



# MASSACHUSETTS

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## Medical Policy

# Handheld Radiofrequency Spectroscopy for Intraoperative Assessment of Surgical Margins during Breast-Conserving Surgery

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### Policy Number: 546

BCBSA Reference Number: 7.01.140 (For Plan internal use only)

NCD/LCD: N/A

### Related Policies

None

### Policy

## Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity Medicare HMO Blue<sup>SM</sup> and Medicare PPO Blue<sup>SM</sup> Members

Handheld radiofrequency spectroscopy for intraoperative assessment of surgical margins during breast-conserving surgery is [INVESTIGATIONAL](#).

### Prior Authorization Information

#### Inpatient

- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization **IS REQUIRED** for all products if the procedure is performed **inpatient**.

#### Outpatient

- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization **might be required** if the procedure is performed **outpatient**.

	Outpatient
Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)	This is <b>not</b> a covered service.
Commercial PPO and Indemnity	This is <b>not</b> a covered service.
Medicare HMO Blue <sup>SM</sup>	This is <b>not</b> a covered service.
Medicare PPO Blue <sup>SM</sup>	This is <b>not</b> a covered service.

## CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes

*Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.*

*Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.*

**The following CPT codes are considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:**

### CPT Codes

CPT codes:	Code Description
0546T	Radiofrequency spectroscopy, real time, intraoperative margin assessment, at the time of partial mastectomy, with report

### Description

As part of the treatment of localized breast cancer, breast-conserving surgery is optimally achieved by attaining tumor-free margins around the surgical resection site. Failure to achieve clear margins will often require additional surgery to re-excise breast tissue. Currently, histologic examination of excised tissues after completion of surgery is the only method to determine definitively whether clear margins were achieved. Intraoperative methods of assessing surgical margins, such as specimen imaging, frozen section pathology, and touch print cytology, are either not highly accurate, not commonly available, or require considerable time and resources.

A device to detect positive margins should have a high sensitivity, indicating the ability to accurately detect any tumor found in the margins, ideally above 95%. While specificity is less important, excess false-positive margin detection would lead to additional unnecessary tissue removal. A new device should have a specificity at least matching current standard best practices, estimated at 85%.<sup>1</sup>

The MarginProbe is an intraoperative device which uses radiofrequency spectroscopy to measure the dielectric properties of tissue into which it comes in contact. Cancer cells and normal breast tissues produce different signals. A handheld probe is applied to a small area of the lumpectomy specimen and analyzes whether the tissue is likely malignant or benign. The device gives a positive or negative reading for each touch. If any touch on a particular margin gives a positive reading, the margin is considered to be positive and more tissue should be re-excised if possible. The device can only be used on the main lumpectomy specimen; it cannot be used on shavings or in the lumpectomy cavity of the patient's breast. Use of MarginProbe is intended to increase the probability that the surgeon will achieve clear margins in the initial surgery, thus avoiding the need for a second procedure to excise more breast tissue.

### Summary

As part of the treatment of localized breast cancer, breast-conserving surgery is optimally achieved by attaining tumor-free margins around the surgical resection site. Handheld radiofrequency spectroscopy for intraoperative assessment of surgical margins (eg, MarginProbe) is intended to increase the probability that the surgeon will achieve clear margins in the initial procedure, thus avoiding the need for a second surgery to excise more breast tissue.

For individuals who have localized breast cancer or ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) undergoing breast-conserving surgery (lumpectomy) who are evaluated with handheld radiofrequency spectroscopy for intraoperative assessment of surgical margins (eg, MarginProbe), the evidence includes a randomized trial, several historical control studies, and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status and morbid events. In the randomized trial, histologic examination of surgical margins was not used in the control arm. The outcome measure (complete surgical resection) was not directly clinically relevant and was biased against the control arm, and patient follow-up was insufficient to assess local

recurrence rates. The difference in re-excision rates between the 2 trial arms was not statistically significant. Diagnostic characteristics of the device showed only moderate sensitivity and poor specificity; thus, the device will miss some cancers and provide frequent false-positive results. Although several historical control studies have shown lower re-excision rates among patients in whom MarginProbe was used, the studies lacked adequate rigor to demonstrate whether the outcomes are attributable to MarginProbe. The studies did not report recurrence outcomes, which is important for assessing adequacy of resection. A randomized trial that assesses recurrence rates is required to evaluate whether the net health outcome improves with handheld radiofrequency spectroscopy compared with standard intraoperative surgical margin evaluation, including histologic techniques. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

## Policy History

Date	Action
4/2024	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
4/2023	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
3/2022	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
4/2021	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
4/2020	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
7/2019	Clarified coding information.
4/2019	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
3/2018	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
3/2017	Annual policy review. New references added.
11/2015	Annual policy review. New references added.
10/2014	Annual policy review. New references added.
2/2014	New medical policy describing investigational indications. Effective 2/1/2014.

## Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies

Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:

[Medical Policy Terms of Use](#)

[Managed Care Guidelines](#)

[Indemnity/PPO Guidelines](#)

[Clinical Exception Process](#)

[Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines](#)

## References

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