

Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

Description of Measure

Percentage of women 21 – 64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using one of the following criteria:¹

- 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

Exclusions

Patients are excluded if they:

- In hospice or using hospice services in measurement year (MY)
- 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'
 - Documentation of 'hysterectomy' in combination with documentation that the patient no longer needs pap testing/cervical cancer screening

ICD-10 Codes	Description
Z90.710	Acquired absence of both cervix and uterus
Z90.712	Acquired absence of cervix with remaining uterus
Q51.5	Agenesis and aplasia of cervix



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<p>Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Documentation for women 24-64 who had cervical cytology (pap smear) must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notation of the date of service of the pap and/or hrHPV - The result or findings ■ Acceptable documentation of PAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lab results that indicate the sample contained 'no endocervical cells' - Thin prep ■ Acceptable documentation of hrHPV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generic documentation of 'HPV test' - Reflex testing or ASCUS testing
<p>Tips for Success</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Educate women regarding the benefit of early detection through cervical cancer screening. Talking points include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cervical cancer is a disease in which malignant(cancer) cells form in the cervix. - Screening can prevent most cervical cancers by finding abnormal cervical cells changes (pre-cancer) 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 beneficial. - 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. ■ Create a reminder to mail to patient for cervical cancer screening.

Resources

- I. National Committee for Quality Assurance, HEDIS® Measurement Year 2023 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans



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