

2022 HEDIS Measure Tips



One in a series of tip sheets that look at key Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measures, commonly referred to as HEDIS® measures.

Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

Effectiveness of Care HEDIS® Measure*

HEDIS measure description

The percentage of women who had cervical cancer screening.

Measure population (denominator)

Women ages 24-64 years of age as of December 31 of the measurement year.

Measure compliance (numerator)

Documentation in the medical record must include evidence of the date **and** result of the screening.

Women who had cervical cancer screening using either of these criteria:

- Ages 24-64: cervical cytology every three years (the measurement year or the two years prior).
- Ages 30-64 (on the test date): cervical hrHPV (high-risk human papillomavirus) testing every five years (the measurement year or the four years prior).

Note: Either HPV **cotesting** or **reflex testing** within the last 5 years is compliant for this measure (the measurement year or four years prior). The test can be performed with or without cervical cytology.

Exclusions

- Documentation of a “vaginal Pap smear” in conjunction with documentation of “hysterectomy.”
- Hysterectomy in combination with documentation that the patient no longer needs Pap testing or cervical cancer screening, or has no residual cervix.

Note: Documentation of hysterectomy alone does not meet the criteria because it is not enough evidence that the cervix was removed.

Did you know?

- Effective screening has reduced the mortality rate by more than 50 percent over the last 30 years.
- Cervical cancer is preventable in most cases because effective screening tests exist.
- If detected early, cervical cancer is highly treatable.

This measure applies to commercial members only.

continued

Exclusions *continued*

- Total, complete, vaginal or radical hysterectomy, cervical agenesis or acquired absence of cervix.
- Transgender (male to female) members would need to have appropriate coding submitted indicating the absence of cervix.
- Members in hospice or using hospice services anytime during the measurement year.
- Members receiving palliative care during the measurement year.
- Members deceased during measurement year.

Helpful HEDIS hints

- **Complete** testing using one of the criteria above.
- **Develop** a call-back system to remind patients who are due for screening exams.
- **Educate** patients on the importance of routine screening and remind them that preventive screenings are covered under health care reform.
- **Request** medical records from specialists for your patients who say they've had testing done with their OB-GYN.
- **Ensure** the chart includes documentation of the test performed with both the date and results.
- **Document** exclusions correctly to meet criteria. Documentation of hysterectomy alone must include additional notation of no residual cervix, in combination with a vaginal pap smear, or the patient no longer needs cervical cancer screenings.
- **Recognize** the importance of coding for both cervical cancer screening and HPV testing.
- **Do not count** lab results that state the sample was inadequate or "no cervical cells were present"; this is not considered appropriate screening.
Note: Lab results that indicate the sample contained "no endocervical cells" may be used if a valid result was reported for the test.
- **Be aware** that biopsy-only reports do not count for cervical cancer screening.

Tips for coding

Description	ICD-10	CPT	HCPCS
Hysterectomy (Exclusion)		51925, 56308, 57530, 57531, 57540, 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	
Absence of Cervix (Exclusion)	Q51.5, Z90.710, Z90.712		
High Risk HPV Lab tests		87624, 87625	G0476
Cervical Cytology Lab test		88141-88143, 88147, 88148, 88150, 88152, 88153, 88164-88167, 88174, 88175	G0123, G0124, G0141, G0143, G0144, G0145, G0147, G0148, P3000, P3001, Q0091

Resources

1. American Cancer Society. "Cervical Cancer."
[cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer.html](https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer.html)
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2022. "Do you know how to protect yourself from cervical cancer?"
[cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/index.htm)

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