



# Age-based Smart Codes simplify test orders



Patients coming to your office for cervical cancer screening may also be at risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)



Quest Diagnostics® Smart Codes make it easy to order both the cervical cancer screening and STI tests that cover your patients' needs



Smart Codes follow current guidelines<sup>1-5</sup>

# Selecting the right code based on her needs

# Cervical cancer screening and average risk for STIs (CT/NG)1-3

When cervical cancer screening is the main reason for the visit, and your patient does not have any of the symptoms or at-risk behavior for STIs, **choose code 91384.** Guidelines recommend routine screening of CT/NG for women ages 21 to 24.<sup>4</sup>

## Tests included with Smart Code 91384

Ages (years)	91384 Image-Guided Pap <sup>a</sup> with Age-Based Screening Protocols
21-24	<ul> <li>Image-Guided Pap (ThinPrep® or SurePath™)</li> <li>High-risk HPV mRNA (if Pap is ASC-US)</li> <li>CT/NG</li> </ul>
25-29	<ul><li>Image-Guided Pap (ThinPrep or SurePath)</li><li>HPV mRNA (if Pap is ASC-US)</li></ul>
30-65	<ul> <li>Image-Guided Pap (ThinPrep or SurePath)</li> <li>HPV mRNA</li> <li>HPV Genotyping 16, 18/45 (when Pap is normal and HPV is detected)</li> </ul>

Quest Diagnostics Smart Codes may not represent all of the possible screening options in published guidelines. Please contact your Quest Diagnostics representative for information on additional Pap and HPV testing options from Quest.

CT/NG, Chlamydia trachomatis/Neisseria gonorrhoeae

For all three Smart Codes, if a patient is over the age of 65: Screening should be discontinued if patient has had adequate negative prior screening results<sup>b</sup> and no history of CIN 2+. Recommend continuing age-based screening for ≥20 years in those patients with a history of CIN 2, CIN 3, or adenocarcinoma in situ. Adequate negative prior screening results is defined as 3 consecutive negative Paps or 2 consecutive negative co-tests within the past 10 years, with the most recent test occurring within the past 5 years. <sup>1-3</sup>

b Defined as 3 consecutive negative Paps or 2 consecutive negative co-tests within the past 10 years, with the most recent test occurring within the past 5 years.



Visit **QuestSmartCodes.com** for the most recently published cervical cancer screening recommendations.

Patients who fall outside of the 21 to 65 age range, or when a date of birth is not provided, will receive:

**Smart Code 91384**An image-guided

Pap only

Smart Code 91385

An image-guided Pap, Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) and Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) Smart Code 91386

An image-guided Pap, Chlamydia trachomatis (CT), Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG), and Trichomonas vaginalis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> ACOG recommendations do not specify a particular type of Pap test. Both imaged and nonimaged Pap tests are acceptable under the recommendations. Information on nonimaged Pap tests can be found at QuestDiagnostics.com/TestDirectory.

# Cervical cancer screening and high risk for STIs (CT/NG/Trich)1-3

When your patient needs routine cervical cancer screening, and has symptoms or is at risk for an STI due to a partner's behavior, **choose code 91386 or 91385.** 

- 91386 offers the most comprehensive screening protection with cervical cancer screening plus CT/NG and Trichomonas testing
- 91385 offers cervical cancer screening plus CT/NG

### Tests included with Smart Codes 91386 and 91385

Ages (years)	91386 Image-Guided Pap <sup>a</sup> with Age-Based Screening, Plus CT/NG/Trich	91385 Image-Guided Pap <sup>a</sup> with Age-Based Screening, Plus CT/NG
21-24	• Same as 91384, plus <i>Trichomonas</i> (guidelines recommend routine screening of CT/NG in women ages 21 to 24 <sup>4</sup> )	• Same as 91384 (guidelines recommend routine screening of CT/NG in women ages 21 to 24 <sup>4</sup> )
25-29	• Same as 91384, plus CT/NG and <i>Trichomonas</i>	• Same as 91384, plus CT/NG
30-65	• Same as 91384, plus CT/NG and <i>Trichomonas</i>	• Same as 91384, plus CT/NG

Components of panels can be ordered separately: ThinPrep Image-guided Pap (test code 58315), SurePath<sup>™</sup> Imaging Pap (test code 18810), HPV mRNA E6/E7 (test code 90887), HPV Genotypes 16, 18/45 (test code 91826), *Trichomonas vaginalis* RNA, Qualitative, TMA, Pap Vial (test code 90521), *Chlamydia trachomatis* RNA, TMA, Urogenital (test code 11361), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* RNA, TMA, Urogenital (test code 11363)

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CT/NG, Chlamydia trachomatis/Neisseria gonorrhoeae

<sup>a</sup> ACOG recommendations do not specify a particular type of Pap test. Both imaged and nonimaged Pap tests are acceptable under the recommendations. Information on nonimaged Pap tests can be found at QuestDiagnostics.com/TestDirectory.

# STI risk factors for women 25 years of age and older4:

- Genitourinary complaints
- New or multiple sex partners
- Failure to use condoms consistently and correctly
- Past history of STIs

- Partner who has an STI or multiple sex partners
- Illicit drug use
- Exchanging money for sex or drugs



Remember that STI testing, in women 25 years of age and older whom you determine to be at risk for CT/NG and/or *Trichomonas* infections, is NOT considered routine screening. The appropriate ICD-10 (diagnosis) code is usually required to explain the reason for the STI testing in these patients.<sup>1</sup>



# Smart Codes for comprehensive care

As part of the cervical cancer screening visit, if you suspect your patient is at high risk for one or more STIs, provide the tests she needs.

For the most comprehensive screening protection, choose:

#### 91386

Image-Guided Pap with Age-Based Screening, Plus CT/NG/Trich

- · See inside chart for cervical cancer screening tests included with this Smart Code
- Studies have shown that patients share the same risk factors for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Trichomonas5
- The CDC recommends nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) for CT/NG and Trichomonas as the most reliable diagnostic test method for these infections<sup>6</sup>
  - NAAT testing is included in Quest Diagnostics Smart Codes
- High T vaginalis prevalence in all age groups indicates that women at risk should be screened7-9

CT/NG, Chlamydia trachomatis/Neisseria gonorrhoeae



Visit QuestSmartCodes.com for the most recently published cervical cancer screening recommendations.

- 1. Women's Preventive Services Initiative. Recommendations for well-woman care a well-woman chart. Published August 26, 2019. Accessed August 11, 2021. https://www. womenspreventivehealth.org/wp-content/uploads/WellWomanChart.pdf
- 2. ACOG. Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines. Updated April 2021. Accessed August 11, 2021. https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-advisory/ articles/2021/04/updated-cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines
- 3. US Preventive Services Task Force. Cervical Cancer: Screening. Published August 21, 2018. Accessed August 11, 2021. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/ recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening
- 4. CDC. Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines, 2021. Reviewed July 22, 2021. Accessed August 11, 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/screeningrecommendations.htm
- 5. Perkins, RB, Guido, RS, Castle, PE, et al. 2019 ASCCP Risk-Based Management Consensus Guidelines for Abnormal Cervical Cancer Screening Tests and Cancer Precursors. J Low Genit Tract Dis. 2020;24(RR-02): 102-131. doi: 10.1097/LGT.00000000000525
- 6. CDC. Recommendations for the laboratory-based detection of Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae—2014. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2014;63(2):1-19.

  7. Ginocchio CC, Chapin K, Smith JS, et al. Prevalence of Trichomonas vaginalis and coinfection with Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae in the United States as determined by the Aptima Trichomonas vaginalis nucleic acid amplification assay. J Clin Microbiol. 2012;50(8):2601-2608
- 8. Andrea SB, Chapin KC. Comparison of Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* transcription—mediated amplification assay and BD Affirm VPIII for detection of T. vaginalis in symptomatic women: performance parameters and epidemiological implications. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2011;49(3):866-869.
- 9. Smith LV, Sorvillo F, Kuo T. Implications of Trichomonas vaginalis nucleic acid amplification testing on medical training and practice. J Clin Microbiol. 2013;51(5):1650 doi:10.1128/JCM.00188-13

Test codes may vary by location. Please contact your local laboratory for more information.

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