

Breast Cancer Screening (BCS-E)

Description of Measure

The percentage of members 50-74 years of age who were recommended for routine breast cancer screening and had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer.¹

To satisfy the measure, the patient must have one or more mammograms (screening, diagnostic, and film, digital or digital breast tomosynthesis) between October 1, two years prior (PY) and December 31, MY. If one breast has been removed and the other is present, a screening or initial diagnostic mammography is required for the remaining breast.

Documentation

Bilateral or **unilateral** mammogram reports are acceptable such as:

- Screening or Diagnostic mammogram.
- Digital mammogram or digital breast tomosynthesis

Documentation can include the following and results are not required.

- Notation of a completed mammogram with DOS as part of the medical history. Health Maintenance or preventive care sections are considered "history" sections.
- Transgender members (female to male) are eligible for BCS reporting.
- Member reported completed mammogram with DOS.

Exclusion Codes

Code	Definition
Z90.11	Acquired absence of right breast
Z90.12	Acquired absence of left breast
Z90.13	Acquired absence of bilateral breast
F64.1	Dual role transvestism
F64.2	Gender identity disorder of childhood
F64.8	Other gender identity disorders
F64.9	Gender identity disorder, unspecified
Z87.890	Personal history of sex reassignment



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Exclusions

Exclusions	Timeframe								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Members who use or elect to use hospice services ■ Member who died ■ Members receiving palliative care 	Any time during MY								
<p>Members 66 years of age and older by Dec. 31 MY with Advanced Illness and Frailty.</p> <p>Members must meet BOTH frailty and advanced illness criteria to be excluded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Frailty diagnosis on 2 different DOS during the MY ■ Advanced Illness: Either of the following during the MY or PY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced illness diagnosis on 2 different DOS - Dispensed a dementia medication <table border="1" data-bbox="717 653 1495 898"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dementia Med Description</th> <th>Prescription</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cholinesterase inhibitors</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donepezil • Galantamine • Rivastigmine </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Misc. CNS Agents</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memantine </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dementia combinations</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donepezil-memantine </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dementia Med Description	Prescription	Cholinesterase inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donepezil • Galantamine • Rivastigmine 	Misc. CNS Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memantine 	Dementia combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donepezil-memantine
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<p>Bilateral Mastectomy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ History of bilateral mastectomy ■ Unilateral mastectomy with a bilateral modifier 	Anytime in a member’s history through Dec. 31, MY								
Members who had gender-affirming chest surgery with a diagnosis of dysphoria.	Anytime in a member’s history through Dec. 31, MY								

Strategies for Success	
Strategies for Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scheduling a mammogram appointment for your patient. ■ Use Annual Wellness Visits to schedule screenings. ■ Add screenings to your annual assessment form and/or EMR template. ■ Address mammography at every visit, even when patient has refused. ■ Provide a list of locations and phone numbers where mammogram services can be performed. ■ Send reminder letters to patients signed by the provider. ■ Establish a system to for telephone reminder calls. ■ Establish a system for mailed reminders. ■ Document medical and surgical history in the medical record with dates. ■ Code for exclusions, such as history of mastectomy. ■ Educate women regarding the benefit of early detection of breast cancer through routine mammograms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mammograms are the most effective method for detecting breast cancer in the early stages when it is most treatable. - Many women with breast cancer do not have symptoms, which underscores the importance of regular breast cancer screening. - The recommended frequency of routine mammograms is at least once every 24 months for all women aged 50 -74. Depending on risk factors, mammograms may be done more frequently. ■ MRI's, ultrasounds, or biopsies do not count in this measure. Although these procedures may be indicated for evaluating women at higher risk for breast cancer or for diagnostic purposes, they are performed as an adjunct to mammography and do not alone count towards the compliance.

Resources

- I. National Committee for Quality Assurance, HEDIS® Measurement Year 2025 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans