

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

ABOUT NAMCS

The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) produces statistics that represent the experience of the U.S. population at visits to office-based physicians. The survey provides information on office visits in terms of physician practice, patient, and visit characteristics.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

During 2014–2015, an estimated **64 million visits per year** were made to nonfederally employed, office-based physicians specializing in obstetrics and gynecology in the United States. More than one-half of the visits were by women aged 25–44.

CONTACT US

Ambulatory and Hospital
Care Statistics Branch:

301-458-4600

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/namcs_participant.htm



MAJOR REASON FOR VISIT

PREVENTIVE CARE	66%
NEW PROBLEM	18%
CHRONIC PROBLEM, ROUTINE	6%
PRE- OR POST-SURGERY	5%
CHRONIC PROBLEM, FLARE-UP	2%

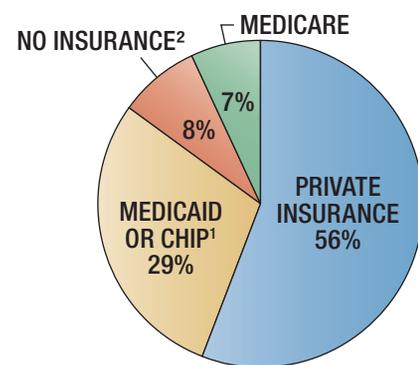
PATIENTS' TOP 5 REASONS FOR VISIT

- NORMAL PREGNANCY
- GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
- COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY AND PUERPERIUM
- CONTRACEPTIVE MANAGEMENT
- DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND ABNORMAL BLEEDING

TOP 5 DIAGNOSES

- GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
- NORMAL PREGNANCY
- HIGH RISK PREGNANCY
- GENERAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION
- POSTPARTUM FOLLOW-UP

EXPECTED SOURCE OF PAYMENT



¹CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program.
²Having only self-pay, no charge, or charity visits as payment sources.

MEDICATIONS WERE PRESCRIBED OR CONTINUED AT **66%** OF OFFICE VISITS.

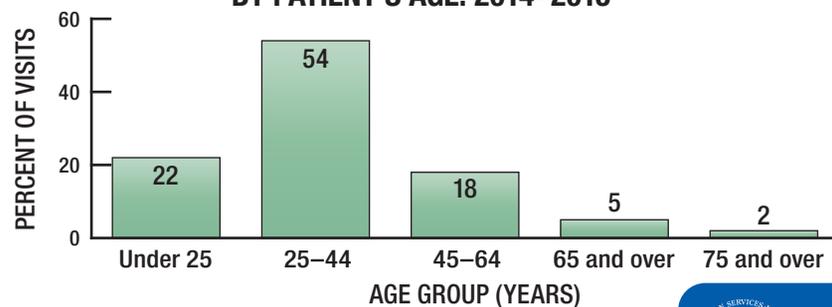


TOP 5 SERVICES ORDERED OR PROVIDED

- PELVIC EXAMINATION
- PAP TEST
- BREAST EXAMINATION
- URINALYSIS (UA)
- OTHER ULTRASOUND



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OBSTETRICS/GYNECOLOGY OFFICE VISITS, BY PATIENT'S AGE: 2014–2015



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

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Obstetrics and Gynecology Fact Sheet *from the*

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

NAMCS data are widely used in research studies appearing in nationally recognized medical journals. Below is a selection of obstetrics and gynecology articles in recent publications citing NAMCS data:

Sanchez N. **Suitability of the National Health Care Surveys to examine behavioral health services associated with polycystic ovary syndrome.** J Behav Health Serv Res 45(2):252–68. 2018.

Rajan SS, Suryavanshi MS, Karanth S, Lairson DR. **The immediate impact of the 2009 USPSTF screening guideline change on physician recommendation of a screening mammogram: Findings from a National Ambulatory and Medical Care Survey-based study.** Popul Health Manag 20(2):155–64. 2017.

Cohen D, Coco A. **Do physicians address other medical problems during preventive gynecologic visits?** J Am Board Fam Med 27(1):13–8. 2014.

Ju R, Garrett J, Wu JM. **Anticholinergic medication use for female overactive bladder in the ambulatory setting in the United States.** Int Urogynecol J 25(4):479–84. 2014.

Berkowitz Z, Nair N, Saraiya M. **Providers' practice, recommendations and beliefs about HPV vaccination and their adherence to guidelines about the use of HPV testing, 2007 to 2010.** Prev Med 87:128–31. 2016.

Yamamoto A, McCormick MC, Burris HH. **US provider-reported diet and physical activity counseling to pregnant and non-pregnant women of childbearing age during preventive care visits.** Matern Child Health J 18(7):1610–8. 2014.

Cohen D, Coco A. **Do physicians address other medical problems during preventive gynecologic visits?** J Am Board Fam Med 27(1):13–8. 2014.

Kepka D, Berkowitz Z, Yabroff KR, Roland K, Saraiya M. **Human papillomavirus vaccine practices in the USA: Do primary care providers use sexual history and cervical cancer screening results to make HPV vaccine recommendations?** Sex Transm Infect 88(6):433–5. 2012.

A complete list of publications using NAMCS data, which includes articles and reports, can be found at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/ahcd_products.htm.

