



Reduction Mammoplasty

State(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Idaho <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montana <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oregon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Washington <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	LOB(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicare <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicaid
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Enterprise Policy

Clinical Guidelines are written when necessary to provide guidance to providers and members in order to outline and clarify coverage criteria in accordance with the terms of the Member's policy. This Clinical Guideline only applies to PacificSource Health Plans, PacificSource Community Health Plans, and PacificSource Community Solutions in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Because of the changing nature of medicine, this list is subject to revision and update without notice. This document is designed for informational purposes only and is not an authorization or contract. Coverage determination are made on a case-by-case basis and subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and exclusions of the Member's policy. Member policies differ in benefits and to the extent a conflict exists between the Clinical Guideline and the Member's policy, the Member's policy language shall control. Clinical Guidelines do not constitute medical advice nor guarantee coverage.

Background

Female breast hypertrophy, or macromastia, is the development of abnormally large breasts. This condition can cause significant clinical manifestations when the excessive breast weight adversely affects the supporting structures of the shoulders, neck and trunk. Macromastia is distinguished from large, normal breasts by the presence of persistent symptoms such as shoulder, neck, or back pain, shoulder grooving, or intertrigo. Although usually seen as symmetric involvement of both breasts, unilateral hypertrophy occasionally occurs. Breast hypertrophy may also become symptomatic after mastectomy of the opposite breast. This condition can be improved and the associated signs and symptoms can be alleviated by reduction mammoplasty surgery.

Reduction mammoplasty is the surgical excision of a substantial portion of the breast, including the skin and underlying glandular tissue, until a clinically normal size is obtained. Medical necessity is based on the documented symptoms and the requisite grams of tissue to be removed as represented by the physician. PacificSource uses the Mosteller formula to calculate body surface area (BSA) and the Schnur Sliding Scale for calculation of breast tissue removed. See definitions for links and formulas.

Male breast enlargement, referred to as Gynecomastia, is mainly due to excessive growth of benign glandular tissue. Surgical treatment for gynecomastia is not addressed in this policy. See MCG Mastectomy for Gynecomastia A-0273 (AC) for criteria.

Criteria

Commercial

Prior authorization is required.

- A. Reduction mammoplasty is considered medically necessary when **ALL** of the following clinical indications and physical findings are present:

1. Female age 18 years or older; and
2. History of two or more of the following intractable signs and symptoms:
 - a. Pain in the upper back, neck, and/or shoulders that is not associated with another diagnosis (e.g., arthritis), and not improved with conservative measures (e.g., appropriate support bra, exercise/physical therapy, heat/cold treatment, appropriate anti-inflammatory agents/muscle relaxants); and/or
 - b. Chronic breast pain due to weight of breasts not improved with conservative measures (e.g., appropriate support bra, exercise/physical therapy, heat/cold treatment, appropriate anti-inflammatory agents/muscle relaxants); and/or
 - c. Ulceration of skin on shoulder or shoulder grooving and/or persistent intertrigo between the pendulous breast and the chest wall not responding to conservative treatment including dermatological therapy; and/or
 - d. Neurological symptoms related to brachial plexus pressure; and/or
 - e. Thoracic kyphosis documented by x-ray; and/or
 - f. Occipital headache that is not attributable to other factors or conditions.
3. Breast tissue to be removed is at least 350 grams from each breast or more as indicated by Schnur Sliding Scale calculation (See Definitions).

Exclusions:

Reduction mammoplasty procedures that do not meet the above criteria are considered not medically necessary and are not covered.

The use of liposuction as an additional procedure with reduction mammoplasty is considered not medically necessary.

Medicaid

PacificSource Community Solutions follows Guideline Notes 79, 166, and 196 of the OHP Prioritized List of Health Services for coverage of Reduction Mammoplasty.

Medicare

PacificSource Medicare uses National Coverage Determination (NCD) 140.2 and Local Coverage Determination (LCD) L37020 for Breast Reconstruction Following Mastectomy and Plastic Surgery.

Experimental/Investigational/Unproven

PacificSource considers the use of liposuction as the sole procedure for breast reduction to be experimental/investigational and/or unproven.

Coding Information

19318 Unilateral reduction mammoplasty

Definitions

Cosmetic procedures – procedures to improve the body’s appearance and not primarily to restore impaired function of the body.

Gynecomastia - enlargement of the male breast, mainly due to excessive growth of glandular tissue.

Intractable - the presence of symptoms for at least one year despite the use of conservative treatments.

Macromastia (mammary hyperplasia) - the development of abnormally large breasts. Macromastia that requires surgical intervention is distinguished from large, normal breasts by the presence of persistent, painful symptoms and physical signs.

Mosteller Formula – to measure body surface area; $(m^2) = ([height (cm) \times weight (kg)] / 3600)^{1/2}$ [1]

To calculate BSA, use the online calculator at <http://www.halls.md/body-surface-area/bsa.htm>, or use one of the following equations:

- Square root of [(height in inches) x (weight in pounds)]/3131 = BSA (m²)
- Square root of [(height in centimeters) x (weight in kilograms)] / 3600 = BSA (m²)

Reduction Mammoplasty (also spelled mammoplasty)- surgical excision of a portion of the breast, including skin and underlying glandular tissue with repositioning of the areola and nipple.

SCHNUR SLIDING SCALE (MODIFIED): uses body surface area (BSA) in square meters to calculate the minimum tissue removal expected that would reflect a true medical indication for reduction mammoplasty.

SCHNUR SLIDING SCALE

Body Surface Area	Grams per Breast of Minimum Breast Tissue to be Removed
1.350-1.374	199
1.375-1.399	208
1.400-1.424	218
1.425-1.449	227
1.450-1.474	238
1.475-1.499	249
1.500-1.524	260
1.525-1.549	272
1.550-1.574	284
1.575-1.599	297
1.600-1.624	310
1.625-1.649	324
1.650 -1.674	338
1.675 -1.699	354
1.700 -1.724	370
1.725 -1.749	386
1.750 -1.774	404
1.775 -1.799	422
1.800 -1.824	441
1.825 -1.849	461
1.850 -1.874	482

1.875 -1.899	504
1.900 -1.924	527
1.925 -1.949	550
1.950 -1.974	575
1.975 -1.999	601
2.000 -2.024	628
2.025 -2.049	657
2.050 -2.074	687
2.075 -2.099	717
2.100 -2.124	750
2.125 -2.149	784
2.150 -2.174	819
2.175 -2.199	856
2.200 -2.224	895
2.225 -2.249	935
2.250 -2.274	978
2.275 -2.299	1022
2.300 -2.324	1068
2.325 -2.349	1117
2.350 -2.374	1167
2.375 -2.399	1219
2.400 -2.424	1275
2.425 -2.449	1333
2.450 -2.474	1393
2.475 -2.499	1455
2.500-2.524	1522
2.525 -2.549	1590
2.550 or greater	1662

NOTE: When BSA is < 1.350, minimum tissue removal is 199 grams.

Related Policies

Breast Surgery Post Mastectomy

Care of the Surgical Patient

Gender Affirming Surgery and Related Procedures

References

American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guideline: Reduction Mammoplasty. 2011. Accessed at: http://www.plasticsurgery.org/Documents/medical-professionals/health-policy/evidencepractice/Reduction%20Mammaplasty_%20Evidence%20Based%20Guidelines_v5.pdf

American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Reduction Mammoplasty Recommended Criteria for Third-Party Payer Coverage from the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS). May 2011.

CMS Publication 100-03, *Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) Manual*, Part 2: Section 140.2 Breast Reconstruction Following Mastectomy.

MCG™ 25th edition, Ambulatory Care, Reduction Mammoplasty (Mammoplasty) ACG: A-0274 (AC).

Mosteller RD. Simplified calculation of body-surface area. NEJM. 1987;317:1098

Schnur PL. Reduction mammoplasty - The Schnur Sliding Scale revisited. Ann Plast Surg. 1999;42(1):107-108.

Wagner DS, Alfonso DR. The influence of obesity and volume resection on success in reduction mammoplasty: an outcomes study. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2005 Apr;115(4):1034-8.

Appendix

Policy Number:

Effective: 7/1/2020

Next review: 6/1/2022

Policy type: Enterprise

Author(s):

Depts: Health Services

Applicable regulation(s): NCD 140.2, LCD L37020, Guideline Notes 79, 166, and 196 of the OHP Prioritized List of Health Services.

Commercial Ops: 6/2021

Government Ops: 6/2021