Medical Policy

BSC 7.12  Breast Implant Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Policy Date:</th>
<th>May 16, 2008</th>
<th>Effective Date:</th>
<th>April 1, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section:</td>
<td>7.0 Surgery</td>
<td>Page:</td>
<td>Page 1 of 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy Statement

Breast Implant Removal
Removal of a breast implant may be considered **medically necessary** for any of the following indications:

- Infection
- Implant exposure/extrusion through skin
- Baker Class IV capsular contracture (See Policy Guidelines)
- Surgical treatment of breast disease in close proximity to the implant
- Intra- or extra-capsular rupture of a silicone gel-filled or combination silicone/saline-filled implant documented by imaging studies (e.g., mammography, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging)

Removal of a breast implant may be considered **medically necessary** for any type of breast implant (including saline-filled) originally inserted for reconstructive purposes (e.g., after mastectomy, lumpectomy, or other surgical treatment of breast disease) and one of the following:

- Persistent structural abnormality (e.g., distortion) for which removal (and subsequent augmentation) will result in more than minimal improvement in appearance
- Chronic clinically significant symptoms that can be attributed to a local/regional reaction to the breast implant

Breast Implant Reimplantation
Breast implant reimplantation may be considered **medically necessary** for an individual with both of the following:

- When a subsequent disease process (e.g., infection with necrosis) has resulted in a clinically significant structural abnormality of the adjacent native breast tissue
- Breast implant was originally inserted for reconstructive purposes (e.g., after mastectomy, lumpectomy, or other surgical treatment of breast disease)

Removal of breast implant is considered **not medically necessary** for cosmetic purposes.

Policy Guidelines

**Note**: Quality color photographs or imaging reports showing the extent of the problem should be included with the medical records sent to support medical necessity.

The California Reconstructive Surgery Act (Health & Safety Code Section 1367.63 and the Insurance Code Section 10123.88) defines “reconstructive surgery” as surgery performed to correct or repair abnormal structures of the body caused by congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, trauma, infection, tumors, or disease to do either of the following:

- Create a normal appearance to the extent possible
- Improve function

When interpreting whether a proposed procedure meets the definition of reconstructive surgery, as defined by law, the procedure may be denied as **not medically necessary** under any of the following conditions:

- The procedure is likely to result in only minimal improvement in appearance, in accordance with the standard of care as practiced by physicians specializing in reconstructive surgery
• The treating surgeon cannot or will not provide sufficient documentation, including (when appropriate) medical quality color photographs, which accurately depicts the extent of the clinical problem
• There is alternative approved medical or surgical intervention with equal or superior clinical outcomes

Cosmetic surgery is surgery that is performed to alter or reshape normal structures of the body in order to improve appearance. Under existing California statutes, medically necessary services to treat complications from a non-covered service (e.g., cosmetic surgery) are a covered benefit as addressed below.

**Baker Classification for Grading of Contractures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade I</th>
<th>Augmented breast feels soft as a normal breast.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade II</td>
<td>Augmented breast is less soft and implant can be palpated, but is not visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade III</td>
<td>Augmented breast is firm, palpable, and the implant (or distortion) is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade IV</td>
<td>Augmented breast is hard, painful, cold, tender, and distorted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRIs done to look for implant rupture are done without contrast (CPT 77046 unilateral or 77047 bilateral). An MRI done to look for cancer would be done with contrast.

**Description**

Breast implants are prosthetic devices used to augment, reshape, and/or reposition a woman's breast. Breast implants are most commonly used for primary cosmetic augmentation in order to improve breast appearance. However, they are also used in the primary reconstruction or revision reconstruction of structurally abnormal breasts resulting from congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, trauma, tumors, or other disease.

Occasionally, complications (e.g., infection, extrusion, rupture) may necessitate removal of a breast implant and/or reimplantation. Women with breast implant complications may present with breast contour irregularities, localized pain or mass, or a change in breast size.

**Related Policies**

• Reconstructive Services

**Benefit Application**

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

**Regulatory Status**

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved saline-filled and silicone gel-filled breast implants are listed as follows:

[1] The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved saline-filled and silicone gel-filled breast implants are listed as follows:

[2] Reproduction without authorization from Blue Shield of California is prohibited.
Saline-Filled:
- Allergan Medical RTV Saline-Filled Breast Implants (Allergan, Inc. [formerly Inamed], Irvine, CA)
- Ideal Implant® Saline-Filled Breast Implants (Ideal Implant®, Dallas, TX)
- Mentor® Saline-Filled and Spectrum® Breast Implants (Mentor® Worldwide LLC, Santa Barbara, CA)

The above saline-filled implants were approved for breast augmentation in women 18 years or older and for breast reconstruction in women of any age.

Silicone Gel-Filled:
- Allergan Natrelle® Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants (Allergan, Inc. [formerly Inamed], Irvine, CA)
- Allergan Natrelle® 410 Highly Cohesive Anatomically Shaped Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants (Allergan, Inc. [formerly Inamed], Irvine, CA)
- Mentor® MemoryGel Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants (Mentor® Worldwide LLC, Santa Barbara, CA)
- Sientra Silicone Gel Breast Implants (Sientra, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA)

The above silicone gel-filled implants were approved for breast augmentation in women 22 years or older and for breast reconstruction in women of any age.

The FDA restricts the marketing of breast implants for augmentation in women of a minimum age because young women's breasts continue to develop through their late teens and early 20's. Also, a young woman may lack the maturity to make an informed decision about potential risks. The age restrictions are different for saline and silicone gel-filled implants because the risks are different for the two products. However, there is no age restriction on the marketing of these products for reconstruction.

Rationale

Background
Decision-making related to coverage for surgical insertion or removal of breast implants begins with knowledge of the applicable laws related to the members' coverage and benefits. The California Reconstructive Surgery Act (Health & Safety Code Section 1367.63 and the Insurance Code Section 10123.88) defines both reconstructive and cosmetic surgery, and mandates benefits for reconstructive surgery under certain conditions (See Blue Shield of California Medical Policy: Reconstructive Services). Medical Necessity is not a factor in meeting coverage criteria under this law. Additionally, there are both state and federal statutes under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 specifically related to coverage for breast reconstruction following mastectomy. These laws include the coverage for the provision of implants at both the disease site and the contralateral (non-diseased) breast to improve symmetry.

The use of breast implants in cosmetic surgery is considered not medically necessary. However, the existing California Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 mandates coverage for medically necessary services to treat the complications of non-covered services. This may include the removal (or explantation) of a cosmetic implant when it is determined the implant is likely to cause or worsen a known medical condition.

Literature Review
Basic to all breast implants is a silicone rubber (elastomer) shell, which can be single or double lumen, smooth or textured, and filled with saline, silicone gel, or alternative.
Surgery for implant insertion is normally performed as an outpatient procedure under local or general anesthesia. The incision for cosmetic insertion is most commonly made along the lower edge of the areola, in the axilla, or in the inframammary fold. For postmastectomy reconstruction, the existing surgical scar usually is used for access. A generous pocket is made for the implant in a plane either deep to the breast on the pectoral fascia (submammary) or beneath the pectoralis major and/or serratus fascia (submuscular). The implant is then inserted and the incision closed.2

Complications can be subdivided as local or systemic. Local complications include implant contracture (most common), rupture, extrusion, or infection. Extrusions, infections or documented rupture of a silicone gel-filled implant are considered absolute indications for removal. Removal of a ruptured saline implant is not considered medically necessary, since normal saline is physiologic, and rupture poses no health threat. However, a ruptured saline implant may compromise the aesthetic outcome and thus removal may be considered appropriate in cases of originally placed reconstructive breast implants (i.e., after mastectomy, lumpectomy, injury, or treatment of breast cancer).

**Rupture**

Breast implants are not lifetime devices. Breast implants rupture when the shell develops a hole or a tear which may allow migration of the contents outside the shell; however, the majority occur inside the shell and are grossly contained by the scar capsule. Ruptured implants may result in hard knots in the breast, an uneven breast appearance, pain or tenderness, tingling, swelling, numbness, burning, changes in breast sensation, or loss of breast size or shape.3 However, there may be no symptoms or breast changes (“silent rupture”). Some implants may rupture in the first few months after being implanted, and others may rupture after several years. Rupture of the breast implant may be difficult to document, but physical exam, mammography, ultrasonography, or magnetic resonance imaging have been used.4,5 There is no consensus on which method affords the best sensitivity and specificity. Although it has been suggested that older implants are associated with a higher incidence of rupture, there is no consensus that screening implants for rupture is warranted. Specifically, the hearings on breast implants by the FDA in 1992 did not recommend screening for possible ruptures without signs or symptoms. Instead, work-up for a potential rupture is typically initiated at the onset of local symptoms or breast changes in size or consistency of the implant.

**Infection**

Infection of a breast implant is suspected when the surrounding skin is warm or red, or the patient is febrile and has pain around the implant. Late breast implant infections can occur at any time from a month to many years after the implant surgery. Late infections may result from secondary bacteremia or an invasive procedure in a location other than the breast, as well as from the breast ducts, and trauma.6

**Exposure/Extrusion**

Lack of adequate tissue coverage or infection may result in exposure and extrusion of the implant through the skin. Tissue breakdown or necrosis has been reported with the use of steroid drugs, after chemotherapy/radiation to breast tissue, and excessive heat or cold therapy. In some cases, incision sites fail to heal normally. The implant may become visible at the surface of the breast as a result of the device pushing through layers of the skin. If tissue breakdown occurs and the implant becomes exposed, implant removal may become necessary.

**Capsular Contracture**

Capsules of tightly-woven collagen fibers form as an immune response around a foreign body (e.g., breast implants, prosthetics, pacemakers) tending to wall it off. Capsular contracture occurs when the capsule tightens and squeezes the implant and may be more common following infection, hematoma, seroma, or subglandular breast implant placement. Contracture is a more subjective finding, which is graded according to the Baker classification (see Policy Guidelines). Symptoms may include mild firmness and mild discomfort to severe pain, distorted
shape, palpability of the implant, and/or movement of the implant. Grade IV contractures interfere with adequate mammography screening, and thus their presence constitutes a health risk. Therefore, removal is considered medically necessary in all cases, regardless of whether the implant was originally inserted for cosmetic or reconstructive purposes. Grade III contractures, which describe firm, palpable implants, do not interfere with mammography; therefore, explantation of these implants is not considered an absolute indication for removal. However, since Grade III contractures have an impact on the normal appearance of the breast, removal may be appropriate in implants inserted originally for reconstructive purposes, since the goal of restoration of the normal appearance of the breast is not achieved.

Systemic Complications
Potential systemic complications of implants, most prominently various connective tissue diseases, autoimmune diseases, fibromyalgia, and cancer have been debated for many years. In particular, it has been hypothesized leakage of silicone, due either to an implant rupture or “bleeding” of silicone through an intact capsule, may incite an autoimmune response with the development of systemic symptoms. Silicone breast implants were initially banned by the FDA in 1992 because of this concern and a possible association between these implants and connective tissue diseases. After extensive study and analysis, the FDA deemed the device safe for all augmentation and reconstruction, but continued to require tracking of patients. Meta-analyses and retrospective studies have shown no statistical correlation between leakage of silicone implants and autoimmune diseases. Large epidemiologic studies have not demonstrated women with breast implants are over-represented among all those with connective tissue disease. Additionally, there are inadequate empirical studies to demonstrate that removal of breast implants is associated with resolution of systemic symptoms.

Patients with cosmetic implants can develop breast cancer. While lumpectomy can be accomplished without removal of the implant, in general, removal as an adjunct to surgical treatment for breast cancer would be considered medically necessary. Typically, removal is not necessary in patients who are undergoing chemotherapy or radiation therapy for breast cancer.

Summary of Evidence
Breast implant prostheses may be inserted for cosmetic or reconstructive reasons. Medically necessary implant removal may be required after complications of breast implant insertion. Peer-reviewed scientific literature and professional societies have not concluded there is a correlation between breast implants and the development of connective tissue disease, autoimmune disease, or increased breast cancer risk.

References

7. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Update on the Safety of Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants (2011) - Executive Summary

Documentation for Clinical Review

Please provide the following documentation (if/when requested):

- History and physical and/or consultation notes including:
  - Clinical indication
  - Reason for original insertion of the breast implant
  - Type of implant being removed
- Operative report(s) (if applicable)
- Radiological report(s) (if applicable)

Post Service

- Breast implant related operative report(s)

Coding

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy. Inclusion or exclusion of codes does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement.

MN/NMN

The following services may be considered medically necessary when policy criteria are met. Services may be considered not medically necessary when policy criteria are not met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>CPT®</td>
<td>19328</td>
<td>Removal of intact mammary implant</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPT®</td>
<td>19330</td>
<td>Removal of mammary implant material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPT®</td>
<td>19340</td>
<td>Immediate insertion of breast prosthesis following mastopexy, mastectomy or in reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>19342</td>
<td>Delayed insertion of breast prosthesis following mastopexy, mastectomy or in reconstruction</td>
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<td>19370</td>
<td>Open periprosthetic capsuleotomy, breast</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19371</td>
<td>Periprosthetic capsulectomy, breast</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCPCS</td>
<td>C1789</td>
<td>Prosthesis, breast (implantable)</td>
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<td>L8030</td>
<td>Breast prosthesis, silicone or equal, without integral adhesive</td>
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<td>L8033</td>
<td>Nipple prosthesis, custom fabricated, reusable, any material, any type, each <strong>(Code effective 1/1/2020)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>L8039</td>
<td>Breast prosthesis, not otherwise specified</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L8600</td>
<td>Implantable breast prosthesis, silicone or equal</td>
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**Policy History**

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

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<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
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<td>05/16/2008</td>
<td>New Policy Adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/28/2009</td>
<td>Coding Update</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/31/2011</td>
<td>Policy revision with position change</td>
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<td>03/30/2015</td>
<td>Policy clarification</td>
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<td>07/31/2015</td>
<td>Coding update</td>
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<td>12/04/2015</td>
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<td>03/01/2019</td>
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<td>03/01/2020</td>
<td>Coding update</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/01/2020</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy statement and guidelines updated.</td>
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**Definitions of Decision Determinations**

**Medically Necessary:** Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member’s illness, injury, or disease.

**Investigational/Experimental:** A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state governmental is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

**Split Evaluation:** Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions,
but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

**Prior Authorization Requirements (as applicable to your plan)**

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member's health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member's eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.