

Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

What We Measure:

The percentage of women 21–64 years of age as of December 31st of the measurement year who were screened for cervical cancer using one of the following criteria:

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

Why It Matters:

Cervical cancer is a disease in which cells in the cervix grow out of control. Cervical cancer used to be one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women.

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.

Lines of Business Affected:

- Medicaid, ● Marketplace

A cervical cancer screening could save lives

- ▶ Screening leads to fewer deaths.
- ▶ Screenings find cervical cancer before it turns into cancer.
- ▶ Deaths have decreased by 75% from screenings.
- ▶ 90+ % of women who receive an early-stage cancer diagnosis survive.

Tips and Best Practices for Improving CCS

- Educate the patient to explain the purpose and procedure of screening.
- Call or send personalized letters to patients and alert them of the need for screening especially for patients that do not come in for care often.
- Provide easy to read instructions and patient education tools with pictures concerning cancer screening procedures and follow-up.
- Record all preventive care with results in medical records to ensure compliance with guidelines.
- Perform quality assurance checks to ensure that data is being captured and entered appropriately.
- Review and document patients' surgical and preventive screenings history with results.
- Use correct diagnosis and procedure codes.
- Submit claims and encounter data in a timely manner.



Age Stratification

Refer to this table as a guide to determine appropriate test and date of service for both age stratifications:

Measure	Age Range	DOB Range	Valid DOS
CCS	21-64	1999-1956	Measurement year and two prior
CCS with hrHPV co-testing	30-64	1990-1956	Measurement year and four years prior
Cervical hrHPV testing	30-64	1990-1956	Measurement year and four years prior

Cervical Cytology

CPT	88141-88143, 88147, 88148, 88150, 88152-88154, 88164-88167, 88174, 88175
HCPCS	G0123, G0124, G0141, G0143-G0145, G0147, G0148, P3000, P3001, Q0091
HPV Tests High-Risk HPV	
CPT	87620-87622, 87624, 87625
LOINC	G0476
Absence of Cervix	
ICD-10	90.710, Z90.712

If you need help locating a health care provider or feel that your patient could benefit from Care Management Services, please call to speak with our staff.

Contact Provider Partnership:

[HomeStateHealth.com](https://www.HomeStateHealth.com)

Home State: 1-855-694-4663 / TTY: 711

[HomeStateHealth.com](https://www.HomeStateHealth.com)

Show Me Healthy Kids: 1-877-236-1020 / TTY: 711

[AmbetterHomeStateHealth.com](https://www.AmbetterHomeStateHealth.com)

Ambetter: 1-855-650-3789 TTY: 1-877-250-6113

[Wellcare.com](https://www.Wellcare.com)

Wellcare: MAPD 1-833-444-9088 / D-SNP: 1-833-444-9089 / TTY: 711

[Wellcare.com/en/Missouri](https://www.Wellcare.com/en/Missouri)

Wellcare By Allwell: MAPD 1-855-766-1452 / D-SNP: 1-833-298-3361 / TTY:711