MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT
Marketplace

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Breast Reconstruction Surgery-MP-MM-1360	IN, GA, WV, KY: 02/01/2023-12/31/2023 OH: 03/01/2023- 12/31/2023
Policy Type	
MEDICAL	

Medical Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any Evidence of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other policies and procedures.

Medical Policy Statements prepared by CareSource and its affiliates do not ensure an authorization or payment of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced in the Medical Policy Statement. If there is a conflict between the Medical Policy Statement and the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage), then the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage) will be the controlling document used to make the determination. According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

This policy applies to the following Marketplace(s):				
☒ **Georgia**	☒ **Indiana**	☒ **Kentucky**	☒ **Ohio**	☒ **West Virginia**

Table of Contents

A. Subject

Breast Reconstruction Surgery

B. Background

Breast reconstruction is intended to reduce post-mastectomy complications and to establish symmetry between the surgical breast and the contralateral breast. Breast reconstruction procedures may include breast reduction, breast augmentation with FDA-approved breast implants, nipple reconstruction, and breast contouring. Reconstruction may be performed immediately following a mastectomy, or can be delayed for weeks or years until the member has undergone radiation, chemotherapy, or decides they want breast reconstruction.

Breast augmentation with an FDA-approved implant can be performed in one stage (where the implant is inserted during the same surgical visit as the mastectomy), or in two stages (using an implanted tissue expander in the first stage followed by removal of the expander and insertion of the permanent breast implant). Complications may occur from breast implants immediately postoperatively or years later, and can include: exposure, extrusion, infection, contracture, rupture, and pain. Clinically significant complications may require implant removal.

Autologous tissue/muscle breast flap reconstruction is a safe and effective alternative to breast implants. Muscle, subcutaneous tissue, and skin can be transposed from the donor site either locally (e.g., latissimus dorsi myocutaneous (LD) flap, pedicled transverse rectus abdominus myocutaneous (TRAM) flap) or distally (e.g., free TRAM flap, deep inferior epigastric perforator (DIEP) flap, superficial inferior epigastric artery perforator (SIEP) flap, inferior or superior gluteal flap, superior gluteal artery perforator flab, Reubens flap, transverse upper gracilis (TUG) flap). The choice of procedure can be affected by the member's age and health, contralateral breast size and shape, personal preference, and expertise of the surgeon.

Individuals may also select non-invasive options such as mastectomy bras and external breast prostheses.

Refer to MCG for total mastectomy.

C. Definitions

- **Mastectomy** – Surgical removal of one or both breasts.
- **Breast conserving Surgery (Lumpectomy, Partial Mastectomy)** – Surgical removal of tumor and small amount of surrounding breast tissue.
- **Contralateral Breast** – Unaffected/nonsurgical breast.
- **Cosmetic Procedures** – Procedures completed to improve appearance and self-esteem and to reshape normal structures of the body.

D. Policy

I. CareSource considers breast reconstruction surgery medical necessary when the criteria in this policy are met.

II. Breast reconstruction is not gender specific.

III. Surgical Options
   A. CareSource considers breast reconstruction medically necessary when either of the following apply:
      1. Following mastectomy or breast conserving surgery of the affected breast; or
      2. On the contralateral breast to produce a symmetrical appearance.
   B. Breast reconstruction procedures are considered medically necessary to improve breast function after conservatory therapy and related to significant abnormalities/deformities as a result of any of the following:
      1. Malignant breast disease;
      2. Congenital deformities that affect the member's physical and psychological being;
      3. Severe fibrocystic breast disease that limits the member's function;
      4. Unintentional trauma or injuries;
      5. Unintentional complications after breast surgery for non-malignant conditions (e.g., pain, irritation, bleeding, discharge, complications causing difficulty with lactation);
      6. Risk reduction mastectomy.
   C. CareSource considers treatment of physical complications including lymphedema following breast reconstruction medically necessary.
   D. Surgical Exclusions:
      1. CareSource does not cover any breast reconstruction procedures that are considered experimental, investigational, or unproven for this indication.
      2. CareSource DOES NOT cover:
         a. Procedures that are considered cosmetic in nature including natural changes due to aging and weight loss/gain.
         b. Lipectomy for donor site symmetry.
         c. Suction lipectomy or ultrasonically assisted suction lipectomy (liposuction) for correction of surgically induced donor site asymmetry (e.g., trunk or extremity) that results from one or more flap breast reconstruction procedures.

IV. Non-Surgical Alternatives
   A. CareSource covers external breast prostheses and mastectomy bras following mastectomy or breast conserving surgery.
   B. CareSource DOES NOT cover an external breast prosthesis or mastectomy bra for any other indication because it is considered not medically necessary.
   C. CareSource considers breast prosthesis whether internal or external, following a mastectomy and four (4) surgical bras per benefit year as medically necessary.

V. Breast reconstruction with free flap procedures, regardless of technique, applies to CPT code 19364.

E. Conditions of Coverage
NA

F. Related Policies/Rules
NA

G. Review/Revision History

	DATE	ACTION
Date Issued	11/09/2022	
Date Revised		
Date Effective	GA, IN, KY, WV: 02/01/2023 OH: 03/01/2023	
Date Archived	GA, IN, KY, WV: 12/31/2023 OH: 12/31/2023	This Policy is no longer active and has been archived. Please note that there could be other Policies that may have some of the same rules incorporated and CareSource reserves the right to follow CMS/State/NCCI guidelines without a formal documented Policy.

H. References

1. American Cancer Society (ACS): Breast reconstruction surgery. Last revised: 2022, September 19. Retrieved October 21, 2022 from www.cancer.org.
2. American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS). Evidence-based clinical practice guideline: autologous breast reconstruction with DIEP or Pedicled TRAM abdominal flaps. 2017. Accessed October 21, 2022 from www.plasticsurgery.org.
3. Breast reconstruction in women with breast cancer. The Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight; Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act (WHCRA). www.cms.gov.
4. Hayes, Inc. Health Technology Assessment. Comparative effectiveness review of human acellular dermal matrix for breast reconstruction. Lansdale, PA. Published Jan 28, 2019. Annual review February 28, 2022. Retrieved October 21, 2022 from www.evidence.hayesinc.com.
5. Hayes, Inc. Health Technology Assessment. autologous fat grafting for breast reconstruction after breast cancer surgery. Lansdale, PA. Published October 21, 2020. Annual Review December 2, 2021. Retrieved October 21, 2022 from www.evidence.hayesinc.com.
6. Morrow M, Li Y, Alderman AK, Jagsi R, Hamilton AS, Graff JJ, Hawley ST, Katz SJ. Access to breast reconstruction after mastectomy and patient perspectives on reconstruction decision making. JAMA Surg. 2014 Oct;149(10):1015-21.
7. Nahabedian M. (2022 July 11). Options for autologous flap-based breast reconstruction. UpToDate. Retrieved October 21, 2022 from www.uptodate.com.
8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN® practice guidelines in oncology. Breast Cancer. Version 4.2022 – June 21, 2022. Retrieved November 1, 2022 from www.nccn.org.
9. Roostaeian J, Sanchez I, Vardanian A, Herrera F, Galanis C, Da Lio A, et al. Comparison of immediate implant placement versus the staged tissue expander

technique in breast reconstruction. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2012 Jun;129(6):909e-918e
10. Sable, MS. (2022 August 30). Breast conserving therapy. UpToDate. Retrieved October 21, 2022 from www.uptodate.com.

I. State-Specific Information
- A. Georgia
  1. Effective: 02/01/2023
- B. Indiana
  1. Effective: 02/01/2023
- C. Kentucky
  1. Effective: 02/01/2023
- D. Ohio
  1. Effective: 03/01/2023
- E. West Virginia
  1. Effective: 02/01/2023

Independent medical review – 04/2019