

Breast Cancer Screening (BCS)

Breast cancer is the second most common type of cancer among women in the United States and the second leading cause of cancer-related death, and one in eight women will develop it in her lifetime. Even women who have no symptoms and no known risks for breast cancer should have regularly scheduled mammograms to help detect cancer early.¹ Detecting breast cancer early and receiving timely cancer treatments are the most effective strategies to prevent death from breast cancer.

APPLICABLE LINES OF BUSINESS

- Commercial
- Medicare

MEASURE DESCRIPTION

Female patients ages 52 to 74 who had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer any time on or between October 1 two years prior to the measurement year and December 31 of the measurement year.

EXCLUSIONS

For exclusions, use the appropriate ICD-10-CM code:

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
Z90.11	Acquired absence of right breast and nipple
Z90.12	Acquired absence of left breast and nipple
Z90.13	Acquired absence of bilateral breasts and nipples

Patients are also excluded if they:

- Received hospice or palliative care any time during the measurement year
- Are Medicare patients 66 years of age and older who are enrolled in an institutional Special Needs Plan (SNP) or living long-term in an institution
- Are age 66 and older with advanced illness and frailty (for additional definition information, see the Advanced Illness and Frailty Exclusions Guide)

PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS SHOULD INCLUDE

- Mammography report with results dated on or between October 1 two years prior to the measurement year and December 31 of the measurement year
- Chart note indicating the date a mammogram was performed on or between October 1 two years prior to the measurement year and December 31 of the measurement year
- Documentation of mastectomy(s) and date performed (if exact date is unknown, the year is acceptable)

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- If mammography is offered at the practice, provide coordinated efforts to schedule mammograms:
 - Ensure contact lists for women who are due or due soon for screening are updated and outreach is conducted by a scheduler.
 - If patients are making other appointments, train schedulers to review for screening needs and, if indicated, offer to schedule a mammogram during the call.
- If mammography is not offered at the practice:
 - After visit needs have been addressed, either in-person or virtually, offer to call a mammography center and start the scheduling process while they wait.
- Provide a list of locations and phone numbers where mammogram screenings can be performed. If telehealth, telephone, or e-visits are utilized instead of face-to-face visits, mail this information.
- 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.
 - Mammograms are the most effective method for detecting breast cancer in 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 ages 50-74. Depending on risk factors, mammograms may be done more frequently.
- Ask your patients open-ended questions about their barriers to getting mammography, including health beliefs.
- MRIs, 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.

ⁱ National Breast Cancer Foundation, Inc. <https://www.nationalbreastcancer.org/breast-cancer-facts>

ⁱⁱ National Committee for Quality Assurance. HEDIS® Measurement Year 2020 & Measurement Year 2021 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans 97-102 ICD-10-CM created by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), under authorization by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO-copyright hold