

Clinical Policy: Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery

Reference Number: CP.MP.51

Date of Last Revision: 07/21

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Reduction mammoplasty, also known as breast reduction surgery, is a surgical procedure in women to reduce the weight, mass, and size of the breast. Gynecomastia surgery is the surgical correction of over-developed or enlarged breasts in men.

Note: For breast surgeries pertaining to gender affirmation, refer to CP.MP.95 Gender Affirming Procedures.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that reduction mammoplasty in females is **medically necessary** when the criteria in A or B below are met:
 - A. *Macromastia*, all of the following:
 1. Member/enrollee is ≥ 16 years of age or/or Tanner stage V of Tanner staging of sexual maturity (See Appendix A for Tanner Staging);
 2. No change in cup-size for at least 6 months;
 3. The estimated amount of breast tissue to be removed meets the minimum weight requirement based on the members/enrollee's body surface area (BSA) per Appendix B, adapted from the Schnur Sliding Scale. The DuBois and DuBois body surface calculator (found here: <http://www-users.med.cornell.edu/~spon/picu/calc/bsacalc.htm>) may be used to calculate BSA if only height and weight are given;
 4. Member/enrollee has at least two (2) of the following persistent symptoms, affecting activities of daily living for at least one year:
 - a. Headaches associated with neck and upper back pain;
 - b. Pain in neck, shoulders, or upper back not related to other causes (e.g., poor posture, acute strains, poor lifting techniques);
 - c. Breast pain;
 - d. Painful kyphosis documented by X-rays;
 - e. Pain/discomfort/ulceration/grooving from bra straps cutting into shoulders;
 - f. Paresthesia of upper extremities due to brachial plexus compression syndrome
 - g. Intertrigo;
 - h. Significant discomfort resulting in severe restriction of physical activities;
 5. Physician evaluation has determined all of the following:
 - a. Pain is unresponsive to conservative treatment as evidenced by physician documentation of therapeutic measures including at least two of the following:
 - i. Analgesic/non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs);
 - ii. Physical therapy/exercise when skeletal pathology is present;
 - iii. Supportive devices (e.g., proper bra support, wide bra straps);
 - iv. Medically supervised weight loss program;
 - v. Chiropractic care or osteopathic manipulative treatment;
 - vi. Orthopedic or spine surgeon evaluation of spinal pain;

Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery

- b. The pain is not associated with another diagnosis, e.g. arthritis;
- c. There is a reasonable likelihood that the members/enrollee's symptoms are primarily due to macromastia;
- d. Reduction mammoplasty is likely to result in improvement of the chronic pain;
- e. Women ≥ 40 years of age are required to have a mammogram that was negative for cancer performed within the year prior to the date of the planned reduction mammoplasty procedure.

B. Gigantomastia of Pregnancy

The member/enrollee has gigantomastia of pregnancy, accompanied by *any* of the following complications, and delivery is not imminent:

1. Massive infection;
2. Significant hemorrhage;
3. Tissue necrosis with slough;
4. Ulceration of breast tissue.

II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that male gynecomastia surgery is considered **medically necessary** when the criteria in A or B are met:

A. Adolescents < 18 years

Adolescents with unilateral or bilateral grade II, III, or IV gynecomastia (per Appendix C), and meets all of the following:

1. Persists for at least two years after pathological causes are ruled out;
2. Persists without improvement after appropriate treatment for at least six months for any underlying cause, including discontinuation of gynecomastia-inducing drugs and/or substances;
3. Experiences pain and discomfort due to the distention and tightness from the hypertrophied breast(s) that has not responded to medical management.
4. Adult testicular size is attained.

B. Adults ≥ 18 years, meets all of the following:

1. Unilateral or bilateral grade III or IV gynecomastia (per Appendix C);
2. Glandular breast tissue is the primary cause of the gynecomastia;
3. Persists for at least one year after pathological causes are ruled out;
4. Persists without improvement after appropriate treatment for at least six months for any underlying cause, including appropriate discontinuation of gynecomastia-inducing drugs and/or substances;
5. Experiences pain and discomfort due to the distention and tightness from the hypertrophied breast(s) that has not responded to medical management;
6. Malignancy has been ruled out.

Medical Record Documentation Requirements

Medical records must accompany all requests for reduction mammoplasty and gynecomastia procedures, along with detailed documentation supporting the medical necessity of breast reduction, which should include height and weight information. When applicable, there must be documented evidence of conservative therapies attempted in order to substantiate that the condition is refractory to treatment. Photographic documentation may be requested to support written documentation.

Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery**Background**

Reduction mammoplasty is the surgical reduction of breast size. It was originally adopted in medical practice in the 1920s. The surgery was proposed as a means of alleviating physical problems associated with excessive breast size and breast ptosis. Among these problems are pain in the neck, upper and lower back, shoulder, arm, and breast; headaches; paresthesia of the upper extremities; intertrigo (inflammation of skin folds); itching; striae; difficulty exercising; postural changes; inability to find appropriate clothing; bra strap grooving; difficulty sleeping; and psychological illnesses including anxiety and depression. Radiographic evidence of chronic postural changes has also been demonstrated. Reduction mammoplasty is also performed for many patients who request surgery to address breast deformities or asymmetry.

Several procedures are available to accomplish breast reduction. Each procedure has its own unique approach to breast reshaping through various methods of skin incisions and resection patterns. Currently, the two surgical approaches to reduction mammoplasty most widely used are the Wise pattern reduction mammoplasty and vertical pattern breast reduction. The Wise pattern reduction mammoplasty is most commonly used in the United States, and the vertical pattern breast reduction is more popular in Europe. Both are pedicle-based procedures, with the Wise pattern scars entirely below the nipple and the vertical pedicle scars above the nipple. A crescent-shaped mass of tissue is removed from the inferior portion of each breast, and the skin is resected and sutured. Both grafting and pedicle-based techniques are used in cases where it is necessary to reposition the nipple-areola complex. These procedures seek to preserve the blood and nerve supply to the nipple-areola complex and create a symmetrical and natural appearance, while reducing breast volume and weight. Care is also taken to avoid scars that may be visible when the patient is clothed.

Gynecomastia is the benign proliferation of glandular breast tissue in men. Physiologic gynecomastia is common in newborns, adolescents, and men older than 50 years of age. In newborns and adolescents, it generally resolves spontaneously without intervention. In older men, decreasing free-testosterone levels can contribute to physiologic gynecomastia. However, they are less likely to present for evaluation and treatment than adolescents.

Non-physiologic gynecomastia can occur at any age and can be a result of a medical condition, medication use, or substance abuse. Persistent pubertal gynecomastia is the most common cause of non-physiologic gynecomastia. It generally resolves six months to two years after onset. However, if symptoms persist after two years, or after 17 years of age, further evaluation is needed to determine cause and appropriate treatment. Medications such as antipsychotics, antiretrovirals, and prostate cancer therapies are common triggers, as well as non-prescription drugs such as performance-enhancing supplements and anabolic steroids. Common medical conditions that can cause gynecomastia include Klinefelter's syndrome, adrenal tumors, brain tumors, chronic liver disease, androgen deficiency, endocrine disorders, and testicular tumors.

Appendices**Appendix A**

Criteria for distinguishing Tanner stages 1 to 5 in females

Tanner Stage	Breast	Pubic Hair
1 (Prepubertal)	No palpable glandular tissue or pigmentation of areola; elevation of areola only	No pubic hair; short, fine vellous hair only
2	Glandular tissue palpable with elevation of breast and areola together as a small mound; areola diameter increased	Sparse, long pigmented terminal hair chiefly along the labia majora
3	Further enlargement without separation of breast and areola; although more darkly pigmented, areola still pale and immature; nipple generally at or above mid-plane of breast tissue when individual is seated upright	Dark, coarse, curly hair, extending sparsely over mons
4	Secondary mound of areola and papilla above breast	Adult-type hair, abundant but limited to mons and labia
5 (Adult)	Recession of areola to contour of breast; development of Montgomery's glands and ducts on the areola; further pigmentation of areola; nipple generally below mid-plane of breast tissue when individual is seated upright; maturation independent of breast size	Adult-type hair in quantity and distribution; spread to inner aspects of the thighs in most racial groups

Appendix B

Adapted from Schnur Sliding Scale – body surface area and estimated minimum cutoff weight for breast tissue per breast to be removed.

Body Surface	Weight of tissue to
1.35	199
1.40	218
1.45	238
1.50	260
1.55	284
1.60	310
1.65	338
1.70	370
1.75	404
1.80	441

Body Surface	Weight of tissue to breast (grams)
1.85	482
1.90	527
1.95	575
2.00	628
2.05	687
2.15	819
2.20	895
2.25	978
≥ 2.30	1000

Appendix C

Gynecomastia Scale adapted from the McKinney and Simon, Hoffman and Kohn scales:

- I. Grade I: Small breast enlargement with localized button of tissue that is concentrated around the areola
- II. Grade II: Moderate breast enlargement exceeding areola boundaries with edges that are indistinct from the chest
- III. Grade III: Moderate breast enlargement exceeding areola boundaries with edges that are distinct from the chest with skin redundancy present
- IV. Grade IV: Marked breast enlargement with skin redundancy and feminization of the breast.

CLINICAL POLICY
Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2019, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT®* Codes	Description
19300	Mastectomy for gynecomastia
19318	Breast reduction

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
G44.89	Other headache syndrome
G54.0	Brachial plexus disorders
L30.4	Erythema intertrigo
M25.511 - M25.519	Pain in shoulder
M40.00 - M40.05	Postural kyphosis
M40.10 - M40.15	Other secondary kyphosis
M40.202 - M40.205	Unspecified kyphosis
M40.292 - M24.295	Other kyphosis
M54.2	Cervicalgia
M54.9	Dorsalgia, unspecified
N62	Hypertrophy of breast
N64.4	Mastodynia
Q98.4	Klinefelter’s syndrome, unspecified

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy developed. Specialist reviewed	06/12	08/12
Table formatting updated I.A.3.a added that headaches are associated with neck and upper back pain; I.A.3.b added that pain is not related to other causes; I.A.4.a added medically supervised weight loss and orthopedic evaluation as options. Added ICD-10 codes.	08/16	09/16
Reworded I.A.2. for clarity. Added “Significant discomfort resulting in severe restriction of physical activities” to I.A.3 based on UpToDate patient selection criteria.	09/17	09/17
Added “chiropractic care or osteopathic manipulative treatment” under I.A.4.	07/18	07/18

CLINICAL POLICY
Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
References reviewed and updated. Specialist reviewed.	06/19	07/19
Added note to reference CP.MP.95 for breast surgeries pertaining to gender affirming procedures. Added criteria for breast reduction for females that cup size has not changed in 6 months. Added criteria for adolescent males requiring that adult testicular size has been attained. References reviewed and updated.	06/20	07/20
Revised description of CPT-19318. Replaced all instances of “member” with “member/enrollee”	04/21	
Annual review. Deleted “for non-cosmetic reasons” from the policy statement in I, as it is redundant given the symptom criteria required. Replaced "and/or" with "or" in I.A.1. Reworded paragraph under Medical Record Documentation Requirements for both reduction mammoplasty and gynecomastia, and changed requirement of photographic documentation to “photographic documentation may be requested to support written documentation.” References reviewed and updated. Changed “review date” in the header to “date of last revision” and “date” in the revision log header to “revision date.” Specialist reviewed.	07/21	07/21

References

1. American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guideline: Reduction Mammoplasty. <https://www.plasticsurgery.org/documents/Health-Policy/Guidelines/guideline-2011-reduction-mammoplasty.pdf>. Published 2011. Accessed June 8, 2021.
2. What is breast reduction surgery? American Society of plastic surgeons. <https://www.plasticsurgery.org/reconstructive-procedures/breast-reduction>. Accessed June 8, 2021.
3. American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Practice Parameters: Gynecomastia. <https://www1.plasticsurgery.org/ebusiness4/sso/login.aspx>. Published 2004. Accessed June 8, 2021.
4. American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Reduction mammoplasty: ASPS recommended insurance coverage criteria for third-party payers. <https://www.plasticsurgery.org/for-medical-professionals/health-policy/recommended-insurance-coverage-criteria>. Published 2011. Accessed June 8, 2021.
5. American Society of Plastic Surgeons. ASPS recommended insurance coverage criteria for third-party payers. Gynecomastia. <https://www.plasticsurgery.org/for-medical-professionals/health-policy/recommended-insurance-coverage-criteria>. Published 2015. Accessed June 8, 2021.
6. Braunstein GD, Anawalt BD. Management of gynecomastia. UpToDate. www.uptodate.com. Updated May 10, 2021. Accessed June 8, 2021.
7. Chadbourne EB, Zhang S, Gordon MJ, et al. Clinical outcomes in reduction Mammoplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2001;76(5):503-510. doi: 10.4065/76.5.503.

CLINICAL POLICY**Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery**

8. Cornell University, Critical Care Pediatrics. Body surface area. <http://www-users.med.cornell.edu/~spon/picu/calc/bsacalc.htm>. Accessed June 10, 2021.
9. Dickson G. Gynecomastia. *Am Fam Physician*. 2012;85(7):716-722.
10. Hansen J., Chang S. Overview of breast reduction. UpToDate. www.uptodate.com. Updated February 17, 2021. Accessed June 8, 2021.
11. Kustin J, Rebar RW: Menstrual disorders in the adolescent age group. *Prim Care*. 1987;14(1):139-166.
12. Li RZ, Xia Z, Lin HH, Wen Y, Wu J, Wang HW. Childhood gynecomastia: a clinical analysis of 240 cases. *Zhongguo Dang Dai Er Ke Za Zhi*. 2007;9(5):404-406.
13. Schnur PL, Hoehn JG, Ilstrup DM, Cahoy MJ, Chu CP. Reduction mammoplasty: cosmetic or reconstructive procedure?. *Ann Plast Surg*. 1991;27(3):232-237. doi:10.1097/00000637-199109000-00007
14. Schnur, PL. Reduction mammoplasty – The Schnur sliding scale revisited. *Annals of Plast Surg*. 1999 Jan;42(1):107-8. doi: 10.1097/00000637-199901000-00020.
15. American College of Obstetrician and Gynecologists. (ACOG) Committee Opinion Number 686. Breast and Labial Surgery in Adolescents. <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2017/01/breast-and-labial-surgery-in-adolescents>. Published May 2016 (reaffirmed 2020). Accessed June 10, 2021.
16. Taylor SA. Gynecomastia in children and adolescents. UpToDate. www.uptodate.com. Updated April 14, 2021. Accessed June 8, 2021.

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or

CLINICAL POLICY

Reduction Mammoplasty and Gynecomastia Surgery

regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members/enrollees. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members/enrollees. Members/enrollees should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members/enrollees and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members/enrollees and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members/enrollees and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note: For Medicaid members/enrollees, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members/enrollees, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

©2016 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved. All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.