

Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

APPLICABLE LINES OF BUSINESS

- Commercial
- Exchange

MEASURE DESCRIPTION

The percentage of women 21- 64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using one of the following criteria include:

- Women 21-64 who had cervical cytology performed within the last 3 years.
- Women 30-64 who had cervical high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing performed within the last 5 years.
- Women 30-64 who had cervical cytology/high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) co-testing within the last 5 years.ⁱⁱ

EXCLUSIONS

Patients are excluded if they:

- Received hospice or palliative care any time during the measurement year
- Had a hysterectomy indicating no residual cervix, cervical agenesis, or acquired absence of cervix:
 - Documentation of “complete”, “total”, or “radical” hysterectomy (abdominal, vaginal or unspecified)
 - Documentation of “vaginal hysterectomy”
 - Documentation of “vaginal pap smear” in conjunction with documentation of “hysterectomy.”

Note: Documentation of hysterectomy alone or with a statement that the patient no longer needs pap testing/cervical cancer screening does not meet criteria, because it is not sufficient evidence that the cervix was removed.

PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS SHOULD INCLUDE

- Documentation for women 24-64 who had cervical cytology (pap smear) must include:
 1. Notation of the date of service of the pap
 2. The results or findings
- Documentation for women 30-64 who had cervical high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing must include:
 1. Notation of the date of service when the hrHPV test was performed
 2. The results or findings

PATIENT CLAIMS SHOULD INCLUDE

CPT® Codes	Description
88141-88143, 88147, 88148, 88150, 88152-88154, 88164-88167, 88174, 88175	Cervical Cytology
HCPCS Codes	Description
G0123, G0124, G0141, G0143- G0145, G0147, G0148, P3000, P3001, Q0091	Cervical Cytology
CPT® Codes	Description
87620-87622, 87624, 87625	HPV Tests
HCPCS Code	Description
G0476	HPV Test - Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); human papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (e.g., 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68) for cervical cancer screening, must be performed in addition to pap test (G0476)
ICD-10 Codes	Description
Q51.5, Z90.710, Z90.712	Hysterectomy with no residual cervix and absence of cervix
CPT® Codes	Description
51925, 56308, 57450, 57545, 57550, 57555, 57556, 58150, 58152, 58200, 58210, 58240, 58260, 58262, 58263, 58267, 58270, 58275, 58280, 58285, 58290-58294, 58548, 58550, 58552, -58554, 58570-58573, 58575, 58951, 58953, 58954, 58956, 59135	Hysterectomy with no residual cervix and absence of cervix

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Educate women regarding the benefit of early detection through cervical cancer screening. Talking points include:
 - Cervical cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the cervix.
 - Screening can prevent most cervical cancers by finding abnormal cervical cell changes (pre-cancers) so that they can be treated before they have a chance to turn into a cervical cancer.
 - Screening tests offer the best chance to have cervical cancer found early when treatment can be most successful.
 - The HPV test looks for infection by high-risk types of HPV that are more likely to cause pre-cancers and cancers of the cervix.

ⁱ <http://healthclarity.wolterskluwer.com/cervical-cancer-screening.html>

ⁱⁱ National Committee for Quality Assurance. HEDIS® Measurement Year 2020 & Measurement Year 2021 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans (2020), 104-108