

Measure Information	2024 Performance Period
Title	Cervical Cancer Screening
CMS eCQM ID	CMS124v12
CBE ID	Not Applicable
MIPS Quality ID	309
Measure Steward	National Committee for Quality Assurance
Description	Percentage of women 21-64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using either of the following criteria:- Women age 21-64 who had cervical cytology performed within the last 3 years- Women age 30-64 who had cervical human papillomavirus (HPV) testing performed within the last 5 years
Measure Scoring	Proportion measure
Measure Type	Process measure
Stratification	None
Risk Adjustment	None
Rationale	All women are at risk for cervical cancer. In 2020, an estimated 13,800 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in the U.S., resulting in an estimated 4,290 deaths (National Cancer Institute, 2020). Screening can identify precancerous lesions and can detect invasive cancer early, when treatment is more likely to be successful (American Cancer Society, 2020).
Clinical Recommendation Statement	US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) (2018) "The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 29 years. For women aged 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting). (A recommendation)""The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women older than 65 years who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer. (D recommendation)""The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women younger than 21 years. (D recommendation)""The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (ie, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer. (D recommendation)"
Improvement Notation	Higher score equals better quality
Definition	None
Guidance	To ensure the measure is only looking for a cervical cytology test only after a woman turns 21 years of age, the youngest age in the initial population is 23.Please note the measure may include screenings performed outside the age range of patients referenced in the initial population. Screenings that

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	occur prior to the measurement period are valid to meet measure criteria. Evidence of hrHPV testing within the last 5 years also captures patients who had cotesting; therefore additional methods to identify cotesting are not necessary. This eCQM is a patient-based measure. This version of the eCQM uses QDM version 5.6. Please refer to the QDM page for more information on the QDM.
Initial Population	Women 24-64 years of age by the end of the measurement period with a visit during the measurement period
Denominator	Equals Initial Population
Denominator Exclusions	Women who had a hysterectomy with no residual cervix or a congenital absence of cervix. Exclude patients who are in hospice care for any part of the measurement period. Exclude patients receiving palliative care for any part of the measurement period.
Numerator	Women with one or more screenings for cervical cancer. Appropriate screenings are defined by any one of the following criteria:- Cervical cytology performed during the measurement period or the two years prior to the measurement period for women 24-64 years of age by the end of the measurement period- Cervical human papillomavirus (HPV) testing performed during the measurement period or the four years prior to the measurement period for women who are 30 years or older at the time of the test
Numerator Exclusions	Not Applicable
Denominator Exceptions	None
Telehealth Eligible	Yes