

Measure Specific Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

Measure Description:

The percentage of women 21-64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using any of the following:

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

Eligible population:

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

****The lower age limit covers the women age 21-23 to include the measurement year or two years prior.***

Documentation Guidelines:

Women 24 – 64 who had cervical cytology during the measurement year or two years prior:

Documentation in the medical record must include both:

- A note indicating the date when the cervical cytology was performed
- The result or findings.

Women 30 – 64 who had cervical high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing during the measurement year or the four years prior AND who were 30 years of older as of the date of testing.

Documentation in the medical record must include both:

- A note indicating the date when the hrHPV test was performed.
- The result or findings.

Exclusions:

Required:

- Members in hospice or using hospice services anytime during the measurement year.
- Members receiving palliative care during the measurement year.

Optional:

Hysterectomy with no residual cervix, cervical agenesis, or acquired absence of cervix any time during the member's history through December 31 of the measurement year

The following examples MEET criteria for documentation of hysterectomy with no residual 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

***Documentation of hysterectomy alone does NOT meet the criteria, because it is not sufficient evidence that the cervix was removed.**

NOTES:

Do Include:

- Count any cervical cancer screening method that includes collection and microscopic analysis of cervical cells.
- Lab results that indicate the sample contained "no endocervical cells" may be used if a valid result was reported for the test.
- Evidence of hrHPV testing within the last 5 years also captures patients who had cotesting.

Do Not Include:

- Do not count lab results that explicitly state the sample was inadequate or that "no cervical cells were present"; this is not considered appropriate screening.
- Do not count biopsies because they are diagnostic and therapeutic only and are not valid for primary cervical cancer screening.