

Quality ID #134SSP: Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan

2026 COLLECTION TYPE:

MEDICARE CLINICAL QUALITY MEASURES FOR ACCOUNTABLE CARE ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDICARE SHARED SAVINGS PROGRAM (Medicare CQMs)

MEASURE TYPE:

Process

DESCRIPTION:

Percentage of patients aged 12 years and older screened for depression on the date of the encounter or up to 14 days prior to the date of the encounter using an age-appropriate standardized depression screening tool AND if positive, a follow-up plan is documented on the date of or up to two days after the date of the qualifying encounter.

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 Clinician Applicability:

This measure is intended to reflect the quality of services provided for patients screened for depression. 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-intermediate measure is submitted a minimum of once per patient for the performance period. The most recent numerator option/quality data code will be used if the measure is submitted more than once.

The follow-up plan must be related to a positive depression screening, example: "Patient referred for psychiatric evaluation due to positive depression screening."

ACOs receive a Quarterly List of Beneficiaries Eligible for Medicare CQMs, which includes an ACOs Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS) beneficiaries who are eligible for Medicare CQM reporting based on available claims data. Please refer to 42 CFR 425.20 for the [definition of a beneficiary eligible for Medicare CQMs](#). The Quarterly List is intended to be a resource for identifying beneficiaries eligible for Medicare CQM reporting, however, the ACO determines which beneficiaries meet the measure's denominator criteria for reporting. ACOs may identify beneficiaries that are eligible for Medicare CQM reporting without using the Quarterly List. To remain aligned to the measure specifications, ACOs should use the most complete and accurate data to determine denominator eligibility and assess for the measure's numerator quality action.

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:

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 12 years and older at the beginning of the performance period with at least one qualifying encounter during the performance period.

Definition:

Not Eligible for Depression Screening or Follow-Up Plan (Denominator Exclusions) – Patients who have been diagnosed with bipolar disorder (see reference coding)

DENOMINATOR NOTE:

The intent of the measure is to screen all patients for depression except those with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder. Patients who have ever been diagnosed with bipolar disorder prior to the qualifying encounter will be excluded from the measure regardless of whether the diagnosis is active or not.

**Signifies that this CPT Category I code is a non-covered service under the Medicare Part B Physician Fee Schedule (PFS). These non-covered services should be counted in the denominator population for Medicare CQMs.*

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):

Patients aged ≥ 12 years at the beginning of the performance period

AND

Patient encounter during the performance period (CPT or HCPCS): 59400, 59425, 59426, 59510, 59610, 59618, 90791, 90792, 90832, 90834, 90837, 92622, 92625, 96105, 96110*, 96112, 96116, 96125, 96136, 96138, 96156, 96158, 97161, 97162, 97163, 97164, 97165, 97166, 97167, 97802, 97803, 98000, 98001, 98002, 98003, 98004, 98005, 98006, 98007, 98008, 98009, 98010, 98011, 98012, 98013, 98014, 98015, 98016, 98966, 98967, 98968, 99078, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99304, 99305, 99306, 99307, 99308, 99309, 99310, 99315, 99316, 99341, 99342, 99344, 99345, 99347, 99348, 99349, 99350, 99401*, 99402*, 99403*, 99424, 99483, 99484, 99491, 99492, 99493, 99384*, 99385*, 99386*, 99387*, 99394*, 99395*, 99396*, 99397*, G0101, G0270, G0271, G0402, G0438, G0439, G0444

AND NOT

DENOMINATOR EXCLUSION:

Documentation stating the patient has had a diagnosis of bipolar disorder: G9717

Reference Coding:

Denominator Exclusion for **Bipolar Disorder [G9717]** is defined by the following coding **only**: F30.2, F30.3, F30.4, F30.8, F30.9, F30.10, F30.11, F30.12, F30.13, F31.0, F31.10, F31.11, F31.12, F31.13, F31.2, F31.30, F31.31, F31.32, F31.4, F31.5, F31.60, F31.61, F31.62, F31.63, F31.64, F31.70, F31.71, F31.72, F31.73, F31.74, F31.75, F31.76, F31.77, F31.78, F31.81, F31.89, F31.9

NUMERATOR:

Patients screened for depression on the date of the encounter or up to 14 days prior to the date of the encounter using an

age-appropriate standardized tool AND if positive, a follow-up plan is documented on the date of or up to two days after the date of the qualifying encounter.

Definitions:

Screening – Completion of a clinical or diagnostic tool used to identify people at risk of developing or having a certain disease or condition, even in the absence of symptoms.

Standardized Depression Screening Tool – A normalized and validated depression screening tool developed for the patient population in which it is being utilized.

Examples of standardized depression screening tools include but are not limited to:

- **Adolescent Screening Tools (12-17 years)**
Patient Health Questionnaire for Adolescents (PHQ-A), Beck Depression Inventory-Primary Care Version (BDI-PC), Mood Feeling Questionnaire (MFQ), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC-17), and PRIME MD-PHQ-2
- **Adult Screening Tools (18 years and older)**
Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI or BDI-II), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), Depression Scale (DEPS), Duke Anxiety- Depression Scale (DADS), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia (CSDD), PRIME MD-PHQ-2, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D), Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology Self-Report (QID-SR), Computerized Adaptive Testing Depression Inventory (CAT-DI), and Computerized Adaptive Diagnostic Screener (CAD-MDD)
- **Perinatal Screening Tools**
Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, Postpartum Depression Screening Scale, Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9), Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory–II, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, and Zung Self-rating Depression Scale

Follow-Up Plan – Documented follow-up for a positive depression screening **must** include one or more of the following:

- Referral to a provider for additional evaluation and assessment to formulate a follow-up plan for a positive depression screen
- Pharmacological interventions
- Other interventions or follow-up for the diagnosis or treatment of depression

Examples of a follow-up plan include but are not limited to:

- Referral to a provider or program for further evaluation for depression, for example, referral to a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse practitioner, psychologist, clinical social worker, mental health counselor, or other mental health service such as family or group therapy, support group, depression management program, or other service for treatment of depression
- Other interventions designed to treat depression such as behavioral health evaluation, psychotherapy, pharmacological interventions, or additional treatment options

Patients with a Documented Reason for not Screening for Depression (Denominator Exceptions) –

Patient Reason(s):

Patient refuses to participate in or complete the depression screening

OR

Medical Reason(s):

Documentation of medical reason for not screening patient for depression (e.g., cognitive, functional, or motivational limitations that may impact accuracy of results; patient is in an urgent or emergent situation where time is of the essence and to delay treatment would jeopardize the patient's health status)

Numerator Instructions:

A depression screen is completed on the date of the encounter or up to 14 calendar days prior to the date of the

encounter using an age-appropriate standardized depression screening tool AND if positive, a follow-up plan must be documented on the date of or up to two calendar days after the date of the encounter, such as referral to a provider for additional evaluation, pharmacological interventions, or other interventions for the treatment of depression. An example to illustrate the follow-up plan documentation timing: if the encounter is on a Monday from 3-4 pm (day 0) and the patient screens positive, the clinician has through anytime on Wednesday (day 2) to complete follow-up plan documentation.

This is a patient-based measure. Depression screening is required once per measurement period, not at all encounters. An age-appropriate, standardized, and validated depression screening tool must be used for numerator compliance. The name of the age-appropriate standardized depression screening tool utilized must be documented in the medical record. This measure does not require documentation of a specific score, just whether results of the normalized and validated depression screening tool used are considered positive or negative. Each standardized screening tool provides guidance on whether a particular score is considered positive for depression. The depression screening must be reviewed and addressed by the provider on the date of the encounter. Positive pre-screening results indicating a patient is at high risk for self-harm should receive more urgent intervention as determined by the provider practice. The screening should occur during a qualifying encounter or up to 14 calendar days prior to the date of the qualifying encounter.

The measure assesses the most recent depression screening completed either during the qualifying encounter or within the 14 calendar days prior to that encounter. Therefore, a clinician would not be able to complete another screening at the time of the encounter to count towards a follow-up, because that would serve as the most recent screening. In order to satisfy the follow-up requirement for a patient screening positively, the eligible clinician would need to provide one of the aforementioned follow-up actions, which does not include use of a standardized depression screening tool.

The follow-up plan MUST still be provided for and discussed with the patient during the qualifying encounter used to evaluate the numerator. However, documentation of the follow-up plan can occur up to two calendar days after the qualifying encounter, in accordance with the policies of an eligible clinician or provider's practice or health system. All services should be documented during, or as soon as practicable, after the qualifying encounter in order to maintain an accurate medical record.

Should a patient screen positive for depression, a clinician should:

- Only order pharmacological intervention when appropriate and after sufficient diagnostic evaluation. However, for the purposes of this measure, additional screening and assessment during the qualifying encounter will not qualify as a follow-up plan.
- Opt to complete a suicide risk assessment when appropriate and based on individual patient characteristics. However, for the purposes of this measure, a suicide risk assessment or an additional screening using a standardized tool, will not qualify as a follow-up plan.

Numerator Options:

Performance Met:

Screening for depression is documented as being positive AND a follow-up plan is documented (**G8431**)

OR

Performance Met:

Screening for depression is documented as negative, a follow-up plan is not required (**G8510**)

OR

Denominator Exception:

Screening for depression not completed, documented patient or medical reason (**G8433**)

OR

Performance Not Met:

Depression screening not documented, reason not given (**G8432**)

OR

Performance Not Met:

Screening for depression documented as positive, follow-up plan not documented, reason not given (**G8511**)

RATIONALE:

Depression affects more than two hundred sixty million people across the world and is a leading cause of disability, with a variety of depressive disorders that are independent risk factors for chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, lending screening for depression as paramount to identify depressive disorders that can affect the most vulnerable populations [1]. Results from a 2018 U.S. survey data indicated that 14.4 percent of adolescents (3.5 million adolescents) had a major depressive episode (MDE) in the past year, with nine percent of adolescents (2.4 million adolescents) having one MDE with severe impairment [2]. The odds of a diagnosis of depression are believed to be 2.6 times greater for children and adolescents exposed to trauma as compared to those unexposed or less exposed [3]. Children and teens with major depressive disorder (MDD) have been found to have difficulty carrying out their daily activities, relating to others, growing up healthy, and are at an increased risk of suicide [4].

The same 2018 study indicated that 7.2 percent of adults aged 18 or older (17.7 million adults) had at least one MDE with 4.7 percent of adults (11.5 million adults) having one MDE with severe impairment in the past year [2]. Moreover, it is estimated 22.9 percent of adult patients with chronic pain (2.2 million adults) were diagnosed with comorbid depression from 2011 to 2015, with an upward trend of prevalence among Black Americans, patients aged 65 to 84 years old, Medicare and Medicaid insured patients, and patients from zip code areas with low annual household incomes [5].

Depression and other mood disorders, such as bipolar disorder and anxiety disorders, especially during the perinatal period, can have devastating effects on women, infants, and families [6]. It's estimated that the global prevalence of antenatal (or perinatal) depression ranges from 15 to 65 percent, with current or previous exposure to abuse and violence, lack of social support, and family history of mental disorders being risk factors. Depressive symptoms measured during pregnancy have been shown to influence the quality of the postpartum mother-infant relationship [7]. Additionally, the risk of low birth weight and preterm birth is higher among infants born from depressed mothers [8].

Negative outcomes associated with depression make it crucial to screen in order to identify and treat depression in its early stages. Multiple social costs of depression have been identified, such as reduced educational achievements, poor financial success and role performance, higher amount of days out of role, and increased risk of job loss [1]. Depression also imposes significant economic burden through direct and indirect costs, supporting the need for regular depression screening. "In the United States, an estimated \$22.8 billion was spent on depression treatment in 2009, and lost productivity cost an additional estimated \$23 billion in 2011" [9].

Numerous studies have found significant disparities in depression prevalence and treatment among racial/ethnic minorities. One study revealed that Indigenous adults are at a high risk for posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, suicide, substance use disorder, and concurrent behavioral health disorders secondary to these initial health problems [10]. Additionally, though rates of depression are lower among Blacks and Hispanics than among whites, depression among Blacks and Hispanics is likely to be more recurrent. Furthermore, 48 percent of whites receive mental health services, compared to just 31 percent of Blacks and Hispanics, and 22 percent of Asians [11]. Asian Americans and Black Americans are also significantly more likely to utilize emergency rooms for depression treatment, which contributes to inconsistent follow-up care [12].

While primary care providers (PCPs) serve as the first line of defense in the detection of depression, studies show that PCPs fail to recognize up to 46 percent of depressed patients [13]. "In nationally representative U.S. surveys, about eight percent of adolescents reported having major depression in the past year. Only 36 percent to 44 percent of children and adolescents with depression receive treatment, suggesting that a majority of depressed youth are undiagnosed and untreated" [4]. Furthermore, evidence supports that screening for depression in pregnant and postpartum women is of moderate net benefit and treatment options for positive depression screening should be available for patients twelve and older including pregnant and postpartum women.

This measure seeks to align with USPSTF clinical guideline recommendations as well as the Healthy People 2030 recommendation to increase the proportion of adolescents and adults who are screened for depression and if positive, receive appropriate treatment [14,15].

For patients experiencing depression, rescreening has been shown to be an effective tool for measuring response to therapy, therefore influencing appropriate care adjustments in the treatment of depression [16]. Chen et al. noted that when patients were readministered a screening tool at least eight weeks after starting treatment, their "score gave primary

care physicians a clear idea about the nature of patients' depressive symptoms and gave both the patient and the physician an indication of treatment progress" [17].

CLINICAL RECOMMENDATION STATEMENTS:

Adolescent Recommendation (12-18 years):

"The USPSTF recommends screening for MDD in adolescents aged 12 to 18 years. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up (B recommendation)" [4].

Adult Recommendation (18 years and older):

"The USPSTF recommends screening for depression in the general adult population, including pregnant and postpartum women. Screening should be implemented with adequate systems in place to ensure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and appropriate follow-up (B recommendation)" [9].

"The USPSTF recommends that clinicians provide or refer pregnant and postpartum persons who are at increased risk of perinatal depression to counseling interventions (B recommendation)" [18].

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) provides the following recommendation: "All obstetrician–gynecologists and other obstetric care providers should complete a full assessment of mood and emotional well-being (including screening for postpartum depression and anxiety with a validated instrument) during the comprehensive postpartum visit for each patient" [6].

The Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI) health care guideline, Adult Depression in Primary Care, provides the following recommendations:

1. "Clinicians should routinely screen all adults for depression using a standardized instrument."
2. "Clinicians should establish and maintain follow-up with patients."
3. "Clinicians should screen and monitor depression in pregnant and post-partum women" [19].

REFERENCES:

1. Costantini, L., Costanza, A., Odone, A., Aguglia, A., Escelsior, A., Serafini, G., Amore, M., & Amerio, A. (2021). A breakthrough in research on depression screening: from validation to efficacy studies. *Acta bio-medica: Atenei Parmensis*, 92(3), e2021215. <https://doi.org/10.23750/abm.v92i3.11574>
2. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2019). Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. (HHS Publication No. PEP19 5068, NSDUH Series H 54). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/cbhsq-reports/NSDUHNationalFindingsReport2018/NSDUHNationalFindingsReport2018.htm>
3. Vibhakar, V., Allen, L. R., Gee, B., & Meiser-Stedman, R. (2019). A systematic review and meta-analysis on the prevalence of depression in children and adolescents after exposure to trauma. *Journal of affective disorders*, 255, 77–89. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.05.005>
4. Siu, A. L., on behalf of USPSTF. (2016). Screening for depression in children and adolescents: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 164(5), 360-366. doi:10.7326/M15-2957
5. Orhurhu, V., Olusunmade, M., Akinola, Y., Urits, I., Orhurhu, M. S., Viswanath, O., ... Gill, J. S. (2019). Depression Trends in Patients with Chronic Pain: An Analysis of the Nationwide Inpatient Sample. *Pain physician*, 22(5), E487–E494.
6. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Committee on Obstetric Practice. (2018). ACOG Committee Opinion Number 757: Screening for perinatal depression. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 132(5), e208-e212. <https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0000000000002927>
7. Hazell Raine, K., Nath, S., Howard, L. M., Cockshaw, W., Boyce, P., Sawyer, E., & Thorpe, K. (2020). Associations between prenatal maternal mental health indices and mother-infant relationship quality 6 to 18 months' postpartum: A systematic review. *Infant mental health journal*, 41(1), 24–39. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21825>

8. Dadi, A. F., Miller, E. R., Bisetegn, T. A., & Mwanri, L. (2020). Global burden of antenatal depression and its association with adverse birth outcomes: an umbrella review. *BMC public health*, 20(1), 173.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-8293-9>
9. Siu, A. L., & USPSTF. (2016). Screening for depression in adults: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 315(4), 380-387.
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2015.18392>
10. Ka'apu, K., & Burnette, C. E. (2019). A Culturally Informed Systematic Review of Mental Health Disparities Among Adult Indigenous Men and Women of the USA: What is known?. *British journal of social work*, 49(4), 880-898.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcz009>
11. American Psychiatric Association. (2017). Mental Health Disparities: Diverse Populations. Retrieved from <https://www.psychiatry.org/psychiatrists/diversity/education/mental-health-facts>
12. Lee, S. Y., Xue, Q. L., Spira, A. P., & Lee, H. B. (2014). Racial and ethnic differences in depressive subtypes and access to mental health care in the United States. *Journal of affective disorders*, 155, 130-137.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2013.10.037>
13. Borner, I., Braunstein, J. W., St. Victor, R., & Pollack, J. (2010). Evaluation of a 2-question screening tool for detecting depression in adolescents in primary care. *Clinical Pediatrics*, 49(10), 947-995.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0009922810370203>
14. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2020). Healthy People 2030: Depression in adults: Screening. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/tools-action/browse-evidence-based-resources/depression-adults-screening>
15. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (2016). Final recommendation statement: depression in adults: screening. Retrieved from <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/depression-in-adults-screening>
16. Anderson, J., Michalak, E., & Lam, R. (2002). Depression in primary care: Tools for screening, diagnosis, and measuring response to treatment. *BCM J*, 44(8), 415-419. <https://bcmj.org/articles/depression-primary-care-tools-screening-diagnosis-and-measuring-response-treatment>.
17. Chen, T., Huang, F., Chang, C., & Chung, H. (2006). Using the PHQ-9 for depression screening and treatment monitoring for Chinese Americans in primary care. *Psychiatr Serv.*, 57(7), 976-981.
<https://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/ps.2006.57.7.976>
18. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (2019). Interventions to Prevent Perinatal Depression: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 321(6):580-587. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.0007
19. Trangle M, Dieperink B, Gabert T, Haight B, Lindvall B, Mitchell J, Novak H, Rich D, Rossmiller D, Setterlund L, Somers K. Major depression in adults in primary care. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2012 May. 119 p.

COPYRIGHT:

THE MEASURES AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE PROVIDED “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND.

©

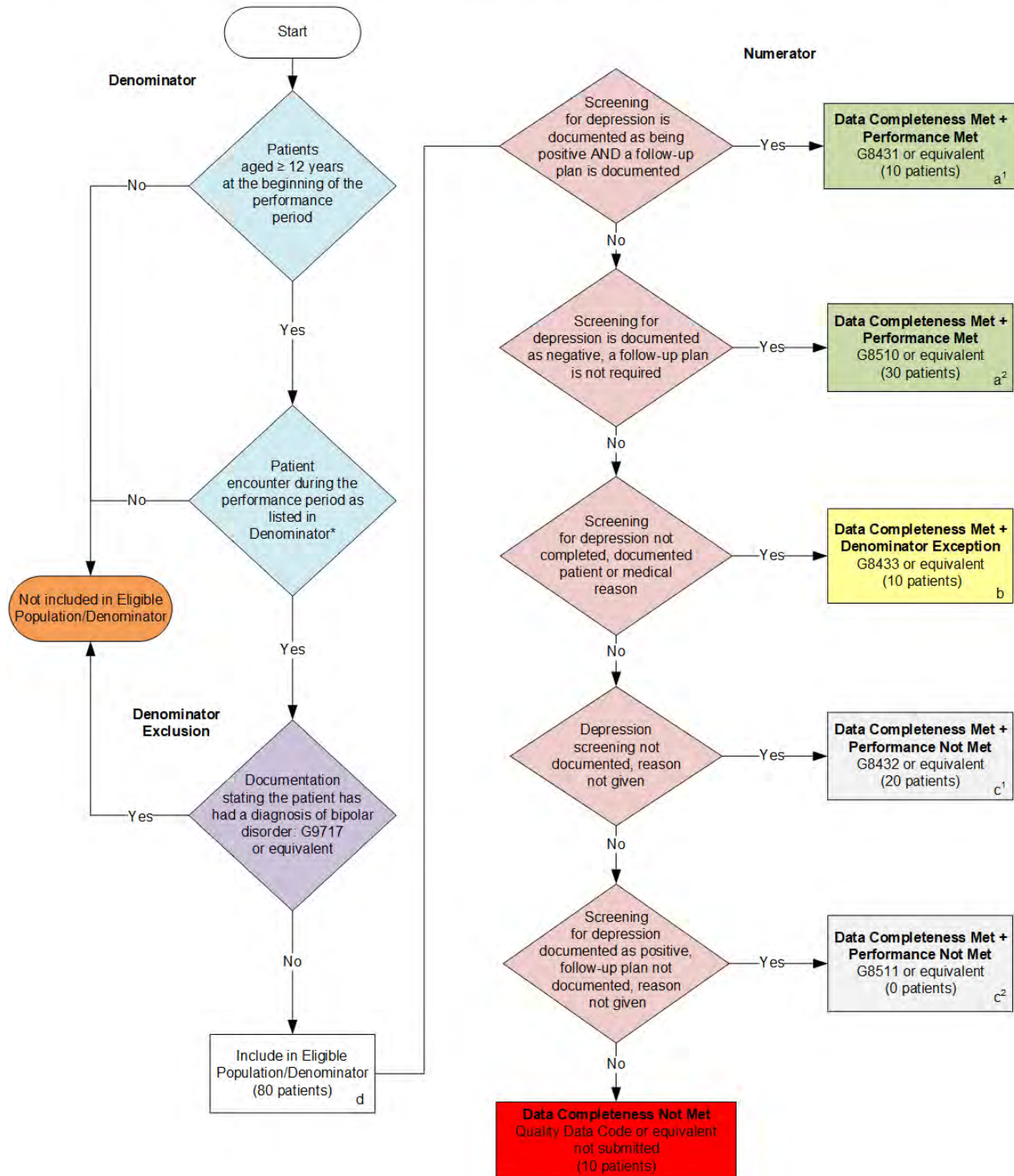
This measure is owned and stewarded by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). CMS contracted (Contract # 75FCMC18D0027/ Task Order # 75FCMC24F0144) with the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to develop this measure. AIR is not responsible for any use of the Measure. AIR makes no representations, warranties, or endorsement about the quality of any organization or physician that uses or reports performance measures and AIR has no liability to anyone who relies on such measures or specifications. This measure is in the public domain.

Limited proprietary coding is contained in the measure specifications for convenience. Users of the proprietary code sets should obtain all necessary licenses from the owners of these code sets. AIR disclaims all liability for use or accuracy of any third party codes contained in the specifications.

CPT® contained in the Measure specifications is copyright 2004-2025 American Medical Association. ICD-10 copyright 2025 World Health Organization. All Rights Reserved.
These performance measures are not clinical guidelines and do not establish a standard of medical care, and have not been tested for all potential applications.

**2026 Clinical Quality Measure Flow for Quality ID #134:
Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan**

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



SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Data Completeness Rate=

$$\frac{\text{Performance Met (a}^1\text{+a}^2\text{=40 patients) + Denominator Exception (b=10 patients) + Performance Not Met (c}^1\text{+c}^2\text{=20 patients)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 patients)}} = \frac{70 \text{ patients}}{80 \text{ patients}} = 87.50\%$$

Performance Rate=

$$\frac{\text{Performance Met (a}^1\text{+a}^2\text{=40 patients)}}{\text{Data Completeness Numerator (70 patients) - Denominator Exception (b=10 patients)}} = \frac{40 \text{ patients}}{60 \text{ patients}} = 66.67\%$$

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

NOTE: Submission Frequency: Patient-Intermediate

CPT only copyright 2025 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
The measure diagrams were developed by CMS as a supplemental resource to be used
in conjunction with the measure specifications. They should not be used alone or as a
substitution for the measure specification. v10

**2026 Clinical Quality Measure Flow Narrative for Quality ID #134SSP:
Preventative Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-Up Plan**

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 12 years at the beginning of the performance period*:
 - a. If *Patients aged greater than or equal to 12 years at the beginning of the performance period* equals No, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
 - b. If *Patients aged greater than or equal to 12 years at the beginning of the performance period* equals Yes, proceed to check *Patient encounter during the performance period as listed in Denominator**.
3. 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, proceed to check *Documentation stating the patient has had a diagnosis of bipolar disorder*.
4. Check *Documentation stating the patient has had a diagnosis of bipolar disorder*:
 - a. If *Documentation stating the patient has had a diagnosis of bipolar disorder* equals Yes, do not include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*. Stop processing.
 - b. If *Documentation stating the patient has had a diagnosis of bipolar disorder* equals No, include in *Eligible Population/Denominator*.
5. 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.
6. Start Numerator
7. Check *Screening for depression is documented as being positive AND a follow-up plan is documented*:
 - a. If *Screening for depression is documented as being positive AND a follow-up plan is documented* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met*.
 - *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met* letter is represented in the Data Completeness and Performance Rate in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter a¹ equals 10 patients in the Sample Calculation.
 - b. If *Screening for depression is documented as being positive AND a follow-up plan is documented* equals No, proceed to check *Screening for depression is documented as negative, a follow-up plan is not required*.
8. Check *Screening for depression is documented as negative, a follow-up plan is not required*:
 - a. If *Screening for depression is documented as negative, a follow-up plan is not required* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met*.

- *Data Completeness Met and Performance Met* letter is represented in the Data Completeness and Performance Rate in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter a² equals 30 patients in the Sample Calculation.
- b. If *Screening for depression is documented as negative, a follow-up plan is not required* equals No, proceed to check *Screening for depression not completed, documented patient or medical reason*.
9. Check *Screening for depression not completed, documented patient or medical reason*:
- a. If *Screening for depression not completed, documented patient or medical reason* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Denominator Exception*.
- *Data Completeness Met and Denominator Exception* letter 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 *Screening for depression not completed, documented patient or medical reason* equals No, proceed to check *Depression screening not documented, reason not given*.
10. Check *Depression screening not documented, reason not given*:
- a. If *Depression screening not documented, reason not given* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met*.
- *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met* letter is represented in the Data Completeness in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter c¹ equals 20 patients in the Sample Calculation.
- b. If *Depression screening not documented, reason not given* equals No, proceed to check *Screening for depression documented as positive, follow-up plan not documented, reason not given*.
11. Check *Screening for depression documented as positive, follow-up plan not documented, reason not given*:
- a. If *Screening for depression documented as positive, follow-up plan not documented, reason not given* equals Yes, include in *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met*.
- *Data Completeness Met and Performance Not Met* letter is represented in the Data Completeness in the Sample Calculation listed at the end of this document. Letter c² equals 0 patients in the Sample Calculation.
- b. If *Screening for depression documented as positive, follow-up plan not documented, reason not given* equals No, proceed to check *Data Completeness Not Met*.
12. 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 Rate equals Performance Met (a¹ plus a² equals 40 patients) plus Denominator Exception (b equals 10 patients) plus Performance Not Met (c¹ plus c² 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^1 plus a^2 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 instruction to submit this measure.

NOTE: Submission Frequency: Patient-Intermediate

The measure diagrams were developed by CMS as a supplemental resource to be used in conjunction with the measure specifications. They should not be used alone or as a substitution for the measure specification.