

## Quality ID #401: Hepatitis C: Screening for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) in Patients with Cirrhosis

### 2026 COLLECTION TYPE:

MERIT-BASED INCENTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM (MIPS) CLINICAL QUALITY MEASURE (QOM)

### MEASURE TYPE:

Process

### DESCRIPTION:

Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of chronic Hepatitis C cirrhosis who underwent imaging with either ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or MRI for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) at least once within the 12-month submission period.

### INSTRUCTIONS:

#### Reporting Frequency:

This measure is to be submitted a minimum of once per performance period for denominator eligible cases as defined in the denominator criteria.

#### Intent and Clinical Applicability:

This measure is intended to reflect the quality of services provided for patients with chronic Hepatitis C cirrhosis. This measure may be submitted by Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) eligible clinicians who perform the quality actions as defined by the numerator based on the services provided and the measure-specific denominator coding.

#### Measure Strata and Performance Rates:

This measure contains one strata defined by a single submission criteria.  
This measure produces a single performance rate.

#### Implementation Considerations:

For the purposes of MIPS implementation, this patient-process measure is submitted a minimum of once per patient for the performance period. The most advantageous quality data code will be used if the measure is submitted more than once.

#### Telehealth:

**TELEHEALTH ELIGIBLE:** This measure is appropriate for and applicable to the telehealth setting. Patient encounters conducted via telehealth using encounter code(s) found in the denominator encounter criteria are allowed for this measure. Therefore, if the patient meets all denominator criteria for a telehealth encounter, it would be appropriate to include them in the denominator eligible patient population. Telehealth eligibility is at the measure level for inclusion within the denominator eligible patient population and based on the measure specification definitions which are independent of changes to coding and/or billing practices.

#### Measure Submission Type:

The quality data codes listed do not need to be submitted by MIPS eligible clinicians, groups, or third party intermediaries that utilize this collection type for submissions; however, these codes may be submitted for those third party intermediaries that utilize Medicare Part B claims data. The coding provided to identify the measure criteria: Denominator or Numerator, may be an example of coding that could be used to identify patients that meet the intent of this clinical topic. When implementing this measure, please refer to the 'Reference Coding' section to determine if other codes or code languages that meet the intent of the criteria may also be used within the medical record to identify and/or assess patients. For more information regarding Application Programming Interface (API), please refer to the Quality Payment Program (QPP) website.

### DENOMINATOR:

All patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of chronic Hepatitis C cirrhosis.

#### Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):

Patients aged  $\geq 18$  years on date of encounter

**AND**

Diagnosis for chronic Hepatitis C(ICD-10-CM): B18.2, B19.20, B19.21

**AND**

Diagnosis for cirrhosis(ICD-10-CM): K70.30, K70.31, K74.60, K74.69

**AND**

Patient encounter during the performance period (CPT): 98000, 98001, 98002, 98003, 98004, 98005, 98006, 98007, 98008, 98009, 98010, 98011, 98012, 98013, 98014, 98015, 98016, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215

**NUMERATOR:**

Patients who underwent abdominal imaging with either ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or MRI.

**Numerator Options:**

***Performance Met:***

Patient underwent abdominal imaging with ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or contrast MRI for HCC (G9455)

**OR**

***Denominator Exception:***

Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not ordering or performing screening for HCC. Medical reason: Comorbid medical conditions with expected survival <5 years, hepatic decompensation and not a candidate for liver transplantation, or other medical reasons. Patient reasons: Patient declined or other patient reasons (e.g., cost of tests, time related to accessing testing equipment) (G9456)

**OR**

***Performance Not Met:***

Patient did not undergo abdominal imaging and did not have a documented reason for not undergoing abdominal imaging in the submission period (G9457)

**RATIONALE:**

HCC (hepatocellular carcinoma) is the fourth most common cancer in the world and is the fastest rising cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. HCV is the leading cause of HCC and the risk of developing HCC is highest in patients with established HCV cirrhosis.

Several potentially curative treatments are available for patients with early-stage HCC. These include surgical resection, liver transplantation, and local ablation. Long-term survival of patients who have liver resection or transplantation for HCC can be high (40% to 70% for resection and 52% to 81% for transplant patients after 5 years) (Kansagara 2014).

A recent systematic review of 18 nonrandomized studies found that more screened patients had early-stage HCC than clinically diagnosed patients. More screened patients received potentially curative treatment. However, these studies were limited by their observational nature (including lead time bias) and thus the effect on overall mortality was unclear. There are no randomized controlled trials that evaluated the impact of HCC screening versus no screening on survival in patients with cirrhosis. A randomized trial of HCC screening is not forthcoming because, even in the absence of high quality data, most informed patients and their clinicians consider randomization unethical and prefer surveillance (Poustchi 2011). In a recent modeling based study (that corrected for lead time bias), US based screening for HCC in compensated HCV cirrhosis patients reduced mortality compared to no screening (Mourad 2014).

Collectively, these data suggest that screening has a potential to produce benefits in the highest-risk patients, such as those with HCV cirrhosis who are good candidates for potentially curative treatment (Atkins AIM 2014).

**CLINICAL RECOMMENDATION STATEMENTS:**

Patients at high risk for developing HCC, including patients with Hepatitis C cirrhosis, should be entered into surveillance programs. Surveillance for HCC should be performed using ultrasonography. Patients should be screened at 6-month intervals (AASLD, 2023).

HCC surveillance must be continued indefinitely in patients with cirrhosis (A1). Patients with cirrhosis should undergo regular

surveillance for HCC, irrespective of SVR (B1) (EASL, 2014)

While current US guidelines only specify using ultrasound, evidence suggests that using multiple screening methods, including incorporating the alpha fetoprotein biomarker into surveillance plans, may be more effective in identifying early stages of HCC.

## **REFERENCES:**

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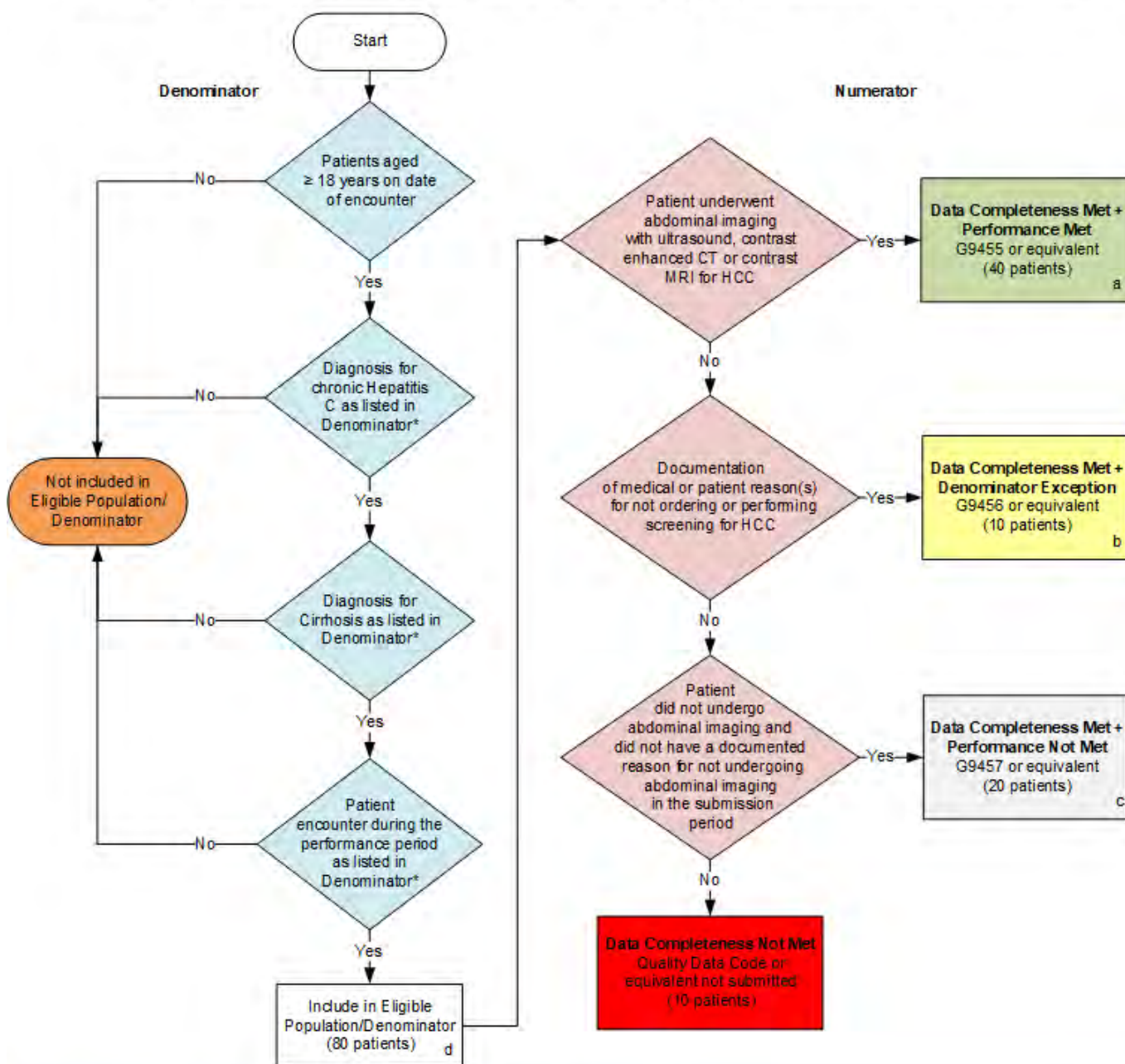
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## 2026 Clinical Quality Measure Flow for Quality ID #401: Hepatitis C: Screening for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) in Patients with Cirrhosis

**Disclaimer:** Refer to the measure specification for specific coding and instructions to submit this measure.



### SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

**Data Completeness=**  

$$\frac{\text{Performance Met (a=40 patients)} + \text{Denominator Exception (b=10 patients)} + \text{Performance Not Met (c=20 patients)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 patients)}} = \frac{70 \text{ patients}}{80 \text{ patients}} = 87.50\%$$

**Performance Rate=**  

$$\frac{\text{Performance Met (a=40 patients)}}{\text{Data Completeness Numerator (70 patients) - Denominator Exception (b=10 patients)}} = \frac{40 \text{ patients}}{60 \text{ patients}} = 66.67\%$$

\*See the posted measure specification for specific coding and instructions to submit this measure.  
 NOTE : Submission Frequency: Patient-Process

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**2026 Clinical Quality Measure Flow Narrative for Quality ID #401:  
Hepatitis C: Screening for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) in Patients with Cirrhosis**

*Disclaimer: Refer to the measure specification for specific coding and instructions to submit this measure.*

1. Start with Denominator
2. Check *Patients aged greater than or equal to 18 years on date of encounter*.
  - a. If *Patients aged greater than or equal to 18 years on date of encounter* equals No, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
  - b. If *Patients aged greater than or equal to 18 years on date of encounter* equals Yes, proceed to check *Diagnosis for chronic hepatitis C as listed in Denominator\**.
3. Check *Diagnosis for chronic hepatitis C as listed in Denominator\**.
  - a. If *Diagnosis for chronic hepatitis C as listed in Denominator\** equals No, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
  - b. If *Diagnosis for chronic hepatitis C as listed in Denominator\** equals Yes, proceed to check *Diagnosis for cirrhosis as listed in Denominator\**.
4. Check *Diagnosis for cirrhosis as listed in Denominator\**.
  - a. If *Diagnosis for cirrhosis as listed in Denominator\** equals No, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
  - b. If *Diagnosis for cirrhosis as listed in Denominator\** equals Yes, proceed to check *Patient encounter during the performance period as listed in Denominator\**.
5. Check *Patient encounter during the performance period as listed in Denominator\**.
  - a. If *Patient encounter during the performance period as listed in Denominator\** equals No, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
  - b. If *Patient encounter during the performance period as listed in Denominator\** equals Yes, include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*.
6. Denominator Population:
  - Denominator Population is all Eligible Patients in the Denominator. Denominator is represented as Denominator in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter d equals 80 patients in the Sample Calculation.
7. Start Numerator
8. Check *Patient underwent abdominal imaging with ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or contrast MRI for HCC*.
  - a. If *Patient underwent abdominal imaging with ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or contrast MRI for HCC* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met*.
    - *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met* is represented in the Data Completeness and Performance Rate in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter a equals 40 patients in Sample Calculation.

- b. If *Patient underwent abdominal imaging with ultrasound, contrast enhanced CT or contrast MRI for HCC* equals No, proceed to check *Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not ordering or performing screening for HCC*.
9. Check *Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not ordering or performing screening for HCC*:
  - a. If *Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not ordering or performing screening for HCC* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Denominator Exception*.
    - *Data Completeness Met and Denominator Exception* is represented in the Data Completeness and Performance Rate in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter b equals 10 patients in the Sample Calculation.
  - b. If *Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not ordering or performing screening for HCC* equals No, proceed to check *Patient did not undergo abdominal imaging and did not have a documented reason for not undergoing abdominal imaging in the submission period*.
10. Check *Patient did not undergo abdominal imaging and did not have a documented reason for not undergoing abdominal imaging in the submission period*:
  - a. If *Patient did not undergo abdominal imaging and did not have a documented reason for not undergoing abdominal imaging in the submission period* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met*.
    - *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met* is represented in the Data Completeness in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter c equals 20 patients in the Sample Calculation.
  - b. If *Patient did not undergo abdominal imaging and did not have a documented reason for not undergoing abdominal imaging in the submission period* equals No, proceed to check *Data Completeness Not Met*.
11. Check *Data Completeness Not Met*:
  - If *Data Completeness Not Met*, the Quality Data Code or equivalent was not submitted. 10 patients have been subtracted from the Data Completeness Numerator in the Sample Calculation.

### Sample Calculations

Data Completeness equals Performance Met (a equals 40 patients) plus Denominator Exception (b equals 10 patients) plus Performance Not Met (c equals 20 patients) divided by Eligible Population/Denominator (d equals 80 patients). All equals 70 patients divided by 80 patients. All equals 87.50 percent.

Performance Rate equals Performance Met (a equals 40 patients) divided by Data Completeness Numerator (70 patients) minus Denominator Exception (b equals 10 patients). All equals 40 patients divided by 60 patients. All equals 66.67 percent.

\*See the posted measure specification for specific coding and instructions to submit this measure.

NOTE: Submission Frequency: Patient-Process

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