DISCLAIMER AND COPYRIGHT NOTICES

All diagnosis codes referred to in Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI) Coding Guide were excerpted from the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM), October 2020 revision, published by the United States government under the auspices of the ICD-10-CM Coordination and Maintenance Committee.

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), Fourth Edition, copyright 2020 American Medical Association (AMA). All rights reserved. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors, and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for the data contained or not contained herein. Applicable FARS/DFARS restrictions apply to government use.

CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

This project was supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number UHOMC29940, Bright Futures for Women's Health: Standard Practice Guidelines for Well-Women Care. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position nor policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.

This book is provided by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) for educational purposes only. It is not intended to represent the only, or necessarily the best, coding format or method for the situations discussed, but rather as an approach, view, statement, or opinion that may be helpful to individuals responsible for diagnosis and procedure coding. The statements made in this publication should not be construed as ACOG policy or procedure, nor as standards of care. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists makes no representations or warranties, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of the information contained in this book and disclaims any liability or responsibility for any consequences resulting from or otherwise related to any use of, or reliance on, this book. Please reference the CPT manual for complete procedure code descriptions along with additional CPT coding instructions and guidelines.

Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI) Coding Guide 2021 was developed by WPSI's Dissemination and Implementation Steering Committee and ACOG’s Coding Department.
CONTENTS

Introduction

Introduction to the Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI) ................................................................. 1
Introduction to Coding ............................................................................................................................................. 2

Preventive Medicine Services

Preventive Medicine Services .................................................................................................................................. 4

WPSI Recommendation Coding

Breast Cancer Screening for Average-Risk Women ................................................................................................. 7
Breastfeeding Services and Supplies ......................................................................................................................... 9
Screening for Cervical Cancer .................................................................................................................................. 13
Contraception .......................................................................................................................................................... 16
Screening for Anxiety .............................................................................................................................................. 27
Screening for Diabetes Mellitus After Pregnancy ............................................................................................... 30
Screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus ........................................................................................................ 32
Screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection .................................................................................... 34
Screening for Interpersonal and Domestic Violence .......................................................................................... 38
Counseling for Sexually Transmitted Infections .................................................................................................. 41
Screening for Urinary Incontinence ....................................................................................................................... 43
Well-Woman Preventive Visits ................................................................................................................................ 47

Appendix A

Appendix A—Medicare ............................................................................................................................................... 49

Appendix B

Appendix B—Medicaid ............................................................................................................................................... 69
Introduction to the Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)

On March 1, 2016, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) launched the Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI). Through this five-year cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), ACOG is leading a coalition of national health professional organizations and consumer and patient advocates with experts in women’s health across the lifespan. The coalition develops, reviews, and updates recommendations for women’s preventive health care services, including HRSA-sponsored Women's Preventive Services Guidelines. These HRSA-adopted recommendations help ensure that women receive a comprehensive set of preventive services without having to pay a co-payment or deductible or paying for co-insurance.

To date, the WPSI has published 12 recommendations adopted by HRSA:

- Breast Cancer Screening for Average-Risk Women
- Breastfeeding Services and Supplies
- Contraception
- Counseling for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Screening for Cervical Cancer
- Screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
- Screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Screening for Interpersonal and Domestic Violence
- Screening for Diabetes Mellitus After Pregnancy
- Screening for Urinary Incontinence
- Screening for Anxiety (coverage begins January 2021)
- Well-Woman Preventive Visits

The WPSI offers several free tools to help clinicians implement the recommendations. Recommendations for Well-Woman Care – A Well-Woman Chart outlines preventive services recommended by the WPSI, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), and Bright Futures and are based on age, health status, and risk factors. Clinical summary tables describe clinical practice considerations, risk assessment methods, and the age and frequency for delivering services. To download the most up-to-date version of the chart and clinical summary tables, please visit the WPSI website. Additional tools include patient trifold, WPSI coding guide, WPSI mobile shortcut, and a Telehealth for Preventive Services FAQ.
Introduction to Coding

Correct medical coding for services rendered by physicians and other health care providers is an expectation of federal, state, and private payers and required by the False Claims Act. This document acts as guidance to assist practices with coding and billing preventive services for women and was developed in consultation with staff of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).

Coding Basics
There are several code sets used for different purposes. In this resource, two primary code sets will be discussed. For medical claims there are three primary sets: Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Level II, and International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM).

Each of the key code sets serves a different purpose.

- CPT/HCPCS codes describe what service was provided.
- ICD-10-CM codes describe why a service was provided.

Physicians must document and code both “what” and “why” for each service.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requires that electronic transmissions of health care claims and encounter information meet certain standards, including the adoption of uniform code sets. ICD, CPT, and HCPCS Level II codes are the only approved code sets when information is exchanged electronically. Another standard adopts certain requirements for the submission of electronic claim information.

CPT codes are 5-digit alphanumeric codes developed and copyrighted by the American Medical Association. They comprise the primary set of codes used to describe the cognitive and procedural services provided by a physician’s practice. HCPCS Level II—National codes are 5-digit alphanumeric codes developed and maintained by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), America’s Health Insurance Plans (AHIP), and the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association (BCBSA).

Some level II codes are considered permanent national codes. These codes are maintained by the HCPCS National Panel, which consists of representatives from CMS, AHIP, and BCBSA. Level II codes are used to report services not covered by CPT codes, such as durable medical equipment (DME) and supplies. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services updates these codes annually. Level II codes must be used for services reported to Medicare and Medicaid. Other payers may or may not recognize Level II codes for reimbursement. It is advisable to check with specific payers regarding their billing and reimbursement policies.

An example is “J” coding. Healthcare Common Procedural Coding System codes that begin with a “J” describe drugs administered by a method other than oral administration. These codes are required under HIPAA regulations and identify drugs and dosages.
INTRODUCTION

Other Level II codes are temporary national codes. These codes were developed to meet, within a short time frame, the operational needs of a particular insurer that are not addressed by an already existing national code. Any member of the HCPCS National Panel can establish a temporary national code that can be used by other insurers. Examples are the codes developed by CMS to report those portions of preventive medicine services covered by CMS.

Five-digit codes often are complemented by 2-digit modifiers. Modifiers provide the means to indicate that a service or procedure has been altered by some specific circumstance.

International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM), is a clinical modification of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) ICD, which is used worldwide to track morbidity and mortality statistics and is the standard for diagnosis coding in the United States. The word “clinical” emphasizes the intent to describe the clinical picture of the patient. This code set uses codes to identify the patient’s diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings and complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or disease or other reasons for seeking medical care. The tenth edition of ICD-10-CM was adopted by WHO in 1994 and is currently used worldwide. In addition to data collection, it is used to convey the medical necessity of the service to third-party payers.

The tenth edition of ICD-10-CM codes support the medical necessity for performing a service. The physician must clearly indicate the reason(s) for all the services rendered to ensure the selection of the most specific code.

Correct coding implies that the code selection is:

- The most accurate description of “what” was performed and “why” it was performed
- Supported by documentation in the medical record
- Consistent with coding conventions and guidelines

When selecting ICD-10-CM diagnosis(es) for an encounter, the diagnosis code(s) must support the clinical need (medical necessity) for the service as described by the CPT code.
Preventive Medicine Services

OVERVIEW
Preventive medicine services are a type of evaluation and management (E/M) service that does not require a chief complaint. There are two types of preventive medicine services:


Preventive medicine counseling codes are used to report services that promote health and prevent illness/injury. That is, the patient has no current symptoms or diagnosed illness.

The counseling must be provided at a separate encounter from the preventive medicine service. These codes are selected according to the time spent counseling the patient. If a distinct problem-oriented E/M service also is provided, it may be reported separately.

These codes are not reported when the physician counsels an individual patient with symptoms or an established illness. In this case, a problem-oriented E/M service (CPT codes 99202-99215) is reported.

Behavioral change interventions are for persons who have a behavior that often is considered an illness itself, such as tobacco use or substance abuse. Any E/M service reported on the same day must be distinct, and time spent providing these services may not be used as a basis for the E/M code selection.

For counseling groups of patients with symptoms or established illness, see code 99078.

2. Preventive Medicine Evaluation and Management Services (CPT Codes 99381–99387)

These services are provided to adults, children, and infants. These codes are used to report annual well-woman examinations. The code reported is determined by the age of the patient and whether they are considered a new or established patient to the physician and/or practice.
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SERVICES

NON-MEDICARE PAYERS
The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires all new private health care plans to cover several evidence-based preventive services such as mammograms, colonoscopies, blood pressure checks, and childhood immunizations, without charging a copayment, deductible or coinsurance.

Most insurance policies with plan years beginning on or after August 1, 2012, must include these services without cost-sharing if they were obtained through an in-network provider. Some plans (“grandfathered plans”) that existed before the ACA are not yet required to provide this coverage. Certain types of employers are exempted from having an insurance plan that provides no-cost coverage of contraceptive services and supplies. The rules governing coverage of preventive services allow plans to use reasonable medical management to help define the nature of the covered services for women’s preventive care.

Note: Although the reforms mandated by the ACA remain largely in effect in the individual and group markets, the current administration has introduced regulations that allow noncompliant plans (such as short-term plans) to be offered in the individual market. These plans do not have to cover essential health benefits, such as maternity care, preventive services, or prescriptions, and can underwrite and exclude those with preexisting conditions. Be sure to check with your specific payers for their coverage policies.

Modifier 33
The modifier 33 is used to indicate preventive services that are not subject to cost sharing. The modifier is not necessary for services that are clearly identifiable as preventive care, such as the codes used for well-woman exams (CPT codes 99381-99397). The descriptor for modifier 33 reads:

Preventive services: When the primary purpose of the service is the delivery of an evidence-based service in accordance with a U.S. Preventive Services Task Force A or B recommendation in effect and other preventive services identified in preventive services mandates (legislative or regulatory), the service may be identified by adding 33 to the procedure. For separately reported services specifically identified as a preventive, the modifier should not be used.

MEDICAID
States participating in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid Expansion program are required to provide the same level of preventive services for the expansion populations as private plans. For those who qualify for Medicaid through other pathways, states may choose to but are not required to, cover the WPSI guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) (WPSI recommendations). For more information on state Medicaid programs, please see Appendix B.

MEDICARE PAYERS
Medicare covers certain screening services, such as a pelvic exam, clinical breast check, and collection of a Pap smear specimen, that are often performed in conjunction with a preventive visit. However, Medicare does not cover the comprehensive Preventive Medicine Services (CPT codes 99381-99397).
Medicare also covers other screening and preventive services such as:

- Initial preventive physical examination (IPPE)
- Annual wellness visit (AWV)
- Diabetes and cardiovascular screening
- Flu shots
- Annual depression screening
- Alcohol and tobacco use screening and behavioral counseling
- Screening hemoccult
- Screening mammography
- Bone mass measurement

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services publish several documents related to Medicare-covered screening and preventive services. Additional information and coding guidance for preventive services under Medicare can be found on the Medicare website at: [https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/PrevntionGenInfo/medicare-preventive-services/MPS-QuickReferenceChart-1.html](https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/PrevntionGenInfo/medicare-preventive-services/MPS-QuickReferenceChart-1.html). Additional information about Medicare can be found in Appendix A of this document.
RECOMMENDATION CODING

Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Breast Cancer Screening for Average-Risk Women

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that average-risk women initiate mammography screening no earlier than age 40 and no later than age 50. Screening mammography should occur at least biennially and as frequently as annually. Screening should continue through at least age 74 and age alone should not be the basis to discontinue screening.

These screening recommendations are for women at average risk of breast cancer. Women at increased risk should also undergo periodic mammography screening, however, recommendations for additional services are beyond the scope of this recommendation.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends, as a preventive service, that women initiate mammography screening no earlier than age 40 and no later than age 50 and continue through at least age 74. Screening mammography should occur at least biennially and as frequently as annually.

Decisions regarding when to initiate screening, how often to screen, and when to stop screening should be based on a periodic shared decision-making process involving the woman and her health care provider. The shared decision-making process assists women in making an informed decision and includes, but is not limited to, a discussion about the benefits and harms of screening, an assessment of the woman’s values and preferences, and consideration of factors such as life expectancy, comorbidities, and health status.

NON-MEDICARE PAYERS

PROCEDURE CODES

77067  Screening mammography, bilateral (2-view study of each breast), including computer-aided detection (CAD) when performed

+77063  Screening digital breast tomosynthesis, bilateral (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure). (Use this as an add-on code when tomosynthesis is performed and is medically necessary in addition to 2-dimensional mammography.)

DIAGNOSIS CODES

An ICD-10-CM diagnosis code(s) should be linked to the appropriate CPT mammography code reported. The proper diagnosis code to report would be Z12.31, Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast. The Medicare deductible and co-pay/coinsurance are waived for this service.
In addition, it may be advisable to report a secondary diagnosis that would support the medical necessity of the mammogram. Effective October 1, 2019, new codes for overlapping quadrants (N63.15, Unspecified lump in the right breast, overlapping quadrants, and N63.25, Unspecified lump in the left breast, overlapping quadrants.

A diagnostic mammogram (when the patient has an illness, disease, or symptoms that indicate the need for a mammogram) is covered whenever it is medically necessary.

When it is appropriate to report a screening and a diagnostic mammogram on the same day, use modifier -GG to indicate a screening mammography turned into a diagnostic mammography.
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Breastfeeding Services and Supplies

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends comprehensive lactation support services (including counseling, education, and breastfeeding equipment and supplies) during the antenatal, perinatal, and postpartum periods to ensure the successful initiation and maintenance of breastfeeding.

**Implementation Considerations:** Lactation support services include counseling, education, and breastfeeding equipment and supplies. A lactation care provider should deliver lactation support and provide services across the antenatal, perinatal, and postpartum periods to ensure successful preparation, initiation, and continuation of breastfeeding. Lactation care providers include, but are not limited to, lactation consultants, breastfeeding counselors, certified midwives, certified nurse-midwives, certified professional midwives, nurses, advanced practice providers (eg, physician assistants and nurse practitioners), and physicians. Breastfeeding equipment and supplies, as agreed upon by the woman and her lactation care provider, include, but are not limited to, double electric breast pumps (including pump parts and maintenance) and breast milk storage supplies. Access to double electric pumps should be based on optimization of breastfeeding and not predicated on prior failure of a manual pump.

**NON-MEDICARE PAYERS**
Routine lactation counseling is considered part of the global obstetrics package for postpartum services and is, therefore, not reported separately. Only codes for complications, illness, or disease can be excluded from the routine postpartum care and billed in addition to global services.

However, different payers have varying policies on whether they will reimburse for this service during the postpartum period. It is advisable to check with individual payers for their specific policies and to obtain those instructions in writing.

If approved by the payer, the following procedure codes could be used in combination with ICD-10-CM diagnosis code Z39.1, Encounter for care and examination of lactating mother:

- **99401** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 15 minutes
- **99402** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes
- **99403** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 45 minutes
- **99404** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes
- **99411** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes
- **99412** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes
Antepartum counseling, depending on specific payer global obstetrics reimbursement policies, on the other hand, may be reported. If the counseling is reportable outside the global obstetrics package, you may consider billing the visits as follows:

**The patient sees the physician and the lactation counselor.**
Report a single Evaluation and Management (E/M) code. The code level selected would be based on the combined level of service by the two providers and supported by adequate documentation.

**The patient sees the lactation counselor only.**
For a visit in which the patient sees only the lactation counselor who is a licensed nonphysician practitioner (NPP) such as a physician assistant (PA), nurse practitioner (NP), etc., it may be appropriate to report E/M code 99211 (**Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient that may not require the presence of a physician or other qualified health care professional**).

CPT code 98960 (**Education and training for patient self-management by a qualified, nonphysician health care professional using a standardized curriculum, face-to-face with the patient [could include caregiver/family] each 30 minutes; individual patient**) could be reported for education and training of patients for self-management, if all components of the code were performed and documented by the NPP.

For the group visits, the following codes would be appropriate:

- 98961 Education and training for patient self-management by a qualified, nonphysician health care professional using a standardized curriculum, face-to-face with the patient (could include caregiver/family) each 30 minutes; 2–4 patients
- 98962 Education and training for patient self-management by a qualified, nonphysician health care professional using a standardized curriculum, face-to-face with the patient (could include caregiver/family) each 30 minutes; 5–8 patients

**Existing Breastfeeding Problem**
If a patient presents with a breastfeeding problem that the physician must evaluate and manage, the following E/M codes are appropriate to report: 99202–99205 (**Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new patient**) or 99212–99215 (**Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient**). This would include taking the woman's history, examining her breasts and nipples, observing a breastfeeding, and making a diagnosis and treatment plan for the woman.
**RECOMMENDATION CODING**

*Follow-up Services Provided by a Nonclinical Provider*

To report follow-up services provided by a nonclinical provider to treat a lactation problem diagnosed by a physician, you may consider reporting from code series 96156, 96158, 96159, 96164, 96165, 96167, 96168, 96170, 96171 (new codes for 2020) *(Health and behavior assessment/intervention).*

- **96156** Health behavior assessment, or re-assessment (ie, health-focused clinical interview, behavioral observations, clinical decision making)
- **96158** Health behavior intervention, individual, face-to-face; initial 30 minutes
- **96159** Health behavior intervention, individual, face-to-face; each additional 15 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary service)
- **96164** Health behavior intervention, group (2 or more patients), face-to-face; initial 30 minutes
- **96165** Health behavior intervention, group (2 or more patients), face-to-face; each additional 15 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary service)
- **96167** Health behavior intervention, family (with the patient present), face-to-face; initial 30 minutes
- **96168** Health behavior intervention, family (with the patient present), face-to-face; each additional 15 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary service)
- **96170** Health behavior intervention, family (without the patient present), face-to-face; initial 30 minutes
- **96171** Health behavior intervention, family (without the patient present), face-to-face; each additional 15 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary service)

*HCPCS Codes*

If your payer accepts HCPCS codes, you may report code **S9443** *(Lactation classes, nonphysician provider, per session).*

For breast pumps, report the following supply codes:

- **E0602** Breast pump, manual, any type
- **E0603** Breast pump, electric (AC and/or DC), any type
- **E0604** Breast pump, hospital grade, electric (AC and/or DC), any type

Women can contact their insurance company to find out who their insurance contractor for medical supplies is.

*Replacement Codes*

- **A4281** Tubing for breast pump, replacement
- **A4282** Adapter for breast pump, replacement
- **A4283** Cap for breast pump bottle, replacement
- **A4284** Breast shield and splash protector for use with breast pump, replacement
- **A4285** Polycarbonate bottle for use with breast pump, replacement
- **A4286** Locking ring for breast pump, replacement
### ICD-10-CM codes

**Breast and Nipple Issues:**

- **O91.02**  Infection of nipple associated with puerperium
- **O91.03**  Infection of nipple associated with the lactation
- **O91.12**  Abscess of breast
- **O91.13**  Abscess of breast associated with lactation
- **O91.22**  Nonpurulent mastitis associated with the puerperium
- **O91.23**  Nonpurulent mastitis associated with lactation
- **O92.03**  Retracted nipple associated with lactation
- **O92.13**  Cracked nipple associated with lactation
- **O92.29**  Other disorders of breast associated with pregnancy and the puerperium
- **O92.3**   Agalactia
- **O92.4**   Hypogalactia
- **O92.5**   Suppressed lactation
- **O92.6**   Galactorrhea
- **O92.70**  Unspecified disorders of lactation
- **O92.79**  Other disorders of lactation
- **Q83.8**   Other congenital malformations of breast
- **R20.3**   Hyperesthesia (burning)
- **B37.2**   Candidiasis of skin and nail
- **L01.00**  Impetigo, unspecified
- **Z39.1**   Encounter for care and examination of lactating mother
**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends cervical cancer screening for average-risk women aged 21 to 65 years. For women aged 21 to 29 years, the Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends cervical cancer screening using cervical cytology (Pap test) every 3 years. Cotesting with cytology and human papillomavirus testing is not recommended for women younger than 30 years. Women aged 30 to 65 years should be screened with cytology and human papillomavirus testing every 5 years or cytology alone every 3 years. Women who are at average risk should not be screened more than once every 3 years.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service, cervical cancer screening for average-risk women aged 21 to 65 years. For average-risk women aged 30 to 65 years, informed shared decision making between the patient and her clinician regarding the preferred screening strategy is recommended.

Women who have received the human papillomavirus vaccine should be screened according to the same guidelines as women who have not received the vaccine.

These recommendations are for routine screening in average-risk women and do not apply to women infected with human immunodeficiency virus, women who are immunocompromised because of another etiology (such as those who have received solid organ transplantation), women exposed to diethylstilbestrol in utero, or women treated for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or higher within the past 20 years. Screening strategies for high-risk women are outside the scope of these recommendations.

Cervical cancer screening is not recommended for women younger than 21 years or those older than 65 years who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk of cervical cancer. Adequate prior negative screening is defined as documentation (or a reliable patient report) of three consecutive negative cytology results or two consecutive negative cotest results within the previous 10 years with the most recent test within the past 5 years. Cervical cancer screening is also not recommended for women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and who do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesions (eg, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or grade 3 or cervical cancer within the past 20 years).

**NON-MEDICARE PAYERS: COLLECTION AND HANDLING OF PAP SMEAR SPECIMEN**

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists’ Committee on Health Economics and Coding considers the collection of the Pap smear specimen, when performed, to be part of a pelvic examination. Therefore, it is not appropriate to code the collection of the specimen separately in addition to the E/M service code.
Some payers reimburse for the handling of the Pap smear specimen when CPT code 99000 *(Handling and/or conveyance of specimen for transfer from the physician’s office to a laboratory)* is reported. Ask your insurer to verify coverage for this code in writing.

Code 99000 is intended to reflect the work involved in the preparation of a Pap smear specimen before sending it to the laboratory. In addition to the preparation of the Pap smear specimen, it may be used for other specimens. Typical work involved in this preparation may include centrifuging a specimen, separating serum, labeling tubes, packing the specimens for transport, filling out laboratory forms and supplying necessary insurance information and other documentation.

CPT considers this code to be an adjunctive service that further describes the basic service rendered. Therefore modifier 25 should not be appended to the E/M code reported.

HCPCS code Q0091 *(Screening Papanicolaou smear; obtaining, preparing and conveyance of cervical or vaginal smear to laboratory)* was developed for a specific benefit within the Medicare program. A limited number of payers reimburse for this code. You should verify coverage for this code including its specific application with the insurer. Be sure to obtain a payer reimbursement policy regarding this code in writing. Payers have requested takebacks from physician practices when this code was paid in error.

Under no circumstances should a laboratory procedure code (eg, 88141–88177) be used to report the collection or handling of the Pap smear specimen. Doing so may result in the denial of the laboratory claim as a duplicate service. The patient then may be held responsible for the payment of the interpretation.

**NON-MEDICARE PAYERS: INTERPRETATION OF PAP SMEAR**

If the physician is billing for the interpretation of the Pap smear on behalf of the laboratory, he or she can report the appropriate laboratory code on the claim. A modifier 90 must be added to the interpretation code (eg, 88150–90).

The modifier 90 *(Outside Laboratory Services)* indicates that the interpretation was performed by an outside laboratory and not in the physician’s office. Modifier 90 is necessary because laboratory interpretation of a Pap smear is not a waived office-based test under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) regulations. The modifier also informs the payer that a fee should not be paid to the laboratory in addition to the one paid to the physician’s office.

If a physician is reporting interpretation of Pap smears on behalf of the laboratory, he or she should find out which code (eg, thin prep, manual screening, computer-assisted rescreening, etc.) is appropriate. The physician also should be aware of state regulations that may prohibit physicians from billing on behalf of the laboratory.

Additional information about CLIA regulations is available at the CMS website: [www.cms.hhs.gov/clia](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/clia). The website includes a categorization of tests and information about how to apply for a CLIA certificate.

**Coverage for Interpretation of Pap Smears**

Health insurers vary, from contract to contract, in their coverage of preventive services and interpretation of Pap smear. Coverage may depend upon whether the Pap smear is a screening or diagnostic test. Noncovered services are the responsibility of the patient.
**RECOMMENDATION CODING**

**Screening Pap smears** are performed in the absence of illness, disease, or symptoms. Most health plans around the country provide coverage for an annual screening Pap smear.

ICD-10-CM CODING OPTIONS INCLUDE:

- **Z01.411** Encounter for gynecological exam with abnormal findings
- **Z01.419** Encounter for gynecological exam without abnormal findings
- **Z12.4** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasms of cervix
- **Z12.72** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
- **Z08** Encounter for follow-up examination after completed treatment for malignant neoplasm (Used for follow-up vaginal Pap smear [status post hysterectomy for malignant condition])

**Human Papillomavirus Screening**

CMS will cover screening for cervical cancer with human papillomavirus (HPV) cotesting under the following conditions:

- Human papillomavirus testing once every 5 years for asymptomatic beneficiaries aged 30 to 65 years in conjunction with the Pap smear test with the appropriate U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved/cleared laboratory tests, used consistent with FDA-approved labeling, and in compliance with CLIA regulations.

This service is reported with the following HCPCS code:

- **G0476** Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); human papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (eg, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68) for cervical cancer screening, must be performed in addition to Pap smear

The following diagnosis codes are reported for this service:

- **Z11.51** Encounter for screening for human papillomavirus (HPV), AND
- **Z01.411** Encounter for gynecological exam (general) (routine) with abnormal findings, OR
- **Z01.419** Encounter for gynecological exam (general) (routine) without abnormal findings.
**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI) recommends that adolescent and adult women have access to the full range of female-controlled contraceptives to prevent unintended pregnancy and improve birth outcomes. Contraceptive care should include contraceptive counseling, initiation of contraceptive use, and follow-up care (eg, management and evaluation as well as changes to and removal or discontinuation of the contraceptive method). The WPSI recommends that the full range of female-controlled U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved contraceptive methods, effective family planning practices, and sterilization procedures be available as part of contraceptive care.

The full range of contraceptive methods for women currently identified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration include: (1) sterilization surgery for women, (2) surgical sterilization via implant for women, (3) implantable rods, (4) copper intrauterine devices, (5) intrauterine devices with progestin (all durations and doses), (6) the shot or injection, (7) oral contraceptives (combined pill), (8) oral contraceptives (progesterin only, and), (9) oral contraceptives (extended or continuous use), (10) the contraceptive patch, (11) vaginal contraceptive rings, (12) diaphragms, (13) contraceptive sponges, (14) cervical caps, (15) female condoms, (16) spermicides, and (17) emergency contraception (levonorgestrel), and (18) emergency contraception (ulipristal acetate), and additional methods as identified by the FDA. Additionally, instruction in fertility awareness-based methods, including the lactation amenorrhea method, although less effective, should be provided for women desiring an alternative method.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends, as a preventive service, access to and provision of the full range of female-controlled U.S. Food and Drug Administration-identified contraceptive methods. This includes access to contraceptive counseling, initiation of contraceptive use, and follow-up care (eg, management, evaluation, as well as changes to and removal or discontinuation of the contraceptive method) by a health care provider or appropriately trained individual. Additionally, effective family planning practices, and patient-specific services or U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved methods that may be required based on individual women’s needs are recommended as part of contraceptive preventive services.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends accommodation of an alternative form of contraception when a particular drug or device (generic or brand name) is medically inappropriate for a patient as determined by the individual’s health care provider. Research indicates that delayed initiation or disruption of contraceptive use increases the risk of unintended pregnancy; therefore, the Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends timely authorization of contraceptives.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative also recommends, as a preventive service, counseling that emphasizes patient-centered decision making and allows for discussion of the full range of contraceptive options.

For some women, more than one visit may be needed to achieve effective contraception. More than one visit may also be necessary to identify the appropriate contraceptive methods to optimize compliance and effectiveness as determined by a woman and her health care provider, based on shared decision making.
RECOMMENDATION CODING

CONTRACEPTION BASICS
Correct coding can result in more appropriate compensation for services and reduce claim denials.

Evaluation and Management (E/M) Services Code Only
If a patient comes to your office to discuss contraception options but no procedure is performed at that visit:

- If the discussion takes place during an annual preventive visit (99381-99387 or 99391-99297), it is included in the preventive medicine code. The discussion is not reported separately.
- If the discussion takes place during an E/M office or outpatient visit (99202-99215), an E/M services code may be reported if an E/M service (including history, physical examination, or medical decision making or time spent counseling) is documented. The diagnosis ICD-10-CM code should support medical necessity of services performed.

E/M Services Code and Procedure Code
If discussion of contraceptive options takes place during the same encounter as a procedure, such as insertion of a contraceptive implant or intrauterine device (IUD), it may or may not be appropriate to report both an E/M services code and the procedure code:

- If the clinician and patient discuss several contraceptive options, decide on a method, and then the service is performed during the visit, an E/M service may be reported, depending on the documentation.
- If the patient comes into the office and states, “I want an IUD,” followed by a brief discussion of the benefits and risks and the insertion, an E/M service is not reported because the E/M services are minimal.
- If the patient comes in for another reason and, during the same visit, a procedure is performed, then both the E/M services code and procedure may be reported.

If reporting an E/M service and a procedure, the documentation must indicate a significant, separately identifiable E/M service. Effective January 1, 2021, time may be used to select a code level whether or not counseling or coordination of care is the primary office or other outpatient service (99202-99215). Time can only be used for level selection for other time-based E/M services when counseling and coordination of care is the primary service (for time based codes other than 99202-99215). If you are reporting based on time it is recommended that your time be documented. Note that the “typical times” for each code have been revised to depict a range of time. Although it will not influence code selection, providers should also continue to perform and document a clinically relevant history and physical exam as best practice.

A modifier 25 (significant, separately identifiable E/M service on the same day as a procedure) is added to the E/M code to indicate that this service was significant and separately identifiable. This indicates that two distinct services were provided: an E/M service and a procedure.

STERILIZATION SURGERY FOR WOMEN
There are three ways that sterilization for women can be performed: 1) minilaparotomy, 2) laparoscopy, or 3) hysteroscopy. The following codes can be used:
1) **Minilaparotomy**

The following codes can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minilaparotomy</td>
<td>58600</td>
<td>Ligation or transection of fallopian tube(s), abdominal or vaginal approach, unilateral or bilateral</td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58605</td>
<td>Ligation or transection of fallopian tube(s), abdominal or vaginal approach, postpartum, unilateral or bilateral, during same hospitalization (separate procedure)</td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58611</td>
<td>Ligation or transection of fallopian tube(s) when done at the time of cesarean delivery or intra-abdominal surgery (not a separate procedure) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)</td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58615</td>
<td>Occlusion of fallopian tube(s) by device (eg, band, clip, Falope ring), vaginal or suprapubic approach</td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) **Laparoscopy**

**PROCEDURE CODES**

- When performing an elective sterilization, report code 58670 (*Laparoscopy, surgical, with fulguration of oviducts [with or without transection]*)).

- When performing a salpingectomy in addition to a primary procedure, or at a time of a laparoscopy for a gynecological procedure that does not include the adnexal structures, code 58661 (*Laparoscopy, surgical; with removal of adnexal structures [partial or total oophorectomy] and/or salpingectomy*) is appropriate.
**RECOMMENDATION CODING**

**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laparoscopy</td>
<td>58670 Laparoscopy, surgical, with fulguration of oviducts (with or without transection)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Sterilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Laparoscopy            | 58661 Laparoscopy, surgical; with removal of adnexal structures (partial or total oophorectomy and/or salpingectomy) |          | Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization       |
|                       |                                    |          |                                         |

3) **Hysteroscopy**

**Coding for Surgical Sterilization With Implant for Women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minilaparotomy</td>
<td>58565 Hysteroscopy, surgical; with bilateral fallopian tube cannulation to induce occlusion by placement of permanent implants</td>
<td>$2, if appropriate</td>
<td>Z30.2 Encounter for sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: 58565 is a bilateral procedure. If performed on one side only, modifier 52 (Reduced Services) should be added to 58565.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>992XX E/M based either on the key components or time-Report only if separate and distinct from the procedure with modifier 25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>As appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>A4264 Permanent implantable contraceptive occlusion device(s) and delivery system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPLANTABLE RODS
A single-rod progestin-only female contraceptive implanted under the skin of the upper arm and preventing pregnancy for a period up to 3 years.

PROCEDURE CODES
The following CPT codes are reported for insertion and/or removal:

- **11981** Insertion, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant
- **11982** Removal, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant
- **11983** Removal with reinsertion, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant

DIAGNOSIS CODES
For initial prescription, counseling, advice, and insertion of the implant, even when insertion is performed at a separate encounter, report the following ICD-10-CM code:

- **Z30.017** Encounter for initial prescription of implantable subdermal contraceptive

For checking, reinsertion, or removal of the implant, report ICD-10-CM code:

- **Z30.46** Encounter for surveillance of implantable subdermal contraceptive
## Recommendation Coding

### Supply Codes
To bill for the cost of the supply, use HCPCS Level II code:

- **J7307** Etonogestrel (contraceptive) implant system, including implant and supplies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implantable Rods</strong></td>
<td><strong>11981</strong> Insertion, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant</td>
<td>Z30.017</td>
<td>Encounter for initial prescription of implantable subdermal contraceptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11982</strong> Removal, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant</td>
<td>Z30.46</td>
<td>Encounter for surveillance of implantable subdermal contraceptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11983</strong> Removal with reinsertion, non-biodegradable drug delivery implant</td>
<td>Z30.46</td>
<td>Encounter for surveillance of implantable subdermal contraceptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td><strong>J7307</strong> Etonogestrel (contraceptive) implant system, including implant and supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copper/Hormonal IUDs

### Procedure Codes
The following CPT codes are reported for insertion and/or removal:

- **58300** Insertion of IUD
- **58301** Removal of IUD

### Diagnosis Codes
The following ICD-10-CM codes could be reported for insertion, routine checking, and removal of IUDs:

- **Z30.014** Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
  (Note: This code includes the IUD prescription, counseling, but not the IUD insertion)
- **Z30.430** Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
- **Z30.431** Encounter for routine checking of intrauterine contraceptive device
- **Z30.432** Encounter for removal of intrauterine contraceptive device
- **Z30.433** Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
  (Note: Could be also reported for the replacement of an intrauterine contraceptive device)
SUPPLY CODES
CPT codes do not include the cost of the supply and should be reported separately using HCPCS Level II codes:

- **J7296** Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine contraceptive system, 19.5 mg, 5-year duration
  - Kyleena

- **J7297** Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine contraceptive system, 52 mg, 6-year duration
  - Liletta

- **J7298** Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine contraceptive system, 52 mg, 5-year duration
  - Mirena

- **J7300** Intrauterine copper contraceptive
  - Paragard

- **J7301** Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine contraceptive system, 13.5 mg, 3-year duration
  - Skyla

CONTRACEPTIVE SHOT OR INJECTION

PROCEDURE CODES

- **96372** Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection (specify substance or drug); subcutaneous or intramuscular

Please note that code **96372** should not be reported if service was provided without direct physician or other qualified health care professional supervision. In this case, report code **99211** (Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient) instead of **96372**.

DIAGNOSIS CODES

- **Z30.013** Encounter for initial prescription of injectable contraceptive
- **Z30.42** Encounter for surveillance of injectable contraceptive

SUPPLY CODES

- **J1050** Injection; medroxyprogesterone acetate, 1 mg

This code should be used for Depo-Provera injections. Due to the change in dosage in comparison to the old discontinued codes for Depo-Provera, the appropriate dosage in units should be reported based on the needs of the patient.
## RECOMMENDATION CODING

### ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES: COMBINED PILL, ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES (EXTENDED OR CONTINUOUS USE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.011</strong> Encounter for initial prescription of contraceptive pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.041</strong> Encounter for surveillance of contraceptive pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>S4993</td>
<td>Contraceptive pills for birth control</td>
<td>Note: Check with payer for appropriate codes and whether separately reimbursed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Coding for Contraceptive Patches and Vaginal Rings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.015</strong> Encounter for initial prescription of vaginal ring hormonal contraceptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.016</strong> Encounter for initial prescription of transdermal patch hormonal contraceptive device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.44</strong> Encounter for surveillance of vaginal ring hormonal contraceptive device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Z30.45</strong> Encounter for surveillance of transdermal patch hormonal contraceptive device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td><strong>J7303</strong> Contraceptive supply, hormone containing vaginal ring, each</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Check with payer for appropriate codes and whether separately reimbursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>J7304</strong> Contraceptive supply, hormone containing patch, each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RECOMMENDATION CODING

### BARRIER METHODS CODING

#### Coding for Diaphragms, Cervical Caps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>57170 Diaphragm or cervical cap fitting with instructions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.018 Encounter for initial prescription of other contraceptives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>992XX E/M based either on the key components or time – Report only if separate and distinct from the procedure with modifier 25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>As appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>992XX E/M based either on the key components or time</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.049 Encounter for surveillance of other contraceptives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>A4261 Cervical cap for contraceptive use</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Check with payer for appropriate codes and whether separately reimbursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A4266 Diaphragm for contraceptive use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coding for Contraceptive Sponges, Female Condoms, Spermicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.018 Encounter for initial prescription of other contraceptives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.049 Encounter for surveillance of other contraceptives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>A4268 Contraceptive supply, condom, female, each</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Check with payer for appropriate codes and whether separately reimbursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A4269 Contraceptive supply, spermicide (eg, foam, gel), each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION CODING

Coding for Levonorgestrel and Ulipristal Contraceptive Pills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Contraception</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.012 Encounter for prescription of emergency contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>J3490 Unclassified drugs</td>
<td>As appropriate</td>
<td>Note: Check with payers on accepted J or S code and modifiers, if appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S4993 Contraceptive pills for birth control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coding for Natural Family Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CPT/HCPCS</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.02 Counseling and instruction in natural family planning to avoid pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>E/M code</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z30.02 Counseling and instruction in natural family planning to avoid pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Screening for Anxiety

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening for anxiety in adolescent and adult women, including those who are pregnant or postpartum. Optimal screening intervals are unknown and clinical judgement should be used to determine screening frequency. Given the high prevalence of anxiety disorders, lack of recognition in clinical practice, and multiple problems associated with untreated anxiety, clinicians should consider screening women who have not been recently screened.

Implementation Considerations: Clinicians may consider screening for anxiety in conjunction with screening for depression, which is recommended by the USPSTF, because of the frequent co-occurrence of anxiety and depressive disorders. Validated instruments that screen simultaneously for both disorders may be clinically efficient in practice settings, such instruments include the EPDS (specifically for pregnant and postpartum women), PHQ-4, and the HADS in adult women and the Bright Futures Y-PSC in adolescents and young women. Several additional screening instruments demonstrate moderate to high accuracy in identifying anxiety disorders in women (eg, GAD, HADS, BAI) and adolescents and young adult women (eg, 5-item SCARED). Although not evaluated in research studies of adolescents, the GAD-7 and Bright Futures youth self-report PSC (Y-PSC) are commonly used in clinical practice.

While no studies have evaluated the benefits and harms of population screening for anxiety, trials among patients with clinically diagnosed anxiety support the effectiveness of treatment with cognitive behavioral therapy, medications, or both. When screening suggests the presence of anxiety, further evaluation is necessary to establish the diagnosis and determine appropriate treatment. Screening should ideally be implemented in conjunction with collaborative and team-based approaches to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.

PROCEDURE CODES

NON-MEDICARE PAYERS
Anxiety and depression screening may be performed during the annual well-woman visit. For commercial payers, you may be able to report a preventive medicine Evaluation and Management (E/M) service code (99381-99387, 99391-99397) for the annual exam in addition to code 96127, Brief emotional/behavioral assessment (eg, depression inventory, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] scale), with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument. No bundling relationship exists between these two services per the federal National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) and as such, both can be reported separately if the commercial payers choose to do so.

Some commercial payers consider depression/anxiety testing as a part of preventive service. Physicians should check with their individual payers regarding their specific policies.

For anxiety and depression screening of a patient without symptoms and not performed as part of the annual exam, report a preventive medicine code. These codes are selected according to the time spent in face-to-face counseling with the patient. Again, physicians should check with their individual payers regarding reimbursement policies for preventive medicine codes.
Possible procedure codes are:

- **99401–99404** Preventive medicine, individual counseling
- **99411–99412** Preventive medicine, group counseling

If the encounter was for treatment for a patient with a diagnosis of depression or documented symptoms of depression, report an outpatient E/M code. Note that the “typical times” for each code have been revised to depict a range of time. For outpatient E/M visits in 2021, physicians may choose code level based on either medical decision making (MDM) or time. Time may be used to select a code level whether or not counseling or coordination of care is the primary office or other outpatient service (**99202-99215**). Time can only be used for level selection for other (time-based) E/M services when counseling and coordination of care is the primary service (for time based codes other than **99202-99215**). If you are reporting based on time it is recommended that your time be documented. As best practice, providers should also continue to perform and document a clinically relevant history and physical exam, even though it will not influence code selection.

Possible procedure codes are:

- **99202–99205** New patient, office or other outpatient visit
- **99211–99215** Established patient, office or other outpatient visit

Please note that for Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) screening, some payers accept E/M code with modifier 25 billed with **96161/96160**, while others may request using CPT code **96127**, Brief emotional/behavioral assessment (eg, depression inventory, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] scale), with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument.

### OBSTETRIC PATIENTS

If the physician is providing the global obstetrical service (and reporting a global code), the payer may consider screening for depression/anxiety as a part of the global service and not reimburse additionally for the service. This is particularly true if the physician screens every patient for depression as routine. However, some payers may reimburse for this service. Physicians should check with their specific payers. However, if the physician diagnoses depression/anxiety, you may report it separately since the global package was valued for uncomplicated antepartum, delivery and postpartum care. You should be aware, though, that some payers will only reimburse psychologists and psychiatrists for treating mental disorders. You need to know your specific payer policies.

When using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Screening (EPDS) to screen for depression in pregnant/postpartum patients, it is more appropriate to report CPT code **96160**, Administration of patient-focused health risk assessment instrument (eg, health hazard appraisal) with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument.

When using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Screening (EPDS) or PHQ-9 to screen mother during a baby’s visit, CPT code **96161**, Administration of caregiver-focused health risk assessment instrument (eg, depression inventory) for the benefit of the patient, with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument.
RECOMMENDATION CODING

ICD-10-CM Codes
The possible ICD-10-CM codes are as follows:

- **G47.9** Sleep disorder, unspecified
- **R53.81** Other malaise
- **R53.83** Other fatigue
- **R45.-** Symptoms and signs involving emotional state
- **Z13.39** Encounter for screening examination for other mental health and behavioral disorders
- **Z13.30** Encounter for screening examination for mental health and behavioral disorders, unspecified
- **Z13.31** Encounter for screening for depression
- **Z13.32** Encounter for screening for maternal depression
- **F40.0-** Agoraphobia
- **F40.1-** Social phobias
- **F40.2-** Specific (isolated) phobias
- **F40.8** Other phobic anxiety disorders
- **F40.9** Phobic anxiety disorder, unspecified
- **F41.0** Panic disorder [episodic paroxysmal anxiety]
- **F41.1** Generalized anxiety disorder
- **F41.3** Other mixed anxiety disorders
- **F41.8** Other specified anxiety disorders
- **F41.9** Anxiety disorder, unspecified
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)  
Screening for Diabetes Mellitus After Pregnancy

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends women with a history of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) who are not currently pregnant and who have not previously been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus should be screened for diabetes mellitus. Initial testing should ideally occur within the first year postpartum and can be conducted as early as 4–6 weeks postpartum (see Table 1).

Women with a negative initial postpartum screening test result should be rescreened at least every 3 years for a minimum of 10 years after pregnancy. For women with a positive postpartum screening test result, testing to confirm the diagnosis of diabetes is indicated regardless of the initial test (eg, oral glucose tolerance test, fasting plasma glucose, or hemoglobin A₁c).

Repeat testing is indicated in women who were screened with hemoglobin A₁c in the first 6 months postpartum regardless of the result (see Implementation Considerations below).

Table 1. Preferred Testing Strategy Based on Postpartum Timeframe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postpartum Timeframe</th>
<th>Oral Glucose Tolerance Test</th>
<th>Fasting Plasma Glucose</th>
<th>Hemoglobin A₁c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 weeks – 6 months</td>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Consider only when recommended alternatives are not feasible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6 months</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RECOMMENDATION CODING**

**Implementation Considerations**: In addition to the follow-up screening for women with a history of GDM recommended above, the Women's Preventive Services Initiative recommends all women should adhere to diabetes mellitus screening guidelines for the general population. Guidelines for general population screening are available from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and American Diabetes Association.

Compared with other tests, hemoglobin A₁C is less accurate in the first months after pregnancy. In addition, hemoglobin A₁C levels may be inaccurate in women with conditions such as anemia, renal failure, certain hemoglobinopathies (eg, thalassemia and sickle cell disease or trait) or women who have had a recent transfusion. However, given the low rates of postpartum testing with fasting plasma glucose and 2-hour 75-gram oral glucose tolerance tests, hemoglobin A₁C may be considered as an alternative for appropriately counseled patients when other tests are not feasible. By 6 months postpartum, the physiologic changes related to pregnancy have usually resolved; therefore, all standard screening tests are acceptable after 6 months.

**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

Per ICD-10-CM, “Screening is the testing for disease or disease precursors in seemingly well individuals so that early detection and treatment can be provided for those who test positive for the disease.” If the reason for the visit is the screening exam, then a screening code may be a first listed code. If the screening is done during an office visit, then a screening code may be used as an additional code.”

- **Z13.1** Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus

For patient with a history of GDM, a history code **Z86.32, Personal history of gestational diabetes**, should be assigned along with the screening code **Z13.1**.

**PROCEDURE CODES**

The following CPT codes are recommended to report services for diabetes mellitus screening:

- **Fasting plasma glucose test (FPG)**
  - 82947 Glucose; quantitative, blood (except reagent strip)

- **Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT)**
  - 82951 Glucose; tolerance test (GTT), 3 specimens (includes glucose)

- **Hemoglobin A₁C**
  - 83037 Hemoglobin; glycosylated (A₁C) by device cleared by FDA for home use

**Note**: These codes are for reporting by the laboratory, not the physician.
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening pregnant women for gestational diabetes mellitus after 24 weeks of gestation (preferably between 24 and 28 weeks of gestation) in order to prevent adverse birth outcomes. Screening with a 50-g oral glucose challenge test (followed by a 3-hour 100-g oral glucose tolerance test if results on the initial oral glucose challenge test are abnormal) is preferred because of its high sensitivity and specificity.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative suggests that women with risk factors for diabetes mellitus be screened for preexisting diabetes before 24 weeks of gestation—ideally at the first prenatal visit, based on current clinical best practices.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening pregnant women for gestational diabetes mellitus after 24 weeks of gestation to prevent adverse birth outcomes. Risk factors for diabetes mellitus that may help identify women for early screening include, but are not limited to, those identified by the Institutes of Medicine (now National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine). The optimal test for screening prior to 24 weeks of gestation is not known. However, acceptable modalities may include a 50-g oral glucose challenge test, a 2-hour 75-g oral glucose tolerance test, a hemoglobin A₁C test, a random plasma glucose test, or a fasting plasma glucose test. If early screening is normal, screening with a 50-g oral glucose challenge test should be conducted at 24 to 28 weeks of gestation as described above.

PROCEDURE CODES
The following CPT codes are used for GDM screening:

82947 Glucose; quantitative, blood (except reagent strip)
This test is often called a fasting blood sugar (FBS).

82951 Glucose; tolerance test (GTT), three specimens (includes glucose)

82952 Glucose; tolerance test, each additional beyond three specimens (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

82962 Glucose; blood by glucose monitoring device(s) cleared by the FDA specifically for home use

Glucose monitoring devices may also be used in physician offices or in clinics.

83037 Hemoglobin; glycosylated (A₁C) by device cleared by FDA for home use

This code (83037) may be billed when provided at the physician’s office and not for use to report a test result when obtained in a patient’s home by the patient or family members.
In 2018, a new Category III code 0488T was added to CPT to report services provided for diabetes mellitus prevention.

New CPT code 0488T, Preventive behavior change, online/electronic structured intensive program for prevention of diabetes using a standardized diabetes prevention program curriculum, provided to an individual, per 30 days, was developed in addition to already existing Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) Code 0403T, Preventive behavior change, intensive program of prevention of diabetes using a standardized diabetes prevention program curriculum, provided to individuals in a group setting, minimum 60 minutes, per day.

The CPT Assistant (August 2018) lists the following eligibility requirements for referral to a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-recognized lifestyle change program:

- Be at least 18 years old, AND
- Be overweight (body mass index 25 kg/m²; 23 kg/m², if Asian American), AND
- Have no previous diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus, AND
- Have a blood-test result in the prediabetes range within the past year:
  - Hemoglobin A₁C: 5.7%–6.4%, or
  - Fasting plasma glucose: 100–125 mg/dL, or
  - Two-hour plasma glucose (after a 75-gm glucose load): 140–199 mg/dL, or
  - Be previously diagnosed with gestational diabetes

After training, the enrolled patient receives educational lessons each week through online or electronic technology based on a standardized curriculum for education on lifestyle change in combination with lifestyle health coaching.

**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

Per ICD-10-CM, “Screening is the testing for disease or disease precursors in seemingly well individuals so that early detection and treatment can be provided for those who test positive for the disease.” If the reason for the visit is the screening exam, then a screening code may be a first listed code. If the screening is done during an office visit, then a screening code may be reported as an additional code.

- Z13.1   Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
- Z36.89  Encounter for other specified antenatal screening

For diagnosed gestational diabetes mellitus, codes from subcategory O24.4, Gestational diabetes mellitus, should be assigned. No other code from category O24, Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, should be used with a code from O24.
**Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)**

**Screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection**

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends prevention education and risk assessment for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in adolescents and women at least annually throughout the lifespan. All women should be tested for HIV at least once during their lifetime. Additional screening should be based on risk, and screening annually or more often may be appropriate for adolescents and women with an increased risk of HIV infection.

Screening for HIV is recommended for all pregnant women upon initiation of prenatal care with retesting during pregnancy based on risk factors. Rapid HIV testing is recommended for pregnant women who present in active labor with an undocumented HIV status. Screening during pregnancy enables prevention of vertical transmission.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends, as a preventive service for women, prevention education and risk assessment for HIV infection in adolescents and women at least annually throughout the lifespan. More frequent screening for high-risk women, as determined by clinical judgment, is also recommended as a preventive service. Annual or more frequent HIV testing may be needed and is recommended as a preventive service for women who are identified or self-identify as high risk.

This recommendation refers to routine HIV screening, which is different from incident-based or exposure-based HIV testing. Risk factors for HIV infection in women include, but are not limited to, being an active injection drug user; having unprotected vaginal or anal intercourse; having multiple sexual partners; initiating a new sexual relationship; having sexual partners who are HIV-infected, bisexual, or injection drug users; exchanging sex for drugs or money; being a victim of sex trafficking; being incarcerated (currently or previously); and having other sexually transmitted infections.

Approximately 20–26% of infected patients are not identified by risk-based screening. Early detection and treatment improves outcomes for patients and reduces transmission; therefore, based on clinical best practice, screening annually or more frequently may be reasonable.

---

**PROCEDURE CODES**

**NON-MEDICARE PAYERS**

Per CPT, codes 99384–99397 include age-appropriate counseling, anticipatory guidance, and risk factor reduction interventions provided at the time of the initial or periodic comprehensive preventive medicine examinations.

Preventive Medicine counseling codes are used to report services for promoting health and preventing illness and injury. That is, the patient has no current symptoms or diagnosed illness.
RECOMMENDATION CODING

The counseling must be provided at a separate encounter from the preventive medicine service. These codes are selected according to the time spent counseling the patient. Use codes 99401, 99402, 99403, 99404 for individual counseling, and codes 99411, and 99412 for group counseling as appropriate:

- **99401**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 15 minutes
- **99402**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes
- **99403**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 45 minutes
- **99404**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes
- **99411**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes
- **99412**: Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes

These codes are not reported when the physician counsels a patient with symptoms or an established illness. In this case, an appropriate problem-oriented E/M service (99202-99215) is reported. The code descriptions for CPT codes 99202-99215 have been revised to depict a code range.

Effective January 1, 2021, time may be used to select a code level whether or not counseling or coordination of care is the primary office or other outpatient service (99202-99215). Time can only be used for level selection for other (time-based) E/M services when counseling and coordination of care is the primary service (for time based codes other than 99202-99215). If you are reporting based on time it is recommended that your time be documented. Note that the “typical times” for each code have been revised to depict a range of time. Although it will not influence code selection, providers should also continue to perform a clinically relevant history and physical exam as best practice.

DIAGNOSIS CODES

GENERAL

For human immunodeficiency screening (HIV), use diagnosis code Z11.4 (Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) as primary and Z72.89, Z72.51, Z72.52, Z72.53, or other codes listed below as secondary. Pregnant patients would also have a pregnancy status code reported (such as Z34.- or O09.9-), in addition to the appropriate Z11.4 as primary and Z34.0-, Z34.8-, or O09.9- as appropriate). For the purposes of incident-based or exposure-based HIV testing, ICD-10-CM code Z20.2, Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, or Z20.6, Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], can be reported.
### Additional codes for HIV screening:

#### High-Risk Sexual Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-risk heterosexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk homosexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk bisexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other problems related to lifestyle</td>
<td>Z72.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drug Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug use complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</td>
<td>O99.32-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid use, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.9-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid abuse, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid dependence, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.2-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sex Trafficking

Beginning October 1st, 2018, the National Center for Health Statistics at the CDC added new codes for patients experiencing sexual trafficking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult forced sexual exploitation, confirmed</td>
<td>T74.51-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child sexual exploitation, confirmed</td>
<td>T74.52-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult forced sexual exploitation, suspected</td>
<td>T76.51-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child sexual exploitation, suspected</td>
<td>T76.52-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood</td>
<td>Z62.813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation</td>
<td>Z91.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imprisonment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imprisonment and other incarceration</td>
<td>Z65.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDATION CODING

Sexually Transmitted Infections
Codes for infections with a sexual way of transmission could be found in categories A50-A64.

Personal History of Drug Use or Other Specified Conditions
To document history of drug use, ICD-10-CM code Z86.59, Personal history of other mental and behavioral disorders, should be assigned.

For a history of drug use, non-dependent, in remission, use code Z87.898, Personal history of other specified conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status</td>
<td>Z21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease</td>
<td>B20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconclusive laboratory evidence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]</td>
<td>R75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy</td>
<td>O98.71-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating childbirth</td>
<td>O98.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating the puerperium</td>
<td>O98.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconclusive laboratory evidence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]</td>
<td>R75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening adolescents and women for interpersonal and domestic violence, at least annually, and, when needed, providing or referring for initial intervention services. Interpersonal and domestic violence includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercion), reproductive coercion, neglect, and the threat of violence, abuse, or both. Intervention services include, but are not limited to, counseling, education, harm reduction strategies, and referral to appropriate supportive services.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service, screening adolescents and women for interpersonal and domestic violence. Factors associated with increased risk include, but are not limited to, pregnancy; younger and older age; increased stress; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (or questioning) status; dependency; drug and alcohol misuse; former or current military service; and living in an institutional setting. There are multiple screening tools that have shown adequate sensitivity and specificity for identifying intimate partner violence and domestic violence in specific populations of women. Minimum screening intervals are unknown; however, based on the prevalence of interpersonal and domestic violence as well as evidence demonstrating that many cases are not reported, it is reasonable to conduct screening at least annually although the frequency and intensity of screening may vary depending on a particular patient’s situation.

---

**Counseling**

**PROCEDURE CODES**

Per CPT, codes 99384–99397 include age-appropriate counseling, anticipatory guidance, and risk factor reduction interventions provided at the time of the initial or periodic comprehensive preventive medicine examinations.

If the encounter was for screening for a patient without symptoms, report a preventive medicine code. These codes are selected according to the time spent in face-to-face counseling with the patient. Use codes 99401, 99402, 99403, and 99404 for individual counseling, and codes 99411, and 99412 for group counseling as appropriate:

- **99401** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 15 minutes
- **99402** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes
- **99403** Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 45 minutes
RECOMMENDATION CODING

99404  Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes

99411  Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes

99412  Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes

These codes are not reported when the physician counsels a patient with symptoms or an established illness. In this case, an appropriate problem-oriented E/M service (99202–99215) is reported. Note that the “typical times” for each code have been revised to depict a range of time. Time may be used to select a code level whether or not counseling or coordination of care is the primary office or other outpatient service (99202–99215). Time can only be used for level selection for other (time-based) E/M services when counseling and coordination of care is the primary service (for time based codes other than 99202–99215). If you are reporting based on time it is recommended that your time be documented. As best practice, providers should also continue to perform and document a clinically relevant history and physical exam, even though it will not influence code selection.

DIAGNOSIS CODES

ABUSE AND NEGLECT
Codes from category T74 (confirmed cases) or T76 (suspected cases) should be reported, as follows:

Confirmed

T74.0  Neglect or abandonment, confirmed
T74.1  Physical abuse, confirmed
T74.2  Sexual abuse, confirmed [Rape, confirmed; Sexual assault, confirmed]
T74.3  Psychological abuse, confirmed [Bullying and intimidation, confirmed; Intimidation through social media, confirmed – revised text for 2019]
T74.5  Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed (New code for 2019)
T74.6  Forced labor exploitation, confirmed (New code for 2019)
T74.9  Unspecified maltreatment, confirmed
Suspected

T76.0  Neglect or abandonment, suspected
T76.1  Physical abuse, suspected
T76.2  Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.3  Psychological abuse, suspected [Bullying and intimidation, confirmed; Intimidation through social media, confirmed] – revised text for 2019
T76.5  Forced sexual exploitation, suspected (New code for 2019)
T76.6  Forced labor exploitation, suspected (New code for 2019)
T76.9  Unspecified maltreatment, suspected

ABUSE AND NEGLECT COMPILING PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM
Codes from Chapter 15 of ICD-10-CM should be used, as follows:

O9A.3  Physical abuse complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
O9A.4  Sexual abuse complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
O9A.5  Psychological abuse complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium

SCREENING
There is no specific ICD-10-CM or CPT code for domestic, sexual and interpersonal violence screening, but code Z13.89, Encounter for screening for other disorder, possibly could be reported.

SUSPECTED CASE OF ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR MISTREATMENT RULED OUT
If suspected case of abuse, neglect, or mistreatment was ruled out during the visit, codes Z04.71, Encounter for examination and observation following alleged physical abuse, ruled out, or Z04.41, Encounter for examination and observation following alleged adult rape, ruled out, should be used instead of codes from category T76.

PERPETRATOR
In addition to abuse diagnosis codes, codes from category Y07, Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect, may be reported. Codes from this category may be used only in cases of confirmed abuse (T74-.) (T74-T74.92XS).

History codes from subcategories Z62.81, Personal history of abuse in childhood, and Z91.4, Personal history of psychological trauma, not elsewhere classified, provide additional information, if applicable.

COUNSELING FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE
Codes from category Z69, Encounter for mental health services for victim and perpetrator of abuse, used as follows:

Z69.1  Encounter for mental health services for spousal or partner abuse problems
Z69.8  Encounter for mental health services for victim or perpetrator of other abuse
RECOMMENDATION CODING

Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Counseling for Sexual Transmitted Infections

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends directed behavioral counseling by a health care provider or other appropriately trained individual for sexually active adolescent and adult women at an increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that health care providers use a woman's sexual history and risk factors to help identify those at an increased risk of STIs. Risk factors may include age younger than 25, a recent history of an STI, a new sex partner, multiple partners, a partner with concurrent partners, a partner with an STI, and a lack of or inconsistent condom use. For adolescents and women not identified as high risk, counseling to reduce the risk of STIs should be considered, as determined by clinical judgement.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as preventive service for women at increased risk for STIs, directed behavioral counseling that includes, but is not limited to, longer duration or multiple counseling sessions, motivational interviewing techniques, and goal setting.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service, STI counseling regardless of whether or not STI screening takes place during the same visit and regardless of the type of sexual activity or the partners’ gender.

NON-MEDICARE PAYERS
COUNSELING RISK FACTOR REDUCTION AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE INTERVENTION (99401–99412)

Preventive medicine counseling codes are used to report services for promoting health and preventing illness and injury. That is, the patient has no current symptoms or diagnosed illness.

The counseling must be provided at a separate encounter from the preventive medicine service. These codes are selected according to the time spent counseling the patient. If a distinct problem-oriented E/M service also is provided, it may be reported separately.

These codes are not reported when the physician counsels an individual patient with symptoms or an established illness. In this case, a problem-oriented E/M service (99202–99215) is reported.
Behavioral change interventions as reported with codes 99401–99412, are for persons who have a behavior that often is considered an illness itself, such as tobacco use or substance abuse. Any additional E/M service reported on the same day must be distinct and documented distinctly. Time spent providing the behavioral change intervention services may not be used as a basis for the E/M code selection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99401</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99402</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99403</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99404</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to an individual (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99411</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99412</td>
<td>Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) provided to individuals in a group setting (separate procedure); approximately 60 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For counseling groups of patients with symptoms or established illness, see code 99078, Physician or other qualified health care professional qualified by education, training, licensure/regulation (when applicable) educational services rendered to patients in a group setting (eg, prenatal, obesity, or diabetic instructions)

Possible ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes:
Z11.3, Z11.59, Z34.00, Z34.01, Z34.02, Z34.03, Z34.80, Z34.81, Z34.82, Z34.83, Z34.90, Z34.91, Z34.92, Z34.93, Z72.51, Z72.52, Z72.53, Z72.89, O09.90, O09.91, O09.92, and O09.93
**Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)**

**Screening for Urinary Incontinence**

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening women for urinary incontinence annually. Screening should ideally assess whether women experience urinary incontinence and whether it impacts their activities and quality of life. The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends referring women for further evaluation and treatment if indicated.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening women for urinary incontinence as a preventive service. Factors associated with an increased risk for urinary incontinence include increasing parity, advancing age, and obesity; however, these factors should not be used to limit screening.

Several screening tools demonstrate fair to high accuracy in identifying urinary incontinence in women. Although minimum screening intervals are unknown, given the prevalence of urinary incontinence, the fact that many women do not volunteer symptoms, and the multiple, frequently changing risk factors associated with incontinence, it is reasonable to conduct annually.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening women for urinary incontinence annually. This screening could be performed during annual well-women examinations and billed with preventive services codes.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends referring women for further evaluation and treatment if indicated. In patients with both symptoms and physical findings of stress urinary incontinence (SUI)/prolapse, urgency urinary incontinence (UUI), mixed incontinence, or lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), management and treatment of the conditions can be performed using various methodologies.

---

**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

**NON-MEDICARE PAYERS**

- **N39.3**  
  Stress incontinence (female) (male)

- **N39.41**  
  Urge incontinence

- **N39.42**  
  Incontinence without sensory awareness

- **N39.43**  
  Post-void dribbling

- **N39.44**  
  Nocturnal enuresis

- **N39.45**  
  Continuous leakage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N39.46</td>
<td>Mixed incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.490</td>
<td>Overflow incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.491</td>
<td>Coital incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.492</td>
<td>Postural (urinary) incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.498</td>
<td>Other specified urinary incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N36.42</td>
<td>Intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O90.89</td>
<td>Other complications of puerperium, not elsewhere classified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Urinary Incontinence Following Delivery:** For urinary incontinence following delivery, the correct coding depends on the way the urinary incontinence was documented. If provider’s records say “urinary incontinence due to pregnancy,” then code **O26.89 - Other specified pregnancy related conditions**, should be applied with code **R32, Unspecified urinary incontinence**.

If documentation does not state that urinary incontinence was caused by pregnancy, then codes **O99.89, Other specified diseases and conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium**, and **R32**, should be applied.

Postpartum urinary incontinence may be caused by urinary tract infection. The following codes from category **O86.2-**, **Urinary tract infection following delivery**, may be applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O86.20</td>
<td>Urinary tract infection following delivery, unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O86.21</td>
<td>Infection of kidney following delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O86.22</td>
<td>Infection of bladder following delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O86.29</td>
<td>Other urinary tract infection following delivery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use additional code **B95-B97** to identify infectious agent (if known).

**CURRENT PROCEDURAL TERMINOLOGY (CPT) CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51725</td>
<td>Simple cystometrogram (CMG) (eg, spinal manometer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51726</td>
<td>Complex cystometrogram (ie, calibrated electronic equipment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51727</td>
<td>Complex cystometrogram (ie, calibrated electronic equipment); with urethral pressure profile studies (ie, urethral closure pressure profile), any technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51728</td>
<td>Complex cystometrogram (ie, calibrated electronic equipment); with voiding pressure studies (ie, bladder voiding pressure), any technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51729</td>
<td>Complex cystometrogram (ie, calibrated electronic equipment); with voiding pressure studies (ie, bladder voiding pressure) and urethral pressure profile studies (ie, urethral closure pressure profile), any technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51797</td>
<td>Voiding pressure studies, intra-abdominal (ie, rectal, gastric, intraperitoneal) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDATION CODING

51736 Simple uroflowmetry (UFR) (eg, stop-watch flow rate, mechanical uroflowmeter)
51741 Complex uroflowmetry (ie, calibrated electronic equipment)
51784 Electromyography studies (EMG) of anal or urethral sphincter, other than needle, any technique
51785 Needle electromyography studies (EMG) of anal or urethral sphincter, any technique
51798 Measurement of post-voiding residual urine and/or bladder capacity by ultrasound, nonimaging

Please note that all listed above codes include two components:

- A professional component

AND

- A technical component

Together, these two components comprise the total service.

PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT

The professional component includes that portion of the test that is provided by the physician:

- The supervision of the test (if any)
- The interpretation
- The written report

TECHNICAL COMPONENT

The technical component includes costs associated with:

- The technician salary/benefits (if any)
- The equipment
- Any necessary supplies

CATEGORY II CODES

These codes are used to collect information about the quality of care being provided, using nationally established performance measures. They are alphanumeric, with four numbers followed by letter “F.” Category II codes are updated biannually in January and July. The use of these codes is optional. They may not be used as a substitute for Category I codes and are not required for correct coding.
MANAGEMENT OF URINARY INCONTINENCE CATEGORY II CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0509F</td>
<td>Urinary incontinence plan of care documented (GER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090F</td>
<td>Presence or absence of urinary incontinence (GER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1091F</td>
<td>Urinary incontinence characterized (eg, frequency, volume, timing, type of symptoms, how bothersome) (GER)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDATION CODING

Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Well-Woman Preventive Visits

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year beginning in adolescence and continuing across the lifespan to ensure that the recommended preventive services, including preconception and many services necessary for prenatal and interconception care, are obtained. The primary purpose of these visits should be the delivery and coordination of recommended preventive services as determined by age and risk factors.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service for women, that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year. Additional well-woman visits may be needed to obtain all necessary services depending on a woman’s age, health status, reproductive health needs, pregnancy status, and risk factors. Visits should allow sufficient time to address and coordinate services, and a team-based approach may facilitate delivery of services.

Well-woman preventive services may include, but are not limited to, assessment of physical and psychosocial function, primary and secondary prevention and screening, risk factor assessments, immunizations, counseling, education, preconception care, and many services necessary for prenatal and interconception care. Recommended services are evidence-based items or services that have in effect a rating of ‘A’ or ‘B’ in the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force, immunizations that have in effect a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with respect to the individual involved, with respect to infants, children, and adolescents, evidence-informed preventive care and screenings provided for in the comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration, and with respect to women, such additional preventive care and screenings as provided for in comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year beginning in adolescence and continuing across their lifespan.
PROCEDURE CODES

NON-MEDICARE PAYERS
Preventive medicine services are reported for comprehensive E/M services provided to patients who have no current symptoms or diagnosed illness. Preventive codes are used to report annual well-woman examinations and include:

- Counseling/anticipatory guidance/risk factor reduction interventions
- Age and gender-appropriate comprehensive history
- Age and gender-appropriate comprehensive physical examination including in most cases but not limited to
  - gynecological exam
  - breast exam
  - collection of Pap smear specimen
- Discussions about the status of previously diagnosed stable conditions
- Ordering of appropriate laboratory and diagnostic procedures and immunizations
- Discussions about issues related to the patient’s age or lifestyle

Preventive medicine codes (99381–99387 and 99391–99397) are used to report annual well-woman examinations and determined by the age of the patient and whether she is considered a new or established patient to the physician or practice. Preventive codes do not require a chief complaint, history of present illness or medical decision making, cannot be reported using time, and may be performed in any setting. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid E/M documentation guidelines do not apply to preventive services codes.
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Breast Cancer Screening for Average-Risk Women

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that average-risk women initiate mammography screening no earlier than age 40 and no later than age 50. Screening mammography should occur at least biennially and as frequently as annually. Screening should continue through at least age 74 and age alone should not be the basis to discontinue screening.

These screening recommendations are for women at average risk of breast cancer. Women at increased risk should also undergo periodic mammography screening; however, recommendations for additional services are beyond the scope of this recommendation.

**Implementation Considerations:** The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends, as a preventive service, that women initiate mammography screening no earlier than age 40 and no later than age 50 and continue through at least age 74. Screening mammography should occur at least biennially and as frequently as annually.

Decisions regarding when to initiate screening, how often to screen, and when to stop screening should be based on a periodic shared decision-making process involving the woman and her health care provider. The shared decision-making process assists women in making an informed decision and includes, but is not limited to, a discussion about the benefits and harms of screening, an assessment of the woman’s values and preferences, and consideration of factors such as life expectancy, comorbidities, and health status.

**MEDICARE PAYERS**

**PROCEDURE CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77067</td>
<td>Screening mammography, bilateral (2-view study of each breast), including computer-aided detection (CAD) when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+77063</td>
<td>Screening digital breast tomosynthesis, bilateral (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) (Use this as an add-on code when tomosynthesis is performed and is medically necessary in addition to 2-dimensional mammography)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

ICD-10-CM diagnosis code(s) **Z12.31 (Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast)** should be linked to the appropriate Current Procedural Technology (CPT) mammography code reported. Both the Medicare deductible and co-pay/coinsurance are waived for this service.

Effective October 1, 2019, new codes for overlapping quadrants (**N63.15, Unspecified lump in the right breast, overlapping quadrants**, and **N63.25, Unspecified lump in the left breast, overlapping quadrants**).

A diagnostic mammogram (when the patient has an illness, disease, or symptoms that indicates the need for a mammogram) is covered whenever it is medically necessary.

When it is appropriate to report a screening and a diagnostic mammogram on the same day, use modifier **-GG** to indicate a screening mammography turned into a diagnostic mammography.
**Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)**

**Screening for Anxiety**

**Clinical Recommendations:** The Women's Preventive Services Initiative recommends screening for anxiety in adolescent and adult women, including those who are pregnant or postpartum. Optimal screening intervals are unknown and clinical judgement should be used to determine screening frequency. Given the high prevalence of anxiety disorders, lack of recognition in clinical practice, and multiple problems associated with untreated anxiety, clinicians should consider screening women who have not been recently screened.

**Implementation Considerations:** Clinicians may consider screening for anxiety in conjunction with screening for depression, which is recommended by the USPSTF, because of the frequent co-occurrence of anxiety and depressive disorders. Validated instruments that screen simultaneously for both disorders may be clinically efficient in practice settings, such instruments include the EPDS (specifically for pregnant and postpartum women), PHQ-4, and the HADS in adult women and the Bright Futures Y-PSC in adolescents and young women. Several additional screening instruments demonstrate moderate to high accuracy in identifying anxiety disorders in women (GAD, HADS, BAI) and adolescents and young adult women (5-item SCARED). Although not evaluated in research studies of adolescents, the GAD-7 and Bright Futures youth self-report PSC (Y-PSC) are commonly used in clinical practice.

While no studies have evaluated the benefits and harms of population screening for anxiety, trials among patients with clinically diagnosed anxiety support the effectiveness of treatment with cognitive behavioral therapy, medications, or both. When screening suggests the presence of anxiety, further evaluation is necessary to establish the diagnosis and determine appropriate treatment. Screening should ideally be implemented in conjunction with collaborative and team-based approaches to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up.

**MEDICARE PAYERS**

For new Medicare beneficiaries, depression risk assessment is part of the Initial Preventive Physical Examination (IPPE or the “Welcome to Medicare Exam”). This service is reported using HCPCS code **G0402**, *Initial preventive physical examination; face-to-face visit, services limited to new beneficiary during the first 12 months of Medicare enrollment*.

The depression risk assessment included in the IPPE is a review of the patient’s risk factors for depression, including current or past experience with depression or other mood disorders. Patients cannot have a current diagnosis of depression. The provider may use one of the standardized screening tests designed for this purpose and recognized by national medical professional organizations—such as the PHQ-9.

For Medicare patients who have already had their IPPE, depression screening is considered an included component of the Medicare annual and subsequent wellness visit (as reported with codes **G0438** and **G0439**) and may not be reported with any modifier.

Medicare patients who have already had their IPPE, are eligible for screening once a year with HCPCS code **G0444**:

**G0444**  \hspace{1cm} Annual depression screening, 15 minutes
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Screening for Cervical Cancer

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends cervical cancer screening for average-risk women aged 21 to 65 years. For women aged 21 to 29 years, the Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends cervical cancer screening using cervical cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years. Cotesting with cytology and human papillomavirus testing is not recommended for women younger than 30 years. Women aged 30 to 65 years should be screened with cytology and human papillomavirus testing every 5 years or cytology alone every 3 years. Women who are at average risk should not be screened more than once every 3 years.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service, cervical cancer screening for average-risk women aged 21 to 65 years. For average-risk women aged 30 to 65 years, informed shared decision making between the patient and her clinician regarding the preferred screening strategy is recommended.

Women who have received the human papillomavirus vaccine should be screened according to the same guidelines as women who have not received the vaccine.

These recommendations are for routine screening in average-risk women and do not apply to women infected with human immunodeficiency virus, women who are immunocompromised because of another etiology (such as those who have received solid organ transplantation), women exposed to diethylstilbestrol in utero, or women treated for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or higher within the past 20 years. Screening strategies for high-risk women are outside the scope of these recommendations.

Cervical cancer screening is not recommended for women younger than 21 years or those older than 65 years who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk of cervical cancer. Adequate prior negative screening is defined as documentation (or a reliable patient report) of three consecutive negative cytology results or two consecutive negative cotest results within the previous 10 years with the most recent test within the past 5 years. Cervical cancer screening is also not recommended for women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and who do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesions (eg, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or grade 3 or cervical cancer within the past 20 years).

MEDICARE PAYERS
COLLECTION OF SCREENING PAP SMEAR SPECIMEN
Medicare reimburses for collection of a screening Pap smear every 2 years in most cases. This service is reported using Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) code Q0091 (Screening Papanicolaou smear; obtaining, preparing and conveyance of cervical or vaginal smear to laboratory). Both the deductible and co-pay/coinsurance are waived for the laboratory’s interpretation of the test.
The collection is reimbursed every year if the patient meets Medicare's criteria for high risk.

ICD-10-CM Codes

High risk – Z72.51, Z72.52, Z72.53, Z77.29, Z77.9, Z91.89, and Z92.89

Low risk – Z01.411, Z01.419, Z12.4, Z12.72, Z12.79, and Z12.89

Note: Additional ICD-10-CM codes may apply. See the CMS ICD-10-CM web page for individual Change Requests (CRs) and the specific ICD-10-CM codes Medicare covers for this service, and contact your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for guidance.

Following are the only criteria that are accepted by Medicare to indicate a high-risk patient:

- Woman is of childbearing age, AND
  - Cervical or vaginal cancer is present (or was present), OR
  - Abnormalities were found within last 3 years, OR
  - Is considered high risk (as described below) of developing cervical or vaginal cancer

- Woman is not of childbearing age and has at least one of the following high-risk factors for cervical and vaginal cancer:
  - Onset of sexual activity at less than 16 years of age
  - Five or more sexual partners in a lifetime
  - History of sexually transmitted diseases (including HPV and/or HIV infection)
  - Fewer than three negative or any Pap smears within the previous 7 years
  - DES (diethylstilbestrol)-exposed daughters of women who took DES during pregnancy

Diagnostic Coding for the Collection of a Pap Smear Specimen

ICD-10-CM Codes

High risk – Z72.51, Z72.52, Z72.53, Z77.29, Z77.9, Z91.89, and Z92.89

Low risk – Z01.411, Z01.419, Z12.4, Z12.72, Z12.79, and Z12.89

Note: Additional ICD-10-CM codes may apply. See the CMS ICD-10-CM web page for individual Change Requests (CRs) and the specific ICD-10-CM codes Medicare covers for this service, and contact your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for guidance.

The collection of the screening Pap smear specimen (Q0091) is reported with one of the following ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes:

- Z01.411 Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) with abnormal findings
- Z01.419 Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) without abnormal findings
- Z12.4 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
- Z12.72 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
- Z12.79 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other genitourinary organs
Z12.89  Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other sites
Z72.51  High-risk heterosexual behavior
Z72.52  High-risk homosexual behavior
Z72.53  High-risk bisexual behavior
Z77.29  Contact with and (suspected) exposure to other hazardous substances
Z77.9  Other contact with and (suspected) exposures hazardous to health
Z91.89  Other specified personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified
Z92.89  Personal history of other medical treatment

Note: Collection of a diagnostic Pap smear (performed due to illness, disease, or symptoms indicating a medically necessary reason) is included in the physical examination portion of a problem-oriented E/M service and is not reported or reimbursed separately.

Screening for Cervical Cancer With Human Papillomavirus Tests

HCPCS/CPT Codes
G0476  Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); HPV, high-risk types (eg, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68) for cervical cancer screening, must be performed in addition to Pap smear

ICD-10-CM Codes
Z11.51 and either Z01.411 or Z01.419

Note: Additional ICD-10-CM codes may apply. See the CMS ICD-10-CM web page for individual Change Requests (CRs) and the specific ICD-10-CM codes Medicare covers for this service, and contact your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for guidance.
Women’s Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI)
Screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection

Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends prevention education and risk assessment for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in adolescents and women at least annually throughout the lifespan. All women should be tested for HIV at least once during their lifetime. Additional screening should be based on risk, and screening annually or more often may be appropriate for adolescents and women with an increased risk of HIV infection.

Screening for HIV is recommended for all pregnant women upon initiation of prenatal care with retesting during pregnancy based on risk factors. Rapid HIV testing is recommended for pregnant women who present in active labor with an undocumented HIV status. Screening during pregnancy enables prevention of vertical transmission.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service for women, prevention education and risk assessment for HIV infection in adolescents and women at least annually throughout the lifespan. More frequent screening for high-risk women, as determined by clinical judgment, is also recommended as a preventive service. Annual or more frequent HIV testing may be needed and is recommended as a preventive service for women who are identified or self-identify as high risk.

This recommendation refers to routine HIV screening, which is different from incident-based or exposure-based HIV testing. Risk factors for HIV infection in women include, but are not limited to, being an active injection drug user; having unprotected vaginal or anal intercourse; having multiple sexual partners; initiating a new sexual relationship; having sexual partners who are HIV-infected, bisexual, or injection drug users; exchanging sex for drugs or money; being a victim of sex trafficking; being incarcerated (currently or previously); and having other sexually transmitted infections.

Approximately 20–26% of infected patients are not identified by risk-based screening. Early detection and treatment improve outcomes for patients and reduces transmission; therefore, based on clinical best practice, screening annually or more frequently may be reasonable.

MEDICARE PAYERS
Human immunodeficiency virus screening is recommended for all adolescents and adults at risk for HIV infection, as well as all pregnant women. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services covers both standard and Food and Drug Administration-approved HIV rapid screening tests for Medicare beneficiaries at increased risk for HIV infection per U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) guidelines.

Medicare covers beneficiaries for HIV screening as follows:

👩‍⚕️ An annual voluntary HIV screening for beneficiaries between the ages of 15 and 65 years without regard to perceived risk
👩‍⚕️ An annual screening for beneficiaries younger than 15 and adults older than 65 who are at increased risk for HIV infection
Note: Eleven full months must elapse following the month in which the previous test was performed in order for a subsequent test to be covered.

Three voluntary HIV screenings of pregnant Medicare beneficiaries:

1. When the diagnosis of pregnancy is known,
2. During the third trimester, and
3. At labor, if ordered by the woman’s physician

Note: A maximum of three tests will be covered for each pregnancy beginning with the date of the 1st test.

PROCEDURE CODES
The following codes are reported for this service:

- **G0432** Infectious agent antibody detection by enzyme immunoassay (EIA) technique, HIV-1 and/or HIV-2, screening
- **G0433** Infectious agent antibody detection by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique, HIV-1 and/or HIV-2, screening
- **G0435** Infectious agent antibody detection by rapid antibody test, HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 screening.
- **G0475** HIV antigen/antibody, combination assay, screening
- **80081** Obstetric panel (includes HIV testing)

Patients with any known prior diagnosis of HIV-related illness are not eligible for this screening test.

More information on HIV screening may be found in the MLN Matters article at: [https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/downloads/MM6786.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/downloads/MM6786.pdf)

DIAGNOSIS CODES

GENERAL
For human immunodeficiency screening (HIV), use diagnosis code **Z11.4 (Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV])**, when increased risk factors not reported. When increased risk factors reported, use diagnosis code **Z11.4** as primary and **Z72.89, Z72.51, Z72.52, or Z72.53** as secondary. Pregnant patients would also have a pregnancy status code reported (such as **Z34.-** or **O09.9-**), in addition to the appropriate **Z11.4** as primary and **Z34.0-**, **Z34.8-** or **O09.9-** as appropriate).

For the purposes of incident-based or exposure-based HIV testing, ICD-10-CM code **Z20.2, Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission**, or **Z20.6, Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**, can be reported.
**APPENDIX A — MEDICARE**

*Additional codes for HIV screening:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-Risk Sexual Behavior</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk heterosexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk homosexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk bisexual behavior</td>
<td>Z72.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other problems related to lifestyle</td>
<td>Z72.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Use</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug use complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</td>
<td>O99.32-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opioid use, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.9-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opioid abuse, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opioid dependence, uncomplicated</td>
<td>F11.2-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sex Trafficking**

Beginning October 1st, 2018, the National Center for Health Statistics at the CDC added new codes for patients experiencing sexual trafficking.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult forced sexual exploitation, confirmed</td>
<td>T74.51-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child sexual exploitation, confirmed</td>
<td>T74.52-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult forced sexual exploitation, suspected</td>
<td>T76.51-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child sexual exploitation, suspected</td>
<td>T76.52-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood</td>
<td>Z62.813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Z91.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imprisonment**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imprisonment and other incarceration</td>
<td></td>
<td>Z65.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexually Transmitted Infections
Codes for infections with a sexual way of transmission could be found in categories A50-A64.

Personal History of Drug Use or Other Specified Conditions
To document history of drug use, ICD-10-CM code Z86.59, Personal history of other mental and behavioral disorders, should be assigned.

For a history of drug use, non-dependent, in remission, use code Z87.898, Personal history of other specified conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status</td>
<td>Z21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease</td>
<td>B20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconclusive laboratory evidence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]</td>
<td>R75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy</td>
<td>O98.71-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating childbirth</td>
<td>O98.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating the puerperium</td>
<td>O98.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconclusive laboratory evidence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]</td>
<td>R75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends directed behavioral counseling by a health care provider or other appropriately trained individual for sexually active adolescent and adult women at an increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that health care providers use a woman’s sexual history and risk factors to help identify those at an increased risk of STIs. Risk factors may include age younger than 25, a recent history of an STI, a new sex partner, multiple partners, a partner with concurrent partners, a partner with an STI, and a lack of or inconsistent condom use. For adolescents and women not identified as high risk, counseling to reduce the risk of STIs should be considered, as determined by clinical judgement.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as preventive service for women at increased risk for STIs, directed behavioral counseling that includes, but is not limited to, longer duration or multiple counseling sessions, motivational interviewing techniques, and goal setting.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service, STI counseling regardless of whether or not STI screening takes place during the same visit and regardless of the type of sexual activity or the partners’ gender.

MEDICARE PAYERS

HIGH-INTENSITY BEHAVIORAL COUNSELING.
Medicare will cover High-Intensity Behavioral Counseling (HIBC) to prevent STIs in addition to screening for STIs—specifically chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and hepatitis B.

Coverage for HIBC consist of up to two individual, 20-minute to 30-minute, face-to-face counseling sessions annually for Medicare beneficiaries to prevent STIs for all sexually active adolescents and for adults at increased risk for STIs. This service is covered for sexually active adolescents and adults at increased risk for STIs and referred by a primary care provider and provided by a Medicare eligible primary care provider in a primary care setting.

The high/increased risk individual sexual behaviors, based on the USPSTF guidelines, include any of the following:

- Multiple sex partners
- Using barrier protection inconsistently
- Having sex under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Having sex in exchange for money or drugs
Age (24 years of age or younger and sexually active for women for chlamydia and gonorrhea)

- Having an STI within the past year
- Intravenous drug use (hepatitis B only) and
- In addition, for men – men having sex with men and engaged in high-risk sexual behavior, but no regard to age.

The following HCPCS code is used to report this service:

**G0445**  High intensity behavioral counseling to prevent STIs, individual, face-to-face, includes education, skills training and guidance on how to change sexual behavior; performed semi-annually, 30 minutes

**POSSIBLE ICD-10-CM DIAGNOSIS CODES**
Z11.3, Z11.59, Z34.00, Z34.01, Z34.02, Z34.03, Z34.80, Z34.81, Z34.82, Z34.83, Z34.90, Z34.91, Z34.92, Z34.93, Z72.51, Z72.52, Z72.53, Z72.89, O09.90, O09.91, O09.92, and O09.93

**Note:** Additional ICD-10-CM codes may apply. See the [CMS ICD-10-CM web page](#) for individual Change Requests (CRs) and the specific ICD-10-CM codes Medicare covers for this service, and contact your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for guidance.

**Note:** The use of the correct diagnosis code(s) on the claims is imperative to identify these services as preventive services and to show that the services were provided within the guidelines for coverage as preventive services. The patient's medical record must clearly support the diagnosis of high/increased risk for STIs and clearly reflect the components of the HIBC service provided – education, skills training, and guidance on how to change sexual behavior – as required for coverage.
Clinical Recommendations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year beginning in adolescence and continuing across the lifespan to ensure that the recommended preventive services, including preconception and many services necessary for prenatal and interconception care, are obtained. The primary purpose of these visits should be the delivery and coordination of recommended preventive services as determined by age and risk factors.

Implementation Considerations: The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends as a preventive service for women, that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year. Additional well-woman visits may be needed to obtain all necessary services depending on a woman’s age, health status, reproductive health needs, pregnancy status, and risk factors. Visits should allow sufficient time to address and coordinate services, and a team-based approach may facilitate delivery of services.

Well-woman preventive services may include, but are not limited to, assessment of physical and psychosocial function, primary and secondary prevention and screening, risk factor assessments, immunizations, counseling, education, preconception care, and many services necessary for prenatal, and interconception care. Recommended services are evidence-based items or services that have in effect a rating of ‘A’ or ‘B’ in the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force, immunizations that have in effect a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with respect to the individual involved, with respect to infants, children, and adolescents, evidence-informed preventive care and screenings provided for in the comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration, and with respect to women, such additional preventive care and screenings as provided for in comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

The Women’s Preventive Services Initiative recommends that women receive at least one preventive care visit per year beginning in adolescence and continuing across their lifespan.

MEDICARE PAYERS
Medicare and other payers have different rules for reporting and reimbursing for these services. Physicians should check with their specific commercial carrier about their rules.

Medicare does not cover the comprehensive Preventive Medicine Services as reported with CPT codes (99381-99397). However, Medicare reimburses for the collection of the Pap smear and the pelvic exam (reported with HCPCS codes) every 2 years in most cases. The remaining portions of the preventive service performed are billed to the patient. The amount paid by Medicare is subtracted from the physician’s usual fee for a preventive service. The remaining amount is the patient’s responsibility. This is referred to as a “carve out,” meaning that Medicare’s covered portion of the
preventive service is carved out of the total preventive service. The amount reimbursed by Medicare and the amount reimbursed by the patient will equal the physician's usual fee.

Medicare covers the following services:

- **G0438**: Annual wellness visit; includes a personalized prevention plan of service (PPS), initial visit
- **G0439**: Annual wellness visit, includes a personalized PPS, subsequent visit
- **G0468**: Federally qualified health center (FQHS) visit, initial preventive physical examination (IPPE) or annual wellness visit (AWV); a FQHV visit that includes an initial IPPE or AWV and includes a typical bundle of Medicare-covered services that would be furnished per diem to a patient receiving an IPPE or AWV
- **99497**: Advance care planning including the explanation and discussion of advance directives such as standard forms (with completion of such forms, when performed), by the physician or other qualified health care professional; first 30 minutes, face-to-face with the patient, family member(s), and/or surrogate
- **99498**: Advance care planning including the explanation and discussion of advance directives such as standard forms (with completion of such forms, when performed), by the physician or other qualified health care professional; each additional 30 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure.)

**Frequency**

- Once in a lifetime for **G0438** (first AWV)
- Annually for **G0439** (subsequent AWV) and **G0468** (AWV in FQHC)
- Annually for optional **99497, 99498**

**Medicare Beneficiary Pays**

**G0438** and **G0439**:
- Copayment/coinsurance waived
- Deductible waived

**G0468**:
- AWV or IPPE must be provided with a standard bundle of services available to all beneficiaries; for more information about billing for this service, refer to **Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 9, Section 60.2**
- Copayment/coinsurance waived
- Deductible waived
APPENDIX A — MEDICARE

99497 and 99498:
- Copayment/coinsurance and deductible waived for advance care planning when furnished as an optional element of an AWV

COLLECTION OF SCREENING PAP SMEAR SPECIMEN
Medicare reimburses for collection of a screening Pap smear every 2 years in most cases. This service is reported using HCPCS code Q0091 (Screening Papanicolaou smear; obtaining, preparing and conveyance of cervical or vaginal smear to laboratory). Both the deductible and co-pay/coinsurance are waived for the laboratory’s interpretation of the test.

The collection is reimbursed every year if the patient meets Medicare’s criteria for high risk.

Following are the only criteria that are accepted by Medicare to indicate a high-risk patient:
- Woman is of childbearing age, **AND**
  - Cervical or vaginal cancer is present (or was present), **OR**
  - Abnormalities were found within last 3 years, **OR**
  - Is considered high risk (as described below) for developing cervical or vaginal cancer
- Woman is not of childbearing age **AND** has at least one of the following:
  - High-risk factors for cervical and vaginal cancer
    - Onset of sexual activity at less than 16 years of age
    - Five or more sexual partners in a lifetime
    - History of sexually transmitted diseases (including HPV and/or HIV infection)
    - Fewer than three negative or any Pap smears within previous 7 years
    - DES (diethylstilbestrol)-exposed daughters of women who took DES during pregnancy

SCREENING PELVIC EXAM
Medicare reimburses for screening pelvic examination every 2 years in most cases. This service is reported using HCPCS code G0101 (Cervical or vaginal cancer screening; pelvic and clinical breast examination). Both the deductible and co-pay/coinsurance are waived for the laboratory’s interpretation of the test.

The collection is reimbursed every year if the patient meets Medicare’s criteria for high risk. These criteria are the same as the ones listed above for the collection of screening Pap smear specimen. The diagnosis codes for Pap smear collection and screening pelvic exam are listed below.

A screening pelvic examination (HCPCS code G0101) should include documentation of at least **seven** of the following **eleven** elements:
1. Inspection and palpation of breasts for masses or lumps, tenderness, symmetry, or nipple discharge
2. Digital rectal examination including sphincter tone, presence of hemorrhoids, and rectal masses
3. External genitalia (for example, general appearance, hair distribution, or lesions)
4. Urethral meatus (for example, size, location, lesions, or prolapse)
5. Urethra (for example, masses, tenderness, or scarring)
6. Bladder (for example, fullness, masses, or tenderness)
7. Vagina (for example, general appearance, estrogen effect, discharge, lesions, pelvic support, cystocele, or rectocele)
8. Cervix (for example, general appearance, lesions, or discharge)
9. Uterus (for example, size, contour, position, mobility, tenderness, consistency, descent, or support)
10. Adnexa/parametria (for example, masses, tenderness, organomegaly, or nodularity) and/or
11. Anus and perineum

DIAGNOSIS CODING FOR THE COLLECTION OF A PAP SMEAR SPECIMEN AND THE SCREENING PELVIC EXAM

Both the collection of the screening Pap smear specimen (Q0091) and screening pelvic exam (G0101) are reported with one of the following ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes:

FOR G0101:
High Risk:

- Z72.51 High-risk heterosexual behavior
- Z72.52 High-risk homosexual behavior
- Z72.53 High-risk bisexual behavior
- Z77.29 Contact with and (suspected) exposure to other hazardous substances
- Z77.9 Contact with and (suspected) exposures hazardous to health
- Z91.89 Other specified personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified
- Z92.89 Personal history of other medical treatment

Low Risk:

- Z01.411 Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) with abnormal findings
- Z01.419 Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) without abnormal findings
- Z12.4 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
- Z12.72 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
- Z12.79 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other genitourinary organs
- Z12.89 Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other sites
FOR PAP SMEARS:

**Q0091** Screening papanicolaou smear; obtaining, preparing and conveyance of cervical or vaginal smear to laboratory

LAB/PATHOLOGY CODES:

**G0123** Screening cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation, screening by cytotechnologist under physician supervision

**G0124** Screening cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation, requiring interpretation by physician

**G0141** Screening cytopathology smears, cervical or vaginal, performed by automated system, with manual rescreening, requiring interpretation by physician

**G0143** Screening cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation, with manual screening and rescreening by cytotechnologist under physician supervision

**G0144** Screening cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation, with screening by automated system, under physician supervision

**G0145** Screening cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation, with screening by automated system and manual rescreening under physician supervision

**G0147** Screening cytopathology smears, cervical or vaginal, performed by automated system under physician supervision

**G0148** Screening cytopathology smears, cervical or vaginal, performed by automated system with manual rescreening

**P3000** Screening Papanicolaou smear, cervical or vaginal, up to three smears, by technician under physician supervision

**P3001** Screening Papanicolaou smear, cervical or vaginal, up to three smears, requiring interpretation by physician

High Risk:

**Z72.51** High-risk heterosexual behavior

**Z72.52** High-risk homosexual behavior

**Z72.53** High-risk bisexual behavior

**Z77.29** Contact with and (suspected) exposure to other hazardous substances

**Z77.9** Contact with and (suspected) exposures hazardous to health

**Z91.89** Other specified personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified

**Z92.89** Personal history of other medical treatment
Low Risk:

- **Z01.411** Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) with abnormal findings
- **Z01.419** Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) without abnormal findings
- **Z12.4** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
- **Z12.72** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
- **Z12.79** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other genitourinary organs
- **Z12.89** Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of other sites

**Note:** Collection of a diagnostic Pap smear (performed due to illness, disease, or symptoms indicating a medically necessary reason) is included in the physical examination portion of a problem-oriented E/M service and is not reported or reimbursed separately.

**DIAGNOSIS CODING FOR COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE CARE SERVICES**

The following diagnosis codes should be reported for well-woman examinations:

- **Z01.411** Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) with abnormal findings
- **Z01.419** Encounter for gynecological examination (general) (routine) without abnormal findings
Appendix B — Medicaid
MEDICAID

States participating in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid Expansion program are required to provide the same level of preventive services for the expansion populations as private plans. For those who qualify for Medicaid through other pathways, states may choose to, but are not required to, cover the WPSI guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) (WPSI recommendations). For more information on state Medicaid programs, please see the resources below:


Alabama – https://medicaid.alabama.gov/
Provider Information: https://medicaid.alabama.gov/content/7.0_Providers/

Alaska – http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/medicaid/default.aspx

American Samoa – https://medicaid.as.gov/

Arizona – https://www.azahcccs.gov/
Provider Resources: https://www.azahcccs.gov/PlansProviders/GuidesManualsPolicies/index.html

Arkansas – https://medicaid.mmis.arkansas.gov/
Provider Resources: https://medicaid.mmis.arkansas.gov/Provider/Provider.aspx

California – https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal
Provider Resources: https://www.medi-cal.ca.gov/

Colorado – https://www.healthfirstcolorado.com/
Provider Resources: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/hcpf/provider-resources

Provider Resources: https://www.huskyhealthct.org/providers.html?hhNav=|#

Delaware – https://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dmma/

Provider Resources: https://www.dc-medicaid.com/dcwebportal/providerSpecificInformation/providerInformation
APPENDIX B — MEDICAID

    Provider Resources: https://ahca.myflorida.com/Medicaid/Operations/assistance/providers.shtml

Georgia – https://medicaid.georgia.gov/
    Provider Resources: https://dch.georgia.gov/providers

Guam – https://dphss.guam.gov/

Hawaii – https://medquest.hawaii.gov/

    Provider Resources: https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Providers/tabid/284/Default.aspx

Illinois – https://www.illinois.gov/hfs/Pages/default.aspx
    Provider Resources: https://www.illinois.gov/hfs/MedicalProviders/Pages/default.aspx

Indiana – https://www.in.gov/medicaid/
    Provider Resources: https://www.in.gov/medicaid/providers/index.html

Iowa – https://dhs.iowa.gov/ime/members
    Provider Resources: https://dhs.iowa.gov/ime/providers

Kansas – https://www.kancare.ks.gov/
    Provider Resources: https://www.kancare.ks.gov/providers/onecare-ks-providers

Kentucky – https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms/Pages/default.aspx
    Provider Resources: https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms/provider/Pages/default.aspx

Louisiana – http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/subhome/1
    Provider Resources: http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/1450


Maryland – https://mmcp.health.maryland.gov/Pages/home.aspx
    Provider Resources: https://mmcp.health.maryland.gov/Pages/Provider-Information.aspx

Massachusetts – https://www.mass.gov/topics/masshealth
    Provider Resources: https://www.mass.gov/topics/information-for-masshealth-providers

Michigan – www.michigan.gov/medicaid
    Provider Resources: www.michigan.gov/medicaidproviders

Minnesota – https://mn.gov/dhs/medicaid-matters/
    Provider Resources: https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/
Mississippi - https://medicaid.ms.gov/
   Provider Resources: https://medicaid.ms.gov/providers/

Missouri - https://mydss.mo.gov/healthcare
   Provider Resources: https://mydss.mo.gov/pe-resources-for-providers

Montana - https://dphhs.mt.gov/montanahealthcareprograms/memberservices
   Provider Information: https://medicaidprovider.mt.gov/

Nebraska - http://dhhs.ne.gov/pages/accessnebraska.aspx
   Provider Information: https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Medicaid-Providers.aspx

Nevada - https://www.medicaid.nv.gov/
   Provider Information: https://www.medicaid.nv.gov/providers/BillingInfo.aspx

New Hampshire - https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/ombp/medicaid/
   Provider Information: https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/ombp/medicaid/providerservices.htm

New Jersey - https://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmahs/clients/medicaid/
   Provider Information: https://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmahs/info/

New Mexico - https://nmmedicaid.portal.conduent.com/static/index.htm
   Provider Information: https://nmmedicaid.portal.conduent.com/static/ProviderInformation.htm#


North Carolina - https://medicaid.ncdhhs.gov/medicaid
   Provider Information: https://medicaid.ncdhhs.gov/providers

North Dakota - http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/medicalserv/medicaid/
   Provider Information: https://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/medicalserv/medicaid/provider.html

Northern Marianas Islands - http://medicaid.cnmi.mp/

Ohio - https://medicaid.ohio.gov/
   Provider Resources: https://medicaid.ohio.gov/provider

Oklahoma - http://www.okhca.org/
   Provider Resources: http://www.okhca.org/providers.aspx?id=45&parts=7437_7439_7443_7455

Oregon - https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/OHP/Pages/index.aspx
   Provider Resources: https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/OHP/Pages/Provider-Splash.aspx
APPENDIX B — MEDICAID

Pennsylvania – https://www.dhs.pa.gov/Services/Assistance/Pages/Medical-Assistance.aspx#
Provider Resources: https://www.dhs.pa.gov/providers/Pages/default.aspx

Provider Resources: https://www.medicaid.pr.gov/Home/ProviderEnrollmentPortal/

Rhode Island – https://healthyrhode.ri.gov/HIXWebI3/DisplayHomePage

South Carolina – https://www.scdhhs.gov/
Provider Resources: https://www.scdhhs.gov/provider

South Dakota – https://dss.sd.gov/medicaid/
Provider Resources: https://dss.sd.gov/medicaid/providers/

Tennessee – https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/tenncare.html
Provider Resources: https://www.tn.gov/tenncare/providers.html

Texas – https://hhs.texas.gov/services/health/medicaid-chip
Provider Resources: https://hhs.texas.gov/services/health/medicaid-chip/provider-information

Utah – https://medicaid.utah.gov/
Provider Resources: https://medicaid.utah.gov/health-care-providers/

Vermont – https://www.greenmountaincare.org/

Virginia – https://www.dmas.virginia.gov/#/index
Provider Resources: https://www.dmas.virginia.gov/#/providerinformation

Provider Resources: https://www.vimmis.com/User%20Guides/Forms/AllItems.aspx

Provider Resources: https://www.hca.wa.gov/billers-providers-partners

West Virginia – https://dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pages/default.aspx
Provider Resources: https://dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Provider/Pages/default.aspx

Wisconsin – https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/medicaid/index.htm
Provider Resources: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/partners-providers.htm

Provider Resources: https://health.wyo.gov/healthcarefin/medicaid/for-healthcare-providers/