

EFFECTIVE DATE: 09 | 01 | 2026

POLICY LAST REVIEWED: 05 | 20 | 2026

OVERVIEW

Laboratory tests have been developed to detect the expression, via messenger RNA, of different genes in breast tumor tissue and combine the results-to determine prognosis in individuals with breast cancer. Test results may help providers and individuals decide whether to include adjuvant chemotherapy in the postsurgical management of breast cancer, to alter treatment in individuals with ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) or triple-negative (estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2) breast cancer (TNBC), or to recommend extended endocrine therapy in individuals who are recurrence-free at five years.

The following tests are addressed in this policy:

- DCISionRT® (Prelude Corporation) (CPT code 0295U)
- BluePrint® Molecular Subtyping Test (Agendia® Inc.) (CPT code 0630U)

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

Medicare Advantage Plans and Commercial Products

The following test(s) are not covered for Medicare Advantage Plans and not medically necessary for Commercial Products as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes:

- DCISionRT
- BluePrint® Molecular Subtyping Test

Commercial Products

Some genetic testing services are not covered and a contract exclusion for any self-funded group that has excluded the expanded coverage of biomarker testing related to the state mandate, R.I.G.L. §27-19-81 described in the Biomarker Testing Mandate policy. For these groups, a list of which genetic testing services are covered with prior authorization, are not medically necessary or are not covered because they are a contract exclusion can be found in the Coding section of the Genetic Testing Services or Proprietary Laboratory Analyses policies. Please refer to the appropriate Benefit Booklet to determine whether the member's plan has customized benefit coverage. Please refer to the list of Related Policies for more information.

COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Benefit Booklet, Evidence of Coverage, or Subscriber Agreement for laboratory tests and applicable not covered/not medically necessary benefits/coverage.

BACKGROUND

Newly Diagnosed Breast Cancer

Per the Centers for Disease Control, breast cancer is a disease in which cells in the breast grow out of control, and can be found in the lobules, ducts, and connective tissue. Breast cancer affects individuals of all races and ethnicities and sexes. New cases are highest among White women (138.2 per 100,000) followed by Black

women (132 per 100,000). Rates of death from breast cancer, however, are highest among Black women (26.2 per 100,000) followed by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander women (25.1 per 100,000), and White women (18.8 per 100,000).

Breast cancer in men is rare, accounting for less than 1% of all breast cancer cases in the US. Still, 2,800 men will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 510 men will die from the disease in 2025. Black men have the highest breast cancer incidence (1.9 per 100,000) and mortality (0.5 per 100,000) of all racial and ethnic groups. Compared to women, men are more likely to be diagnosed with advanced (regional- or distant-stage) disease (48% vs. 31%), reflecting the absence of screening, as well as delays in diagnosis due to lack of awareness. The 5-year relative breast cancer survival rate is lower in men than women overall (84% vs. 91%, respectively) and for every stage of diagnosis.

Female Breast Cancer

The most common breast cancers are invasive ductal carcinoma and invasive lobular carcinoma. Less common types of breast cancer include Paget's disease, medullary, mucinous, and inflammatory. In ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), the cancer cells are only in the lining of the ducts and have not spread to other tissues; DCIS may lead to invasive breast cancer. Most breast cancer diagnoses are female breast cancer diagnosed at a localized stage (confined to the primary site), with less diagnoses being regional (spread beyond the primary site or to regional lymph nodes) or distant (spread to other organs or remote lymph nodes). The Nottingham score is a histological scoring system reflecting the grade of breast cancers. It is a total of scores based on microscopic determination of tubule formation, nuclear pleomorphism, and mitotic activity with each given a score of 1 to 3. Thus, the lowest Nottingham score is 3 and the highest is 9, with higher values thought to predict more aggressiveness. Nottingham score of 3-5 is assigned Grade I, 6-7 assigned Grade II, and 8-9 assigned Grade III.

Most women with newly diagnosed breast cancer in the U.S. present with the early-stage or locally advanced (ie, nonmetastatic) disease. However, almost a third of women who are disease-free after initial local and regional treatment develop distant recurrences during follow-up. Current breast cancer treatment regimens involve systemic adjuvant chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, biologic therapy, or a combination, depending on patients' baseline levels of recurrence risk, hormonal markers, and risk tolerance.

BluePrint (80-gene expression assay)

Molecular subtyping profile or BluePrint is proposed for the evaluation of an individual's prognosis when diagnosed with breast cancer. The multigene profile classifies breast cancer into basal type, luminal type and ERBB type (HER2/neu positive) molecular subclasses to stratify an individual's risk to purportedly assist with treatment decisions. Aetna Agendia BluePrint has an 80-gene profile that classifies breast cancer into molecular subtypes. The profile separates tumors into Basal-type, Luminal-type and ERBB2-type subgroups by measuring the functionality of downstream genes for each of these molecular pathways to inform the physician of the potential effect of adjuvant therapy.

Early-Stage Node-Negative Invasive Breast Cancer

For individuals who have early-stage node-negative invasive breast cancer considering adjuvant chemotherapy who receive gene expression profiling with BluePrint (80-gene expression assay) in conjunction with MammaPrint or alone, the evidence includes a few observational studies with no direct evidence that BluePrint improves the net health outcome. Clinical utility of BluePrint is unknown, because it is unclear how this test will add to treatment decision making using currently available, accepted methods (eg, clinical and pathologic parameters). The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Early-Stage Invasive Breast Cancer Considering Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

For individuals who have early-stage invasive breast cancer considering neoadjuvant systemic therapy who receive gene expression profiling with BluePrint (80-gene expression assay) in conjunction with MammaPrint or alone, the evidence includes an analysis from the I-SPY2 trial, with no direct evidence that BluePrint improves the net health outcome. In this trial, pCR were higher in BluePrint Basal-type versus Luminal-type

(34% vs 10%). At a median follow-up of 4.8 years, achieving pCR was associated with improved distant recurrence-free survival. However, the clinical utility of BluePrint is unknown, because it is unclear how this test will add to treatment decision making using currently available, accepted methods (eg, clinical and pathologic parameters). Additional Simon et al (2009) category A or B studies are required. Additionally, further clarity about how the test would inform clinical practice is still needed. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

DCISionRT

The DCISionRT combines 7 monoclonal protein markers (COX-2, FOXA1, HER2, Ki-67, p16/INK4A, PR, and SIAH2) assessed in tumor tissue with 4 clinicopathologic factors (age at diagnosis, tumor size, palpability, and surgical margin status) to produce a score that stratifies individuals with DCIS into 3 risk groups: low risk, elevated risk with good response, and elevated risk with poor response. The purpose of the test is to predict radiation benefit in individuals with DCIS following breast conserving surgery.

Ductal Carcinoma In Situ

For individuals who have DCIS considering radiotherapy who receive gene expression profiling with DCISionRT, the evidence includes retrospective validation studies. One Simon et al (2009) category B study provided evidence for clinical validity which showed no benefit of radiation therapy among a group of participants classified as low risk using the DCIS RT score at a threshold of <3 (absolute risk difference for invasive recurrence 1.2% (-5.7% to 8.2%). However, it is unclear whether the estimated 10-year recurrence risk for this group (12.4%; 95% CI 7.2% to 20.8% for invasive recurrence) is low enough to consider changing management or is estimated with sufficient precision. Conclusions are also limited because there are no comparison recurrence estimates for women based on the standard of care (risk predictions based on clinical algorithms). The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

CODING

Medicare Advantage Plans and Commercial Products

The following CPT code(s) are not covered for Medicare Advantage Plans and not medically necessary for Commercial Products:

This code can be used for DCISionRT:

0295U Oncology (breast ductal carcinoma in situ), protein expression profiling by immunohistochemistry of 7 proteins (COX2, FOXA1, HER2, Ki-67, p16, PR, SIAH2), with 4 clinicopathologic factors (size, age, margin status, palpability), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as a recurrence risk score

This code can be used for BluePrint® Molecular Subtyping Test:

0630U Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by micro-array of 80 genes (80 content and 465 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue (FFPE), algorithm reported as index that is diagnostic of a molecular subtype (luminal, basal, Her2) (New Code Effective 4/1/2026; prior to 4/1/2026, this test would be filed with CPT code 81479)

RELATED POLICIES

Biomarker Testing Mandate

Unlisted Procedures

PUBLISHED

Provider Update, July 2026

Provider Update, July 2025

Provider Update, September 2024

Provider Update, February/November 2023

Provider Update, February 2022

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2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Local Coverage Determination (LCD): MolDX: Proteomics Testing (A59641)
3. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Local Coverage Article: Billing and Coding: MolDX: BLUEPRINT® Test (A55115)
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