



## MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT OHIO MEDICAID

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06/01/2009	05/01/2019	05/01/2018	
<b>Policy Name</b>		<b>Policy Number</b>	
Mastectomy for Gynecomastia		MM-0002	
<b>Policy Type</b>			
<b>MEDICAL</b>	Administrative	Pharmacy	Reimbursement

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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. Klinefelter'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

- I. *Mastectomy for Gynecomastia may be indicated by 1 or more of the following:*
  - A. *Postpubertal male and all of the following:*
    1. *Gynecomastia has been present for 12 months or greater*
    2. *Gynecomastia did not regress after cessation of medications ( eg, calcium blockers, cimetidine, phenothiazines, spironolactone, theophylline) known to cause condition, or medications cannot be discontinued*
    3. *Mammography or needle biopsy results show no evidence of breast cancer*
    4. *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, follicle-stimulating 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.
- D. **Liposuction:** to perform mastectomy for Gynecomastia is considered investigational and not medically necessary
- E. **Reconstructive Surgery:** Mastectomy for gynecomastia is considered reconstructive if it meets the following criteria:
1. Is performed on abnormal structures of the breast arising from congenital defects or the result of trauma or disease of the breast
  2. Is associated with physical-functional impairment which can be improved by the surgery

**E. CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE**

HCPCS  
CPT

**AUTHORIZATION PERIOD**

**F. RELATED POLICIES/RULES**

N/A

**G. REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY**

DATES		ACTION
<b>Date issued</b>	06/01/2009	
<b>Date Revised</b>	06/01/2009, 07/01/2011, 11/01/2011, 02/01/2014, 02/11/2015, 02/01/2016	
	09/27/2017	Language change to include <i>Gynecomastia did not regress after cessation of medications ( eg, calcium blockers, cimetidine, phenothiazines, spironolactone, theophylline; updated references.</i>
<b>Date Effective</b>	05/01/2018	

**H. REFERENCES**

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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.**

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