ULTIMATE HEALTH PLANS

Breast Cancer

Clinical overview, ICD -10 CM and documentation tips for providers

Breast cancer – a cancer that forms in the breast. The cells and tissue in the breast grow and divide in an uncontrollable way creating a tumor and/or tumors in the breast.

Types of breast cancer:

- **Angiosarcoma**, Ductal carcinoma in situ - Presence of abnormal cells inside a milk duct of a breast. Considered the earliest form of breast cancer.
- **Inflammatory breast cancer** - Rare and very aggressive disease in which cancer cells block lymph vessels in the skin of the breast.
- **Invasive lobular carcinoma** - A breast cancer that begins producing in the milk producing glands or the lobules of the breast.
- **Lobular carcinoma in situ** - Uncommon condition in which abnormal cells form in the l obules of the breast. It can be present in one or both breasts, usually found in a biopsy.
- **Male breast cancer** - Is a rare cancer that forms in the breast tissue of the man.
- **Paget's disease of the breast** - Cancer that starts in the nipple and extends areola. Not related to Paget's disease of the bone.
- **Recurrent breast cancer** - Breast cancer that reoccurs after initial treatment, may return at the local region or a distant region.

Signs and Symptoms

- Lump in the breast
- Change in the size appearance of a breast.
- Changes to the skin over the breast
- Newly inverted nipple
- Peeling, scaling, crusting, or flaking of the area of the skin surrounding the nipple.
- Redness or pitting of the skin over the breast.

Risk Factors

- Sex - Females are more likely to develop breast cancer than men.
- Increasing age
- A personal history of breast condition
- A personal history of breast cancer
- A family history of breast cancer
- Inherited genes that increase cancer risk
- Radiation exposure
- Obesity
- Beginning period at a younger age
- Beginning menopause at an older age
- Never been pregnant.
- Postmenopausal hormone therapy
- Drinking alcohol

Diagnostic Testing

- Breast exam
- Mammogram
- Breast ultrasound
- Biopsy
- MRI of the breast
- Blood tests
- Bone scan
- CT Scan
- Positron emission tomography (PET) scan

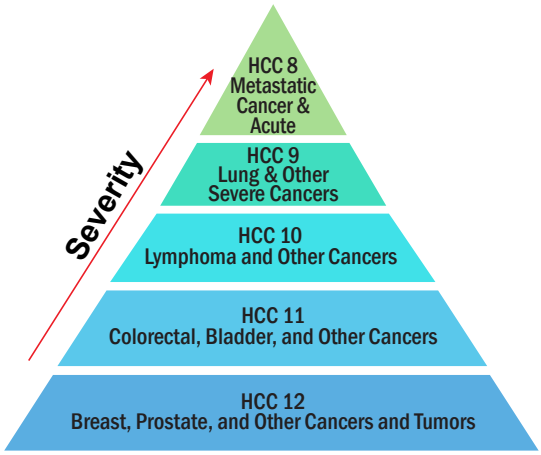
Treatment

- Lumpectomy
- Mastectomy
- Sentinel node biopsy
- Axillary lymph node dissection
- Removing both breast

- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Hormone therapy
- Targeted therapy
- Immunotherapy
- Palliative care

Medicare Hierarchal Condition Categories (HCC) Hierarchical condition category (HCC) coding is a risk-adjustment model designed to estimate future health care costs for patients. This model filters ICD-10CM codes into diagnosis groups (DxGs), and then into Conditions Categories (CCs). Hierarchies or families are placed to gain an HCC numeric code, which translates to a risk adjustment factor (RAF) value. Each diagnosis code found in the model, as a stand-alone diagnosis code or within a family or hierarchy, carries a value through RAF, but this value can change if the patient has other influencing factors such as ESRD, hospice, or are dual-eligible. Families or hierarchies set a value based on severity of illness, with more severe diagnoses carrying the overall risk score for that family. Diagnoses within families or hierarchies are inclusive of one another, while any additional diagnoses from other hierarchies or stand-alone diagnoses are additive and increase each patient's overall risk score.

Breast Cancer is a condition that falls within the category "Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast" (HCC 12) with an average RAF Score of0.158.



Clinical Documentation and Coding Tips

SOAP Notes documentation tips:

- **Subjective** – Document the presence or absence of any current symptoms related to the breast cancer.
- **Objective** – Document signs and symptoms or conditions and labs/test results related to the breast cancer.
- **Assessment** – Document diagnostic statements that are compatible with the ICD-10 nomenclature to the highest specificity.
- **Plan** – Document and link all medications used to treat the breast cancer and or condition caused by it. Detail any referrals, consultations, labs, or diagnostic testing requested.

ICD DATA CM	Description
C50.011-C50.019	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, female
C50.021-C50.029	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, male
C50.111- C50.119	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of breast, female
C50.121- C50.129	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of breast, male
C50.211-C50.219	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of breast, female
C50.221-C50.229	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of breast, male
C50.311-C50.319	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of breast, female
C50.321-C50.329	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of breast, male
C50.411-C50.419	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of breast, female
C50.421-C50.429	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of breast, male
C50.511-C50.519	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of breast, female
C50.521-C50.529	Malignant neoplasm of lower -outer quadrant of breast, male
C50.611-C50.619	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of breast, female
C50.621-C50.629	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of breast, male

C50.811-C50.819	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of breast, female
C50.811-C50.819	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of breast, male
C50.911- C50.919	Malignant neoplasm of breast of unspecified site, female
C50.921 – C50.929	Malignant neoplasm of breast of unspecified site, male
C79.81	Secondary malignant neoplasm of breast

Always Remember

- Breast cancer needs to be coded as a present condition showing supported documentation such as test results, treatment, and medications.
- History of breast cancer is coded as Z85.3
  - No active treatment
  - No evidence of cancer or recurrence.
- When breast cancer is a result of another cancer metastasizing code it as a secondary cancer code C79.81 and show support for treatment.
- Treatment for a primary cancer other than breast cancer and it metastasized to the lungs can be support for the lung cancer treatment.
- Code to the most specific code of the breast cancer- site and laterality