



## Measure 402: Tobacco Use and Help with Quitting Among Adolescents

**Reporting Options:** Registry (Cross-cutting Measure)

**Quality Domain:** Community / Population Health

**Description:** The percentage of adolescents 12 to 20 years of age with a primary care visit during the measurement year for whom tobacco use status was documented and received help with quitting if identified as a tobacco user.

This measure is intended to promote adolescent tobacco screening and tobacco cessation interventions for those who use tobacco products. There is good evidence that tobacco screening and brief cessation intervention (including counseling and/or pharmacotherapy) is successful in helping tobacco users quit. Tobacco users who are able to stop smoking lower their risk for heart disease, lung disease, and stroke.

**Instructions:** This measure is to be reported once per reporting period for patients seen during the reporting period. This measure is intended to reflect the quality of services provided for preventive screening for tobacco use.

### Definitions:

**Tobacco Use Status-** Any documentation of smoking or tobacco use status, including 'never' or 'non-use'

**Tobacco User-** Any documentation of active or current use of tobacco products, including smoking

### Category II Codes:

**G9460** Tobacco assessment or tobacco cessation intervention not performed, reason not otherwise specified

*Or*

**G9458** Patient documented as tobacco user and received tobacco cessation intervention (must include at least one of the following: advice given to quit smoking or tobacco use, counseling on the benefits of quitting smoking or tobacco use, assistance with or referral to external smoking or tobacco cessation support programs, or current enrollment in smoking or tobacco use cessation program)

*Or*

**G9459** Currently a tobacco non-user

### CPT Codes:



90791, 90792, 90832, 90834, 90837, 90839, 90845, 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 96150, 96151, 96152, 97003, 97004, 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99406, 99407, G0438, G0439

### Diagnosis Codes:

None required for this measure. If your computer system requires a modifier, it is appropriate to append the associated exam diagnosis.

**Clinical Recommendation Statements-** The following evidence statements are quoted verbatim from the referenced clinical guidelines:

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that primary care clinicians provide interventions, including education or brief counseling, to prevent initiation of tobacco use in school-aged children and adolescents. (Strength of Recommendation = B) (U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, 2013)

All patients should be asked if they use tobacco and should have their tobacco use status documented on a regular basis. Evidence has shown that clinic screening systems, such as expanding the vital signs to include tobacco use status or the use of other reminder systems such as chart stickers or computer prompts, significantly increase rates of clinician intervention. (Strength of Evidence = A) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service, 2008)

All physicians should strongly advise every patient who smokes to quit because evidence shows that physician advice to quit smoking increases abstinence rates. (Strength of Evidence = A) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service, 2008)

Minimal interventions lasting less than 3 minutes increase overall tobacco abstinence rates. Every tobacco user should be offered at least a minimal intervention, whether or not he or she is referred to an intensive intervention. (Strength of Evidence = A) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service, 2008)

The combination of counseling and medication is more effective for smoking cessation than either medication or counseling alone. Therefore, whenever feasible and appropriate, both counseling and medication should be provided to patients trying to quit smoking. (Strength of Evidence = A) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service, 2008)