

HEDIS[®] Lunch and Learn

General Preventive Health

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HEDIS® News You can Use



Lunch and Learns will reinforce and elaborate on HEDIS News You Can Use information

Monthly Webinars: 30 minutes, 1 HEDIS topic



Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL-E)



Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL-E) - Criteria

Who is in the measure (denominator)?

Patients between 45–75 years of age in the measurement period.

What makes a member compliant (numerator)?

Patients with one or more screening for colorectal cancer; **any of the following meet the criteria:**

- Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) during the measurement period
- Stool DNA with fecal immunochemical test (FIT) during the measurement period or the two years before the measurement period

• Flexible sigmoidoscopy during the measurement period or the four years before the measurement period

• Colonoscopy during the measurement period or nine years before the measurement period

• CT colonography during the measurement period or four years before the measurement period



Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL-E) Coding Information

Commonly Used Codes: **Colonoscopy** CPT: 44388-44392, 44394, 44397, 44401-44408, 45378-45393, 45398 HCPCS: G0105, G0121

Flexible sigmoidoscopy CPT: 45330-45335, 45337, 45338, 45340-45342, 45346, 45347, 45349, 45350 HCPCS: G0104 Computed tomography (CT) colonography CPT: 74261-74263

Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) reported by a lab CPT: 82270, 82274 HCPCS: G0328

Fecal immunochemical test (FIT) Non-DNA or fecal occult blood test (FOBT)

CPT: 82270, 82274, 81528, 0464U HCPCS: G0328



Chlamydia Screening (CHL)



Chlamydia Screening (CHL)

Who is in the measure (denominator)?

Patients 16 to 24 years old and identified as sexually active as of the measurement year.

Report two age stratifications and a total rate:

- 16 to 20 years
- 21 to 24 years
- Total

Two methods identify members:

- pharmacy data, even if they are not sexually active, OR
- claim/encounter data

A member only needs to be identified by one method to be eligible for the measure.

What makes a member compliant (numerator)?

Patients who were recommended for routine chlamydia screening, were identified as sexually active and who had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year.

Documentation needed

Document results of at least one chlamydia test during the measurement year. Indicate the date and the results of the test.





Chlamydia Screening (CHL) Coding Information

Commonly Used Codes: **CPT:** 87110, 87270, 87320, 87490-87492, 87810



Adult Immunization (AIS-E)

Adult Immunization (AIS-E)

Who is in the measure (denominator)?

Patients 19 years of age and older who are up to date on recommended routine vaccines for influenza, tetanus and diphtheria (Td) or tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis (Tdap), zoster, pneumococcal and hepatitis B.

What makes a member compliant (numerator)?

Numerator 1 - Immunization Status: Influenza

- Patients 19 years and older who received an influenza vaccine on or between July 1 of the year prior to the measurement period and June 30 of the measurement period. OR
- Patients with anaphylaxis due to the influenza vaccine any time before or during the measurement period.

Numerator 2 - Immunization status: Pneumococcal

- Patients who are 65 years and older at the start of the measurement period who received at least one dose of an adult pneumococcal vaccine on or after their 19th birthday, before or during the measurement period; OR
- Patients with anaphylaxis due to the pneumococcal vaccine any time before or during the measurement period

Numerator 3 - Immunization status: Zoster

- Patients who are 50 years and older at the start of the measurement period who received two doses of the herpes zoster recombinant vaccine at least 28 days apart, on October 1, 2017, through the end of the measurement period; OR
- Patients with anaphylaxis due to the herpes zoster vaccine any time before or during the measurement period



Adult Immunization (AIS-E)

Numerator 4 - Immunization Status: Tetanus Diphtheria Toxoids Acellular Pertussis (Td/Tdap)

Patients who are 19 and older who received at least one Td vaccine or one Tdap vaccine between 9 years prior to the start of the measurement period and the end of the measurement period. **OR**

Patients with a history of at least one of the following any time before or during the measurement period:

- Anaphylaxis due to the diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis vaccine
- Encephalitis due to the diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis vaccine

Numerator 5 - Immunization status: Hepatitis B

- Patients who are 19-59 years and older at the start of the measurement period who received at least three doses of the childhood hepatitis B vaccine with different dates of service on or before their 19th birthday: **OR**
- Patients who received a hepatitis B vaccine series on or after their 19th birthday, before or during the measurement period. OR
- A hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B surface antibody or total antibody to hepatitis B core antigen test, with a positive result any time before or during the measurement period, **OR**
- A history of hepatitis B illness any time before or during the measurement year, **OR**
- Anaphylaxis due to the hepatitis B vaccine any time before or during the measurement year

Adult Immunization (AIS-E) Coding Information

Commonly Used Codes:

Hepatitis B: CPT: 90697, 90723, 90740, 90744, 90747, 90748, G0010

Influenza:

CPT: 90630, 90653, 90654, 90656, 90658, 90661, 90662, 90673, 90674, 90682, 90686, 90688, 90689, 90694, 90756

LAIV:

CPT: 90660, 90672

Pneumococcal: CPT: 90670, 90671, 90677, 90684, 90732, G0009

Tdap: CPT: 90715

Td:

CPT: 90714

Zoster:

CPT: 90750

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Gaps in Care

Challenges

Why Gaps in Care?





Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Untimely follow-up after positive results of stool-based tests.
- Identification of targeted patients most in need of testing.
- Patients unaware of the importance of being tested for colorectal cancer.
- Not offering at-home screening test.
- Patient-level factors like fear of the procedure, embarrassment, and lack of awareness.
- Lack of transportation, and limited access to care.

Adult Immunization

- Patients' inconsistency to come in for regular well-care visits
- Patients lack of understanding regarding immunizations
- Patients fears about vaccine safety
- Lack of transportation
- Medical staff not trained to answer questions about vaccinations, administer vaccinations.
- Patients medical chart isn't documented with vaccinations.

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Chlamydia Screening

- Providers find it challenging to discuss sexual history with patients.
- Patient confidentiality concerns, particularly with adolescents.
- Providers don't integrate chlamydia screening into their clinical workflows.
- Parents hesitate to have their child tested because they are unaware of the child's sexual activity.
- Incorrect or inconsistent coding

Take-Away Action

Take-Away Actions – Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL-E)

Discuss the importance of early detection and encourage screening. When clinically appropriate encourage patients who may be hesitant to have a colonoscopy to complete an athome stool test (FOBT, FIT-Non-DNA, FIT-DNA).

Follow up on all colorectal screenings ordered and ensure testing was completed.

Schedule a colonoscopy for the patient from January through October to increase the likelihood of completion. Provide the right athome stool test prior to the visit and remind the patient to bring back or provide instructions on how to

send to lab.

Partner with ABHWV to set up a Supplemental data feed to close gaps in care

Take-Away Chlamydia Screening

Provide patients with at-home chlamydia test.

Have a standard order in place for CHL screening

Remember pharmacy data, claims and encounters are used to identify sexually active patients.

Include chlamydia screening as a part of routine clinical preventive care. Screening should occur with or without symptoms.

Educate patients on sexually transmitted infections including signs, symptoms, treatment, and prevention even if they are not sexually active. Consider screening individuals for chlamydia who received a pregnancy test in the emergency room or urgent/immediate care setting.

Code appropriate CPT code

Administrative methodology NO Hybrid/chart review

Take-Away Actions – Adult Immunization (AIS-E)

Schedule appointments to coincide with required timeframes for immunization administration CODING Ensures compliance!

ECDS methodology – NO Hybrid/chart review

This measure is collected through claims when complete and accurate coding is important!

Use electronic medical record (EMR) system to set reminder flags

During visits talk about the importance of being immunized Train medical staff to answer questions about vaccinations, administer vaccinations, and document vaccinations

Ensure that members' medical records include immunization history from all sources **Questions?**

ABHWV website - Provider HEDIS Section

There is a HEDIS tab within the Provider Tab on the ABHWV website. The following are now available:

- 1. What is HEDIS? a short description of HEDIS
- 2. HEDIS News You Can Use –emailed to providers each month and will be available on the website, including current and prior months
- 3. HEDIS Lunch and Learn Webinars For Providers monthly webinars such as the one today. Links for past webinars and invite information for the next upcoming Lunch and Learn will be here.

https://www.aetnabetterhealth.com/westvirginia/providers/hedis.html



Closing Thoughts and Resources

Members trust you!

Patients consider you their most trusted source of medical information.

Your guidance and encouragement is critical in their health management.

Allow time for discussion and questions. Hearing your answers can help patients feel more confident and comfortable.

ABHWV Quality Partnerships

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Wellness Event Partnering

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Other Resources

ABHWV Integrated Care Management

Refer member to Aetna Better Health of West Virginia Case Management:

- Fax to 844-330-1001
- Call 1-888-348-2922.

NCQA Links:

HEDIS MY 2025: What's New, What's Changed, What's Retired – NCQA

HEDIS Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS) Reporting – NCQA

HEDIS ECDS Frequently Asked Questions - NCQA



