam
- Progress visit
- Medication
- Cough
- Test results

The top 5 diagnoses were:
- Essential hypertension
- General medical exam
- Diabetes mellitus
- Infant/Child check
- Acute upper respiratory infections, excluding pharyngitis

Medications were provided or prescribed at 85 percent of office visits. The top 5 generic substances utilized were:
- Lisinopril
- Aspirin
- Simvastatin
- Albuterol
- Acetaminophen hydrocodone

For more information, contact the Ambulatory and Hospital Care Statistics Branch at 301-458-4600 or visit our Web site at <www.cdc.gov/namcs>.  

1 No insurance is defined as having only self-pay, no charge, or charity visits as payment sources.
NAMCS data are widely used in research studies appearing in nationally recognized medical journals, including *JAMA*, *Journal of Family Practice*, and *Annals of Family Medicine*. Here are a few recent publications using NAMCS data:


A complete list of publications using NAMCS data, which includes articles and reports, can be found at our Web site: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/ahcd_products.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/ahcd_products.htm)