

University of Maryland Health Advantage's Clinical Practice Guidelines are designed to assist clinicians with the treatment of the most common medical issues by providing an analytical framework for evaluation and treatment. Please find below the list of our guidelines with links to the standards adopted by nationally recognized organizations.

Conditions	Sources and Link to Guidelines
Acute MI	American Heart Association 2014
Preventive Care: Adult (21 years old & over)	U.S. Preventive Services Task Force 2014 (A & B Recommendations)
Preventive Care: Adult Immunizations (19 years old & over)	The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention's (CDC's) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)
Asthma	GINA Report: Asthma Management 2018
Cardio-vascular Disease	American Heart Association 2011
Cardio-vascular Disease Women	American Heart Association 2011
Chlamydia	U.S. Preventive Services Task Force 2014
Cholesterol Management	National Heart Association 2013
Chronic Heart Failure	American Heart Association 2013
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Global Initiative for COPD 2017
<u>Chronic Pain:</u>	
Use of Opioid Analgesics in the Treatment of Chronic Pain	Federation of State Medical Boards 2017
Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2016
Chronic Stable Angina	American Heart Association 2007
Depression	American Psychiatric Association 2010
Diabetes	ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2018
Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV)	CDC HIV CPG 2017
Hypertension	American Medical Association 2014

*Note: UMHA publishes medical guidelines from a number of well-respected national sources. These guidelines may have some differences in recommendations. Information contained in the guidelines is not a substitute for a health care professional's clinical judgment and is not always applicable to an individual. Therefore, the health care professional and patient should work in partnership in the decision-making process regarding the patient's treatment. Furthermore, using this information will not guarantee a specific outcome for each patient. None of the information in the guidelines is intended to interfere with or prohibit clinical decisions made by a treating health care professional regarding medically available treatment options for patients.