In 2010, there were an estimated 79 million visits to nonfederally employed, office-based physicians specializing in obstetrics and gynecology in the United States. More than half of the visits were made by women 25–44 years of age.

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

![Patient's age in years: Percent distribution of office visits by females according to patient’s age: 2010](image)

NOTE: Females under 15 made <1 percent of visits and are not shown.

Annual office visit rates by patient’s age: 2010

Number of visits per 100 females per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Visits per 100 females per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major reason for visit was:
- Preventative care — 71%
- New problem — 16%
- Pre- or post-surgery/injury follow-up — 6%
- Chronic problem, routine — 4%
- Chronic problem, flare-up — 3%

The top 5 reasons given by patients for visiting OB/GYNs were:
- Gynecological examination
- Routine prenatal examination
- Progress visit
- Complications of pregnancy and puerperium
- Postpartum examination

The top 4 diagnoses were:
- Normal pregnancy
- Gynecological examination
- High risk pregnancy
- Postpartum follow-up

Medications were provided or prescribed at 62 percent of office visits. The top 5 generic substances utilized were:
- Ergocalciferol; Pyridoxine; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vitamin A
- Levothyroxine
- Multivitamin
- Estradiol
- Ethinyl estradiol with norgestimate

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>.

Expected source(s) of payment included:
- Private insurance — 68%
- Medicaid/CHIP — 18%
- Medicare — 6%
- No insurance\(^1\) — 2%

\(^1\) No insurance is defined as having only self-pay, no charge, or charity visits as payment sources.
THE IMPORTANCE OF NAMCS DATA

NAMCS data are widely used in research studies appearing in nationally recognized medical journals, including JAMA, American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. 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