

COMMON COVERED INDICATIONS FOR BREAST MRI: DIAGNOSTIC OR SCREENING

- Patients with a known BRCA1 or BRCA2 genetic mutation
- Patients who are at high risk of BRCA1 or BRCA2 genetic mutation due to a known presence of the mutation in relatives
- Patients with a history of breast cancer in multiple first-degree relatives, often occurring at a young age and with bilaterality, consistent with a high probability of harboring BRCA mutations or other hereditary breast cancer
- Patients who have a personal history of malignant neoplasm of the breast for the presence or recurrence of breast cancer or for additional lesions following a diagnosis and/or treatment of breast cancer in male or female patients
- To evaluate the contralateral breast in those patients with a new diagnosis of breast cancer who have normal clinical and mammographic finding in the contralateral breast
- Preoperative mapping of the involved (ipsilateral) breast to evaluate the presence of multicentric disease in patients with clinically localized breast cancer who are candidates for breast-conservation therapy
- To determine the presence of breast cancer or for additional lesions following a diagnosis and/or treatment of breast cancer in male or female patients. Examples include but are not limited to: very dense breast tissue, mammographic microcalcification, dysplasia or severe fibrocystic changes, infiltrating lobular or ductal carcinoma, or carcinoma invasion deep to fascia
- To determine the presence of pectoralis major muscle/chest wall invasion in patients with posteriorly located tumor
- To detect suspected occult breast primary tumor in patients with axillary nodal adenocarcinoma (for example, negative mammography and physical examination)
- For pre-surgical planning in patients with locally advanced breast cancer before, during and/or after completion of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (for example, to permit tumor localization and characterization, evaluate chemotherapeutic response and/or residual disease prior to surgery)
- To detect a rupture of silicone or non-silicone breast augmentation or implant(s).
- Individuals with a lifetime risk for breast cancer of 20–25% or greater, as defined by BRCAPRO or other models (e.g., BOADICEA, Claus, Tyrer-Cuzick) that are largely dependent on family history
- Individuals who have had radiation therapy to the chest between the ages of 10 and 30 years old
- Individuals who have Li-Fraumeni syndrome (mutations of TP5 gene), Cowden syndrome, or Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome (mutations of PTEN gene), or have a first-degree relative with a history of one of these syndromes
- Individuals with heterogeneously or extremely dense breast on mammography
- Individuals considered as high familial risk, have not tested for BRCA1 or BRCA2 or have not had a statistical risk analysis utilizing BRCAPRO or other models (e.g., BOADICEA, Claus, Tyrer-Cuzick) and whose family history includes ONE of the following:
 - Two or more first-degree relatives with breast cancer
 - One first-degree relative and two or more second-degree or third-degree relatives with breast cancer
 - One first-degree relative with breast cancer before the age of 45 years and one other relative with breast cancer
 - One first-degree relative with breast cancer and one or more relatives with ovarian cancer
 - Two second-degree or third-degree relatives with breast cancer and one or more with ovarian cancer
 - One second-degree or third-degree relative with breast cancer and two or more with ovarian cancer
 - Three or more second-degree or third-degree relatives with breast cancer
 - Breast cancer in a male relative
 - One first-degree relative with bilateral breast cancer
- To detect a suspected occult breast primary in patients with positive axillary nodes, but with a mammographically normal breast
- To evaluate the integrity of a breast implant when ultrasound imaging is inconclusive
- To evaluate the presence of multicentric disease in patients with clinically localized breast cancer
- For imaging of the contralateral breast in individuals within 12 months of a breast cancer diagnosis in the opposite breast



**formerly Overlake Breast MRI*

MEDICARE COVERED ICD.9-CM CODES FOR BREAST MRI REPORTED WITH 77058 & 77059

174.0 - 174.9	Malignant Neoplasm Of Nipple And Areola Of Female Breast - Malignant Neoplasm Of Breast (Female) Unspecified Site	610.9	Benign Mammary Dysplasia Unspecified
175.0 - 175.9	Malignant Neoplasm Of Nipple And Areola Of Male Breast - Malignant Neoplasm Of Other And Unspecified Sites Of Male Breast	611.0	Inflammatory Disease Of Breast
198.2	Secondary Malignant Neoplasm Of Skin	611.1	Hypertrophy Of Breast
198.81	Secondary Malignant Neoplasm Of Breast	611.2	Fissure Of Nipple
217	Benign Neoplasm Of Breast	611.3	Fat Necrosis Of Breast
233.0	Carcinoma In Situ Of Breast	611.4	Atrophy Of Breast
238.3	Neoplasm Of Uncertain Behavior Of Breast	611.5	Galactocele
239.2	Neoplasm Of Unspecified Nature Of Bone Soft Tissue And Skin	611.6	Galactorrhea Not Associated With Childbirth
239.3	Neoplasm Of Unspecified Nature Of Breast	611.72	Lump Or Mass In Breast
610.0	Solitary Cyst Of Breast	611.79	Other Signs And Symptoms In Breast
610.1	Diffuse Cystic Mastopathy	611.8	Other Specified Disorders Of Breast
610.2	Fibroadenosis Of Breast	611.9	Unspecified Breast Disorder
610.3	Fibrosclerosis Of Breast	793.80	Unspecified Abnormal Mammogram
610.4	Mammary Duct Ectasia	793.81	Mammographic Microcalcification
610.8	Other Specified Benign Mammary Dysplasias	793.89	Other Abnormal Findings On Radiological Examination Of Breast
		996.54	Mechanical Complication Of Breast Prosthesis

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