



## Cervical Screening in Women (CCS-E)

### CCS-E Measure Description<sup>1</sup>

The measure assesses the percentage of members 21–64 years of age who are recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and were appropriately screened for cervical cancer using either 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 30–64 years of age who had cervical cytology/high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) cotesting within the last 5 years.

### Why is CCS-E Important?<sup>1</sup>

Cervical cancer is a disease in which cells in the cervix (the lower, narrow end of the uterus) grow out of control. Cervical cancer was one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women; effective screening and early detection of cervical pre-cancers have led to a significant reduction in this death rate.

### Best Practices

- ✓ Complete Pap tests during regularly-scheduled well women visits, sick visits, urine pregnancy tests, urinary tract infection (UTI) and chlamydia/sexually transmitted infection screenings.
- ✓ Provide patients with easy-to-read instructions and educational tools about screening procedures.
- ✓ Note date indicating when a Pap test or hrHPV test were performed with result of test.
- ✓ Document in patient's medical record if they have had a hysterectomy with no residual cervix and include terms such as total, complete, or radical hysterectomy.

Numerator Compliance<sup>2</sup>

The number of members recommended for routine cervical cancer screening who were screened for cervical cancer. Either of the following meets criteria:

- Members 24–64 years of age by the end of the measurement period who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and had cervical cytology during the measurement period or the 2 years prior to the measurement period.
- Members 30–64 years of age by the end of the measurement period who were recommended for routine cervical cancer screening and had cervical high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing during the measurement period or the 4 years prior to the measurement period, and who were 30 years or older on the test date.

Note: Evidence of hrHPV testing within the last 5 years also captures patients who had cotesting; therefore, additional methods to identify cotesting are not necessary.

Data Collection Method<sup>2</sup>

Administrative (Claims)



Trillium Percentages/NCQA National Averages<sup>1</sup>

CCS-E	Measurement Year	Trillium	NCQA National Average
Total	2023	43.23	55.43
	2022	49.8	55.9

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://www.ncqa.org/report-cards/health-plans/state-of-health-care-quality-report/measures-list/>

<sup>2</sup> Source: HEDIS MY 2025 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2