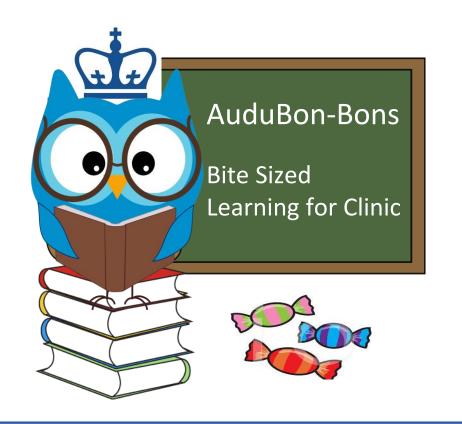
# BREAST EXAM: DOCUMENTATION OF BENIGN EXAM



Week 26

Prepared by Stephanie Warsheski, MD

Homework Assignment:
ACOG Practice Bulletin #179
Breast Cancer Risk Assessment and Screening in Average-Risk Women

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES (\*\*)



To understand indications and guidelines for the clinical breast exam

To review components of a complete clinical breast exam

To effectively document a benign breast exam



### CASE VIGNETTE

 A 38 y.o. G2P2 woman presents to clinic requesting a breast examination. She states her friend was recently diagnosed with breast cancer and she wants to make sure she doesn't have it too.

• She has no complaints.



### **FOCUSED HISTORY**

What elements of this patient's history are most relevant?

• **OBHx:** FT NSVD x 2

• GYNHx: Menarche at 11 y.o., regular menses q month, lasting 4-5 days, LMP

1 week ago

• **PMHx:** Denies

• **PSHx:** Denies

• Meds: None

• All: NKDA

• SocHx: Denies use of tobacco, illicit drugs, + social ETOH

• FamHx: Denies h/o breast, ovarian cancer

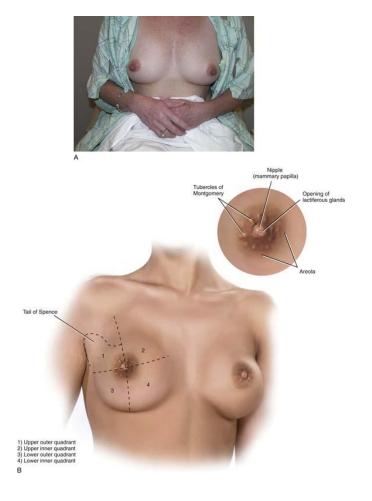


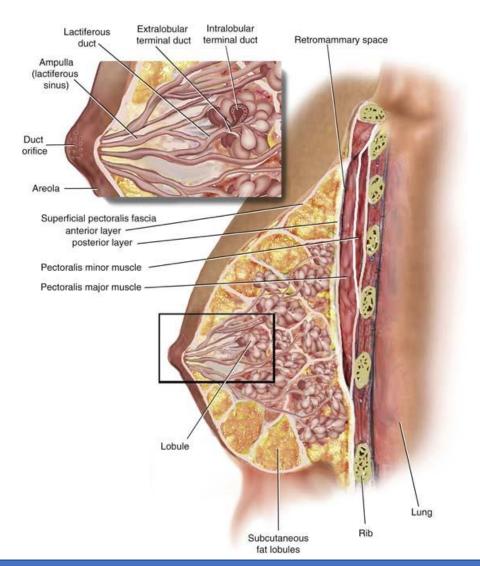
#### Box 1. Breast Cancer Risk Factors (=

- Family history of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, or other hereditary breast and ovarian syndromeassociated cancer (eg, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer)
- · Known deleterious gene mutation
- Prior breast biopsy with specific pathology
  - Atypical hyperplasia (lobular or ductal)
  - Lobular carcinoma in situ
- Early menarche
- Late menopause
- Nulliparity
- Prolonged interval between menarche and first pregnancy
- Menopausal hormone therapy with estrogen and progestin (decreased risk with estrogen alone)
- Not breastfeeding
- · Increasing age
- Certain ethnicities (eg, increased risk of BRCA mutation in Ashkenazi Jewish women)
- Higher body mass index
- · Alcohol consumption
- Smoking
- Dense breasts on mammography
- Prior exposure to high-dose therapeutic chest irradiation in young women (10–30 years old)



# **CLINICAL ANATOMY**







### **INDICATIONS**



### ACOG PRACTICE BULLETIN

#### Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician-Gynecologists

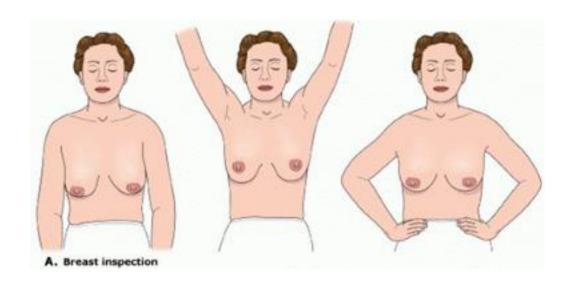
NUMBER 179, JULY 2017 Reaffirmed 2019 (Replaces Practice Bulletin Number 122, August 2011)

# Breast Cancer Risk Assessment and Screening in Average-Risk Women

Table 1. Recommendations for Breast Cancer Screening in Average-Risk Women <

	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	American Cancer Society	National Comprehensive Cancer Network
Clinical breast examination	May be offered* every 1–3 years for women aged 25–39 years and annually for women 40 years and older.	Insufficient evidence to recommend for or against.†	Does not recommend <sup>‡</sup>	Recommend every 1–3 years for women aged 25–39 years. Recommend annually for women 40 years and older.

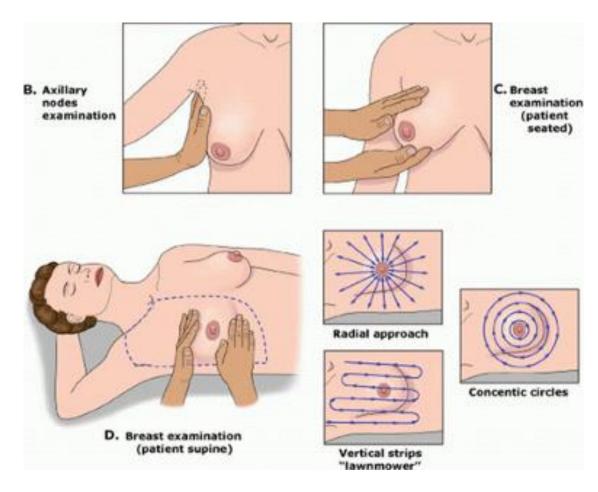
# **TECHNIQUE - INSPECTION**



- Seated position facing examiner
  - Hands on hips
  - Hands raised above head
- Assess
  - Size
  - Shape
  - Symmetry
  - Nipples
    - Size
    - Shape
    - Texture
    - Color



# **TECHNIQUE - PALPATION**



- Use pads of the middle 3 fingers of one hand
- Press downward using circular motions
- Apply steady pressure, pushing down to the level of the chest wall
- Start with breast followed by axillary region

# PHYSICAL EXAM, DOCUMENTATION

#### Symmetry

Symmetrical or asymmetrical

#### Shape

• Ptotic, pendulous, presence of scars or deformities with description

#### Texture

• Soft, nodular, fibrocystic, dense, presence of inframammary ridge in large breasts

#### Masses

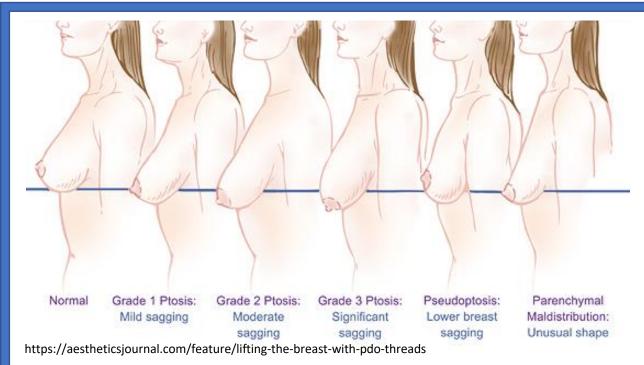
- Absent
- Present: size, consistency, distance from areolar edge, clock position

#### • Nipple-areolar complex

 Pink, brown, everted, inverted, discharge present/absent with description, presence of dry, scaly texture concerning for Paget's disease

#### Skin

Warm, dry, presence/absence of erythema, edema, peau d'orange appearance, open sores, draining flui collections





https://coremedicalclinics.co.uk/invertednipple-correction/



http://earthwidesurgicalfoundation.blogspot.com/20 12/01/what-is-diagnosis\_25.html



Karakas C. Paget's disease of the breast. J Carcinog [serial online] 2011 [cited 2019 Sep 4];10:31. Available from: http://www.carcinogenesis.com/text.asp?2011/10/1/31/90676

# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Socio-demographic factors and region of residence are significantly associated with disparities in receiving CBE in women ≥ 18 years in the United States.

Lower rates were associated with:

Race: Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native

**Age**: Women ≥ 75 years

**Education**: High school education or less

**Income**: Household income ≤ \$25,000

Region of Residence: Midwest

Screening policies should be implemented and focus on high-risk populations that are less likely to be screened for breast cancer by trained health care providers.



# Epic .phrase

#### **BBonBreastExam**

<u>Description: Documentation of the breast exam</u>

The patient was examined in 2 positions. The breasts were noted to be symmetric/asymmetric\*\*\*, ptotic/pendulous/presence of scars or deformities\*\*\*, soft/nodular/fibrocystic/dense/presence of inframammary ridge\*\*\*, no masses palpated/mass present (size, consistency, distance from areolar edge, clock position)\*\*\*. The nipple-areolar complexes were pink\*\*\*, everted/inverted\*\*\*, without discharge/discharge present (describe)\*\*\*, with normal texture/with presence of dry, scaly texture\*\*\*. The skin was warm/dry/with or without erythema/edema/peau d' orange appearance/open sores/draining fluid collections\*\*\*.

# **CODING AND BILLING**

Diagnostic Codes (ICD-10)

• Z12.39 Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast



# CODING AND BILLING – NEW PATIENT

HISTORY	EXAM	MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS MAKING	CODE	APPLICABLE GUIDELINES
Problem focused: - Chief complaint - HPI (1-3)	Problem focused: - 1 body system	Straight forward: - Diagnosis: minimal - Data: minimal - Risk: minimal	99201	<ul><li>Personally provided</li><li>Primary care exception</li><li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li></ul>
Expanded problem focused: - Chief complaint - HPI (1-3) - ROS (1-3)	Expanded problem focused: - Affected areas and others	Straight forward: - Diagnosis: minimal - Data: minimal - Risk: minimal	99202	<ul><li>Personally provided</li><li>Primary care exception</li><li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li></ul>
Comprehensive - Chief complaint - HPI (4) - ROS (2-9) - Past, family, social history (1)	Detailed: - 7 systems	Low: - Diagnosis: limited - Data: limited - Risk: low	99203	<ul><li>Personally provided</li><li>Primary care exception</li><li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li></ul>
Comprehensive - Chief complaint - HPI (4+) - ROS (10+) - Past, family, social history (3)	Comprehensive: - 8 or more systems	Moderate: - Diagnosis: multiple - Data: moderate - Risk: moderate	99204	<ul> <li>Personally provided</li> <li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li> </ul>
Comprehensive - Chief complaint - HPI (4+) - ROS (10+) - Past, family, social history (3)	Comprehensive: - 8 or more systems	High: - Diagnosis: extended - Data: extended - Risk: high	99205	<ul> <li>Personally provided</li> <li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li> </ul>

# CODING AND BILLING — ESTABLISHED PATIENT

HISTORY	EXAM	MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS MAKING	CODE	APPLICABLE GUIDELINES
Expanded problem focused: - Chief complaint - HPI (1-3)	Problem focused: - 1 body system	Straight forward: - Diagnosis: minimal - Data: minimal - Risk: minimal	99212	<ul><li>Personally provided</li><li>Primary care exception</li><li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li></ul>
Expanded problem focused: - Chief complaint - HPI (1-3) - ROS (1)	Expanded problem focused: - Affected area and others	Low: - Diagnosis: limited - Data: limited - Risk: low	99213	<ul><li>Personally provided</li><li>Primary care exception</li><li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li></ul>
Detailed - Chief complaint - HPI (4+) - ROS (10+) - Past, family, social history (3)	Detailed: - 7 systems	Moderate: - Diagnosis: multiple - Data: moderate - Risk: moderate	99214	<ul> <li>Personally provided</li> <li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li> </ul>
Comprehensive - Chief complaint - HPI (4+) - ROS (10+) - Past, family, social history (2)	Comprehensive: - 8 or more systems	High: - Diagnosis: extended - Data: extended - Risk: high	99215	<ul> <li>Personally provided</li> <li>Physicians at teaching hospitals</li> </ul>

# **EVIDENCE**

#### References

- Breast cancer risk assessment and screening in average-risk women. Practice Bulletin No. 179. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2017;130:e1–16.
- Breast examination. UCSD's Practical Guide to Clinical Medicine. https://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/breast.htm (Accessed on August 20, 2019).
- Diagnosis and management of benign breast disorders. Practice Bulletin No. 164. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2016;127:e141–56.
- Henderson JA, Ferguson T. Breast Examination Techniques. [Updated 2019 Jun 7]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2019 Jan-. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK459179/ (Accessed on August 20, 2019).
- Mikayla Y. Charles, et al. Disparities in receiving clinical breast examination for early detection of breast cancer among women aged 18 years and over in the United States. [abstract]. In: Proceedings of the Eighth AACR Conference on The Science of Health Disparities in Racial/Ethnic Minorities and the Medically Underserved; Nov 13-16, 2015; Atlanta, GA. Philadelphia (PA): AACR; Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2016;25(3 Suppl):Abstract nr B95.