



One in a series of tip sheets about HEDIS® and other measures that contribute to star ratings of Medicare Advantage plans.

Colorectal cancer screening (COL)

Effectiveness of Care HEDIS® Measure

Measurement definition

Patients ages 50 to 75 who had appropriate screenings for colorectal cancer.¹

- Colonoscopy every 10 years
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy every five years
- FIT-DNA (Cologuard®) every three years
- FOBT or FIT every year
- CT-Colonography (virtual colonoscopy) every five years

Exclusions

Patients are excluded if they:

- Have a history of colorectal cancer (cancer of the small intestine doesn't count).
- Had a total colectomy (partial or hemicolectomies don't count).
- Received hospice care during the measurement year.
- Are 66 or older with advanced illness and frailty (for additional definition information, see the *Advanced Illness and Frailty Guide*).
- Are deceased during the measurement year.
- Received palliative care during the measurement year.

Information that patient medical records should include

- Documentation of the date, result and type of all colorectal cancer screenings or if the patient met exclusion criteria.
- A patient-reported previous screening; document in his or her medical history the type of test, date performed and the result.

Information that patient claims should include

For exclusions, use the appropriate ICD-10² code:

ICD-10 code	Description
Z85.038	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of large intestine
Z85.048	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus

For screenings, use the appropriate codes:

Screening	Code type	Commonly used billing codes
FIT-DNA (known as Cologuard®)	CPT	81528
Fecal occult blood test (FOBT, FIT)	CPT	82270, 82274
	HCPCS	G0328

Performing fecal occult testing on a sample collected from a digital rectal exam or on a stool sample collected in an office setting does not meet screening criteria by the American Cancer Society or HEDIS.

Tips for talking with patients

- For patients who refuse a colonoscopy, discuss options of noninvasive screenings and have FIT kits readily available to give patients during the visit.
- If telehealth, telephone or e-visits are used instead of face-to-face visits, ask the patient if he or she would be willing to complete an in-home FOBT or FIT-DNA test.
- Educate patients about the importance of early detection:
 - Colorectal cancer usually starts as growths in the colon or rectum and doesn't typically cause noticeable symptoms.
 - You can prevent colorectal cancer by removing growths before they turn into cancer.
- Discuss the benefits and risks of different screening options and make a plan that offers the best health outcomes for your patient.

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¹National Committee for Quality Assurance. *HEDIS® 2020 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans* (2019), 108-115

²ICD-10-CM created by the National Center for Health Statistics, under authorization by the World Health Organization. WHO-copyright holder.

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