

# Summary of Cancer Prevention and Screening Benefits of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in Kentucky (includes kynect)

Key: ✓ Covered as preventive, ▸ Caution: may not be covered as preventive, x Not covered as preventive

Patients are eligible for breast, cervical and colon cancer screenings, HPV vaccination and tobacco cessation treatment at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

As of **January 1, 2015**, risk-appropriate patients will be eligible for lung cancer screening at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

## Talk with patients about

- ✓ Potential benefits, harms, and uncertainties of cancer screening
- ✓ Identify family history
- ✓ Cancer prevention, early detection and living a healthy lifestyle
- ✓ Tobacco cessation

## Breast cancer screening

- ✓ Age 40-49: Mammogram every 1-2 years
- ✓ Age 50-74: Mammogram every 2 years unless doctor recommends more often
- ✓ BRCA1&2 genetic testing and counseling for patients with family history of breast and/or ovarian cancer
- Self-referral for mammogram
- Ultrasound for women with dense breast tissue

## Cervical cancer screening

- ✓ Age 21-29: Pap smear every 3 years
- ✓ Age 30-65: Pap smear every 3 years OR every 5 years with HPV testing
- x HPV testing for women under age 30
- x Screening for women who have had a hysterectomy that includes removing the cervix and who do not have a history of high-grade precancerous lesions or cervical cancer

## Colon cancer screening

- ✓ Age 50-75: FOBT or FIT, sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
- Medicare or some private insurance loophole for polyp removal
- Screening for high-risk patients younger than 50 varies based on insurance provider and plan

## Lung cancer screening

- ✓ Age 55-80: Low-dose CT annually for patients with 30 pack-year history OR quit in the past 15 years
- High-risk patients on Medicare
- x Health problems that limit life expectancy
- x Unwilling or unable to have curative lung surgery

## HPV vaccination

- ✓ Females 11-26: 3-dose series to protect against the types of HPV that cause most cervical cancers, genital warts and anal, throat and mouth cancers
- ✓ Males age 11-26: 3-dose series to protect against most genital warts and anal, throat and mouth cancers

## Tobacco cessation

- ✓ 90-days of medication AND 4 counseling sessions (>10 minutes each) per quit attempt
- ✓ 2 quit attempts per year
- Check with insurance plan for which medications are covered
- ✓ Ask smokers to call 1-800-QUIT-NOW

## Uninsured patients

- ✓ Enroll in Medicaid at any time  
Call 1-855-4kynect (459-6328)
- ✓ Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program.  
Call 502- 564-3236 ext. 4159
- ✓ Kentucky Colon Cancer Screening Program Call 1-800-633-8100

Benefits may differ if the patient has Medicare, traditional Medicaid (not expanded), or a grandfathered health plan (i.e., purchased on or before 03/23/2010 and no changes have been made to it). See reference page.

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# Breast and Colon Cancer Prevention and Screening Benefits of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in Kentucky (includes kynect)

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Patients are eligible for breast, cervical and colon cancer screenings, HPV vaccination and tobacco cessation treatment at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

As of **January 1, 2015**, risk-appropriate patients will be eligible for lung cancer screening at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

## Breast cancer screening

### Covered at age 40-74

- ✓ Mammograms every 1 to 2 years for patients age 40-49
- ✓ Mammograms every 2 years for patients age 50-74 unless a doctor recommends more frequent screening
- ✓ BRCA1 and BRCA2 genetic testing and counseling for women who have a family history of breast and/or ovarian cancer

### Cautions

- An ultrasound recommended for women with dense breasts is probably not covered as a preventive benefit. The amount of coverage will vary by insurance plan and provider.
- Women should be screened before age 40 if their mom had breast cancer before age 50. The amount of coverage will vary by insurance plan and provider.
- If your patients do not have a doctor's referral, verify that the facility accepts self-referred patients before their mammogram. Also verify that their insurance company includes this facility as an in-network provider.

### Financial assistance

- If patients cannot afford a diagnostic mammogram, the Susan G. Komen Foundation may help with the co-payment. 1-877 GO KOMEN (1-877-465-6636) or [helpline@komen.org](mailto:helpline@komen.org)

## Colon cancer screening

### Covered at age 50-75

- ✓ Fecal occult blood testing (FOBT or FIT)
- ✓ Sigmoidoscopy
- ✓ Colonoscopy

### Not covered as preventive

- x Virtual colonoscopy
- x Fecal DNA
- x Screening for adults age 76-85 unless special considerations exist
- x Screening for adults over age 85

### Cautions

- Screening for high-risk patients younger than 50 varies based on insurance provider and plan.
- The American College of Gastroenterology recommends that African Americans begin screening at age 45; however, insurance coverage varies based on insurance provider and plan.
- Medicare and some privately insured patients may be responsible for a copay if a polyp is removed during a screening colonoscopy. Legislation has been introduced that would eliminate this loophole for Medicare and thus impact private insurance. Physicians should use a screening diagnostic code when providing a screening colonoscopy.

### Use process of shared decision making to

- Discuss potential benefits, potential harms, and uncertainties of breast and colon cancer screening.
- Begin the conversation at age 40 to identify family history risk and to help average risk patients to be ready to be screened when they turn 50.
- Encourage cancer prevention, early detection, and living a healthy lifestyle.

### Uninsured patients may be eligible for

- Medicaid—Enroll at any time  
1-855-4kynect (459-6328) or <https://kyenroll.ky.gov/>
- Kentucky Colon Cancer Screening Program  
1-800-633-8100
- Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program  
502-564-3236 ext. 4159 or [melody.stafford@ky.gov](mailto:melody.stafford@ky.gov)

Benefits may differ if the patient has Medicare, traditional Medicaid (not expanded), or a grandfathered health plan (i.e., purchased on or before 03/23/2010 and no changes have been made to it). See reference page.

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# Lung Cancer Prevention and Screening Benefits of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in Kentucky (includes kynect)

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As of **January 1, 2015**, risk-appropriate patients will be eligible for lung cancer screening at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

## Lung cancer screening

### Covered at age 55-80

- ✓ Annual low-dose CT for patients who
  - have a 30 pack-year history or have quit within the past 15 years, and
  - do not have health problems that substantially limit life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery

### Cautions

- On April 30, 2014, the Medicare panel voted against national Medicare coverage for annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose CT in high-risk individuals (30 pack-years for less than 15 years since quitting and age 55-80). Medicare is expected to make a final decision by February 2015.

### Use process of shared decision making to

- Discuss potential benefits, potential harms, and uncertainties associated with lung cancer screening
- Encourage cancer prevention, early detection, and living a healthy lifestyle

### What patients should know

- Lung cancer screening is not an alternative to tobacco cessation.
- The way to prevent lung cancer is to be a nonsmoker, not be exposed to secondhand smoke and reduce exposure to radon.

## Tobacco cessation

### A Comprehensive Tobacco Cessation Benefit is covered, including:

- ✓ Screening for tobacco use
- ✓ Two quit attempts per year
- ✓ Four counseling sessions per attempt (individual, group, and telephone counseling at least 10 minutes each session)
- ✓ One or more of the 7 FDA-approved cessation medications (prescription or over-the-counter, depending on the insurance plan's prescription formulary) for a 90-day treatment regimen when prescribed by a health care provider.
- ✓ Does not require prior authorization
- ✓ Pregnant women on traditional Medicaid are covered
- ✓ Medicare covers only prescription medications and individual counseling (part B)

### Billing for qualified health professionals

- Services must be provided by a physician or other qualified health professional and must be provided face-to-face.
- Use CPT code 99406 for 3 to 10 minutes of cessation counseling for patients
- Use CPT code 99407 for >10 minutes of cessation counseling for patients
  - Include the total time spent as well as cessation techniques, resources and follow-up discussed
  - Always include ICD-9-CM code 305.1 (tobacco use disorder, tobacco dependence) each time you use the CPT code

### What patients should know

- Tobacco cessation treatment has no copays, coinsurance, or deductibles, and no lifetime limits
- The best way to prevent lung cancer is to be a nonsmoker, not be exposed secondhand smoke and reduce exposure to radon
- Call **1-800-QUIT-NOW** or visit [www.QuitNowKentucky.org](http://www.QuitNowKentucky.org)

### Uninsured patients may be eligible for

- Medicaid—Enroll at any time: 1-855-4kynect (459-6328) or <https://kyenroll.ky.gov/>

Benefits may differ if the patient has Medicare, traditional Medicaid (not expanded), or a grandfathered health plan (i.e., purchased on or before 03/23/2010 and no changes have been made to it). See reference page.

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# Cervical Cancer Prevention and Screening Benefits of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in Kentucky (includes kynect)

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Patients are eligible for breast, cervical and colon cancer screenings, HPV vaccination and tobacco cessation treatment at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

As of **January 1, 2015**, risk-appropriate patients will be eligible for lung cancer screening at no out-of-pocket cost through their in-network health care provider.

## HPV vaccination

### Covered at age 11-26

#### ✓ Females covered at age 11-26

A 3-dose series to protect women against the types of HPV that cause most most cervical cancers, genital warts and anal, throat and mouth cancers

#### ✓ Males covered at age 11-26

A 3-dose series to protect males against most genital warts as well as anal, throat and mouth cancers

### Use process of shared decision making to

- Discuss potential benefits, potential harms, and uncertainties associated with HPV vaccine
- Encourage cancer prevention, early detection, and living a healthy lifestyle
- For support in talking with your patients and families about the HPV vaccine, visit, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/for-hcp/hpv-resources.html>

## Cervical cancer screening

### Covered at age 21-65

- ✓ Pap smear every 3 years for patients age 21-29
- ✓ Pap smear every 3 years OR every 5 years with HPV for patients age 30-65

### Not covered as preventive

- x Screening for women younger than 21
- x HPV testing alone or with Pap smears for women under age 30
- x Screening for women over 65 who have had adequate previous screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer
- x Screening for women who have had a hysterectomy that includes removing the cervix and who do not have a history of high-grade precancerous lesions or cervical cancer

### Use process of shared decision making to

- Discuss potential benefits, potential harms, and uncertainties associated with cervical cancer screening
- Encourage cancer prevention, early detection, and living a healthy lifestyle

### Uninsured patients may be eligible for

- Medicaid—Enroll at any time 1-855-4kynect (459-6328) or <https://kyenroll.ky.gov/>
- Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program: 502-564-3236 ext. 4159 or [melody.stafford@ky.gov](mailto:melody.stafford@ky.gov)

Benefits may differ if the patient has Medicare, traditional Medicaid (not expanded), or a grandfathered health plan (i.e., purchased on or before 03/23/2010 and no changes have been made to it). See reference page.

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# References and Resources

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  - Breast Cancer Screening:  
<http://acscan.org/pdf/healthcare/implementation/factsheets/hcr-breast-cancer.pdf>
  - Colorectal Cancer Screening:  
<http://acscan.org/pdf/healthcare/implementation/factsheets/hcr-colorectal-screenings.pdf>
2. American Lung Association Statement on Lung Cancer Screening:  
[www.lung.org/press-room/press-releases/lung-diseases/USPSTF-LC-Screening-Statement.html](http://www.lung.org/press-room/press-releases/lung-diseases/USPSTF-LC-Screening-Statement.html)
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs – 2014”: [www.cdc.gov/tobacco](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco)
4. CPT Codes:  
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(Question #5)
6. Kentucky Cancer Consortium’s Affordable Care Act and Cancer website resources:  
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7. Kentucky Colon Cancer Screening Program:  
<http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/ColonCancer.htm>
8. Kentucky Women’s Cancer Screening Program:  
<http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/info/dwh/cancerscreening.htm>
9. Medicare Evidence Development & Coverage Advisory Committee Meeting April 30, 2014:  
[www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/medcac-meeting-details.aspx?MEDCACId=68](http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/medcac-meeting-details.aspx?MEDCACId=68)
10. Medicare Loophole:  
<http://www.gastro.org/practice/coding/coding-faqs-screening-colonoscopy#What%27s%20the%20right%20ICD-9%20code>
11. Medpage Today, “Medicare Advisers Say No to Lung Cancer Screening”:  
[www.medpagetoday.com/Pulmonology/LungCancer/45512](http://www.medpagetoday.com/Pulmonology/LungCancer/45512)
12. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, “22 Covered Preventive Services for Women, Including Pregnant Women”:  
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13. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Screening Recommendations:
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<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspplung.htm>
  - Cervical Cancer Screening:  
<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf11/cervcancer/cervcancerr.htm>
  - Colon Cancer Screening:  
<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspcolo.htm>

**For further information grandfathered health plans, please refer to:**

<https://www.healthcare.gov/what-if-i-have-a-grandfathered-health-plan/>