



CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (CCS):

IMPROVE YOUR PATIENT'S HEALTH WITH THIS PREVENTATIVE SCREENING:

Routine well women exams that include HPV testing and a Pap smear can help prevent cervical cancer or diagnose cervical precancer. Early detection that leads to clinical intervention gives your patients the best support to live a longer health life.

HEDIS MEASURE:

The percentage of members 21–64 years of age who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and were screened for cervical cancer using any of the following criteria:

- Members 21–64 years of age who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and had cervical cytology performed within the last 3 years.
- Members 30–64 years of age who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and had cervical high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing performed within the last 5 years.
- Members 30–64 years of age who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and had cervical cytology/high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) cotesting within the last 5 years.

HOW TO DOCUMENT:

Medical record must include the date test performed and results. Biopsy is considered a diagnostic test and not a screening test.

CODING FOR CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING:

Cervical Cytology and HPV Testing Codes:

- CPT: 88175, 87624, 87625, 58571, 58552, 58150

Exclusion Codes must be coded yearly: CPT 58571, 58552, 58150

Exclusion Documentation: Must state complete, total, or radical hysterectomy to meet exclusion criteria.