

MDwise Hoosier Alliance Resource Catalog

Cervical Cancer Screening in Women

Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines

- An Annual Pap test recommended
- Pap test required every 3 years
- Women 21 – 64 years, as of December 31st of the measurement year.



Ways we can help ...

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Because We Care

Understanding the HEDIS Measure

The HEDIS indicator measures the proportion of women between the ages of 21 - 64 years old that had one or more Pap tests:

- Annually
- Or within the last 3 years

Increase compliance with the HEDIS Cervical Cancer Screening Measure.

Additional opportunities to perform the Pap Screen when patients are already in the office:

- Prenatal care
- Gynecological services
- Annual physical exam

Remember to be mindful when discussing a patient's weight.

- A patient's sensitivity about being obese can be a barrier to treatment.

Provider and Member Benefits

- Perform Pap and Chlamydia Screening together
- Incorporate Pap screening into Annual Physical Exam
- Use the appropriate “[CPT Code](#)” for all procedures
- Have intake staff prepare for Pap and Chlamydia screening prior to PMP entering the Room.
- Educate office personal that screening should begin at age 21, due to research showing the benefit that can be obtained by screening within 3 years of the onset of sexual activity.

Implement member education by:

- Increasing member awareness of the importance of having a Cervical Cancer Recommended annual screening; required at a minimum every 3 years (Patient handout “Pap test”)
- Creating cultural awareness in members. “Poor health literacy was a better predictor of cervical cancer screening knowledge than ethnicity or education, yet physicians infrequently recognized low literacy. Improved physician awareness and development of low literacy interventions may improve cervical cancer screenings, particularly for the most vulnerable women.” Quoted from American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology.

Create a registry to identify and track:

- Annual Pap Tests
- Member reminder cards

Contact the Quality Management Department for assistance in creating and implementing a patient registry.

Note: There is also a fair amount of evidence that shows screening women over age 65 can be associated with an increased risk for potential harms, including false-positive results and invasive procedures.

Utilize the “Physician Member Profile” (located in the Group Performance Report) to assist you in the outreach to your members.

Identifying Barriers and Solutions

“I’m afraid of finding out something wrong”.

- Find out whether there is any specific reason for this anxiety (e.g. Family history cancer).
- Explain that the lifetime risk of developing cervical cancer is about 1 in 100.
- Reinforce that the majority of Pap tests are normal and that abnormalities when they occur, are usually pre-cancerous changes that can be easily treated.

“It hurts”

- Encourage relaxation techniques, and warm the speculum to ease some of the discomfort of the exam.
- Inquire about previous examinations and explain the procedure.

“But it’s a test for cancer”

- Educate on the importance of being screened
- Pap test is not a means of detecting cancer.
- Is a screening to detect pre-cancerous lesions in women who are well and asymptomatic.

Additional Resources

“Deaths from “Cervical Cancer “ have been reduced by 90% in the United States since the implementation of the Papanicolaou (Pap) smear 60 years ago. Nevertheless, an estimated 11,000 new cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed and 4,000 deaths occur each year from this disease.”

Referenced from American Family Physician

<http://www.aafp.org>

Barriers to Health: Factoring Obesity in Cervical Screening

<http://www.cervicalhealth.com>

NSW Cervical Screening Program (Pap Tips)

<http://www.csp.nsw.gov.au>

Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine

“Beliefs about Papanicolaou Smears and Compliance with Papanicolaou Smear Follow—up in Adolescents

<http://archpedi.ama-assn.org>

“Women’s lay knowledge of cervical cancer/cervical screening: accounting for non-attendance at cervical screening clinics”,

“Psychosocial Barriers to Cervical Cancer Screening: Concerns with Self-presentation and Social Evaluation”

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119264154/abstract>

Gynecologic Cancer Foundation-GCF

Cervical Cancer Facts (English and Spanish)

You Can Prevent Cervical Cancer: Vaccinate Early Screen Regularly

<http://www.cervicalcancercampaign.org/ccfacts>

Cervical Cancer Basic Information (English and Spanish)

<http://www.cdc.gov>

Screening for Cervical Cancer, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

<http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/USpstf/uspscerv.htm>

MDwise Hoosier Alliance Resources

**Our Company is here to assist you with providing
the best healthcare for members.
It's all *because we care!***

Case Management/Disease Management

888-961-3100 option 4

Claim Department Address:

MDwise Hoosier Alliance
P.O. Box 7303
London, KY 40742

Claim Inquiries

800-581-2488

Internal Provider Relations Representatives

888-961-3100 option 2 Fax: 866-465-2985

MDwise Customer Service

800-356-1204 or 317-630-2831

Medical Management & Prior Authorization

888-961-3100 option 1 Fax: 888-465-5581

Pharmacy Prior Authorization

800-558-1655 Fax: 888-465-5581

Quality Department

888-961-3100 option 6

Transportation

800-356-1204 or 317-630-2831

MDwise Behavioral Health Claims Address:

P.O. Box 7303
London, KY. 40742
Behavioral Health Claims 800-581-2488 option 8
Behavioral Health Authorization 888-961-3100



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For more resources or tool kits contact your ROQ Specialist or Account Executive

MDwise Hoosier Alliance QM Department
1-888-961-3100 ext. 37930