



# MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT

## Michigan Marketplace

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Breast Reconstruction Surgery-MI MP-MM-1593	01/01/2025
Policy Type	
<b>MEDICAL</b>	

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.

### Table of Contents

A.	Subject .....	2
B.	Background .....	2
C.	Definitions .....	2
D.	Policy .....	3
E.	Conditions of Coverage .....	3
F.	Related Policies/Rules .....	4
G.	Review/Revision History .....	4
H.	References .....	4

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 (including surgery, tattooing, or both), 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 that reconstruction is wanted.

Breast augmentation with an FDA-approved implant can be performed in one stage, during which 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/or 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 (eg, latissimus dorsi myocutaneous [LD] flap, pedicled transverse rectus abdominus myocutaneous [TRAM] flap) or distally (eg, 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 flap, Reubens flap, or 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 complete mastectomy criteria.

C. Definitions

- **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.
- **Mastectomy** – Surgical removal of one or both breasts.

#### D. Policy

I. Breast reconstruction is not gender specific.

#### II. 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
2. producing a symmetrical appearance on the contralateral breast

B. Breast reconstruction procedures are considered medically necessary to improve breast function after conservatory therapy and related to significant abnormalities or 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 (eg, pain, irritation, bleeding, discharge, complications causing difficulty with lactation)

#### III. Risk Reduction Mastectomy

A. CareSource considers treatment of physical complications, including lymphedema, following breast reconstruction medically necessary.

B. 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 (eg, trunk or extremity) that results from one or more flap breast reconstruction procedures.

#### IV. Non-Surgical Alternatives

CareSource covers external breast prostheses and mastectomy bras following mastectomy or breast conserving surgery. All other indications are considered not medically necessary.

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

#### E. Conditions of Coverage

N/A

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

F. Related Policies/Rules  
N/A

G. Review/Revision History

DATE		ACTION
<b>Date Issued</b>	07/17/2024	New policy. Approved at Committee.
<b>Date Revised</b>		
<b>Date Effective</b>	01/01/2025	
<b>Date Archived</b>		

H. References

1. Alder L, Zaidi M, Zeidan B, et al. Advanced breast conservation and partial breast reconstruction – a review of current available options for oncoplastic breast surgery. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl.* 2022;104(5):319-323. doi:10.1308/rcsann.2021.0169
2. Breast reconstruction surgery. American Cancer Society. Updated September 19, 2022. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)
3. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. *Women’s Health and Cancer Rights Act (WHCRA)*. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.cms.gov](http://www.cms.gov)
4. Costanzo D, Klinger M, Lisa A, et al. The evolution of autologous breast reconstruction. *Breast J.* 2020;26(11):2223-2225. doi:10.1111/tbj.14025
5. Colwell AS, Taylor EM. Recent advances in implant-based breast reconstruction. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* 2020;145(2):421e-432e. doi:10.1097/PRS.00000000000006510
6. Friedrich M, Kramer S, Friedrich D, et al. Difficulties of breast reconstruction – problems that no one likes to face. *Anticancer Res.* 2021;41(11):5365-5375. doi:10.21873/anticancer.15349
7. Gradishar WJ, Moran MS, Abraham J, et al. NCCN guidelines insights: breast cancer, version 4.2023. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw.* 2023;21(6):594-608. doi:10.6004/jnccn.2023.0031
8. *HAP CareSource Marketplace Evidence of Coverage.* CareSource; 2025. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.caresource.com](http://www.caresource.com)
9. Health Technology Assessment: comparative effectiveness review of human acellular dermal matrix for breast reconstruction. Hayes Inc. Reviewed February 28, 2022. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.evidence.hayesinc.com](http://www.evidence.hayesinc.com)
10. Health Technology Assessment: autologous fat grafting for breast reconstruction after breast cancer surgery. Hayes, Inc. Reviewed November 14, 2022. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.evidence.hayesinc.com](http://www.evidence.hayesinc.com)
11. Nahabedian M. Options for autologous flap-based breast reconstruction. UpToDate. Updated April 29, 2024. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.uptodate.com](http://www.uptodate.com)
12. Sable MS. Breast conserving therapy. UpToDate. Updated September 11, 2023. Accessed June 3, 2024. [www.uptodate.com](http://www.uptodate.com)
13. Toyserkani NM, Jorgensen MG, Tabatabaeifar S, et al. Autologous versus implant-based breast reconstruction: a systematic review and meta-analysis of Breast-Q patient-reported outcomes. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg.* 2020;73(2):278-285. doi:10.1016/j.bjps.2019.09.040

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

14. Zehra S, Doyle F, Barry M, et al. Health-related quality of life following breast reconstruction compared to total mastectomy and breast-conserving surgery among breast cancer survivors: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer*. 2020;27(4):534-566. doi:10.1007/s12282-020-01076-1