

MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT			
Original Effective Date	Next Annual Review Date		Last Review / Revision Date
06/01/2009	02/01/2017		02/11/2016
Policy Name		Policy Number	
Mastectomy for Gynecomastia		MM-0002	
Policy Type			
	☐ Administrative		☐ Payment

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A. SUBJECT

Mastectomy for Gynecomastia

B. BACKGROUND

Gynecomastia is the benign proliferation, either unilateral or bilateral, of glandular tissue of the breast in males. This develops most often in the setting of altered estrogen/androgen balance or increased sensitivity of breast tissue to estrogen.

Causes may include among others) androgen deficiency states (e.g. treatments for prostate carcinoma), congenital disorders (e.g. Kleinfelter's Syndrome (47XXY)), medications (estrogen replacement therapy, calcium channel blockers, cimetidine, phenothiazines, spironolactone, theophylline, HAART for HIV/AIDS), chronic medical conditions (e.g. cirrhosis, chronic kidney disease), tumors (e.g. adrenal or testicular) or endocrine disorders (e.g., hyperthyroidism).

As a result of this hormonal imbalance medical therapy may be offered in the treatment of gynecomastia (i.e. anti-estrogens, androgens, or aromatase inhibitors). Gynecomastia should not be confused with pseudo-gynecomastia which is usually transient and resolves in 6-24 months.

C. DEFINITIONS

- **Persistent pubertal gynecomastia**: The persistence of breast enlargement following the end of puberty and occasionally lasting into adulthood.
- **Pseudo-gynecomastia:** Enlargement of the breast due to fat deposition (without glandular involvement), typically occurring in the setting of obesity.
- **Pubertal gynecomastia:** A benign process occurring most commonly between the ages of 10 to 13 typically followed by regression in most cases.



D. POLICY

Medical Necessity Criteria:

- Mastectomy for Gynecomastia is considered medically necessary when 1 OR MORE of the following criteria are met:
 - A. Postpubertal male and **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
 - 1. Gynecomastia has been present for 12 months or greater
 - Gynecomastia has not regressed after cessation of medications (see above) for a minimum of six months (i.e.) which are known to cause this condition, or medications cannot be discontinued for patient benefit
 - 3. Mammography or needle biopsy results reflect no evidence of breast cancer
 - 4. There is no evidence of other medical causes for gynecomastia, as indicated by normal results for **ALL** of the following tests:
 - 4.1 Hormone evaluation (i.e. testosterone, luteinizing hormone, folliclestimulating hormone, estradiol, prolactin, beta-human chorionic gonadotropin)
 - 4.2 Liver enzymes
 - 4.3 Serum creatinine
 - 4.4 Thyroid function tests
 - 4.5 Functional impairment is documented (i.e. chronic skin irritation, pain, paresthesias)
 - B. Pubertal male and ALL of the following:
 - 1. Functional impairment (i.e. chronic skin irritation, pain, paresthesias, related psychological disorder requiring therapy
 - 2. Gynecomastia present for 2 OR MORE years
 - 3. Preoperative photographs are provided
 - C. Mastectomy for Gynecomastia is considered **NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY** under the following circumstances:
 - 1. If the above listed criteria are not met.
 - 2. Breast enlargement resulting from obesity.

<u>Liposuction:</u> to perform mastectomy for Gynecomastia is considered investigational and **NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY**

Reconstructive Surgery:

Mastectomy for gynecomastia is **CONSIDERED RECONSTRUCTIVE** if it meets the following criteria:

- Is performed on abnormal structures of the breast arising from congenital defects or the result
 of trauma or disease of the breast
- Is associated with physical-functional impairment which can be improved by the surgery

CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE HCPCS
CPT

AUTHORIZATION PERIOD

E. RELATED POLICIES/RULES

F. REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY

Date Issued: 06/01/2009

Date Reviewed: 06/01/2009, 07/01/2011, 11/01/j2011, 02/01/2015, 02/11/2016

Date Revised: 11/01/2011, 02/01/2015



G. REFERENCES

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- 2. CakanN, Kamat D. Gynecomastia: evaluation and treatment recommendations for primary care providers. Clin Pediatrics Phila. 2007; 46(6):487-490.
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- 6. Neinstein LS et al Adolescent Health Care, 5th Education 2007: 210-214.
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This guideline contains custom content that has been modified from the standard care guidelines and has not been reviewed or approved by MCG Health, LLC.

The Medical Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the Medical Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

Independent medical review – 1/2015