

Guidelines for the Management of *Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)* Results

*Indicates suspicious for cancer and **requires** additional follow-up in less than 60 days from the date of the abnormal CBE result.

MOHSAIC Reporting Form: Blue screening Form Sections B3 and B4

(1) Benign Finding	Fibrocystic changes, diffuse lumpiness that is not clinically suspicious, clearly defined symmetrical thickening, tenderness, or nodularity palpated in the same location in both breasts Examples include: fibroadenomas, multiple secretory calcifications, oil cysts, lipomas, galactoceles, mixed-density hamartomas, intra-mammary lymph nodes, vascular calcification, implants, and architectural distortion related to previous surgery	CBE may be repeated in 14 days to 10 months. (NOT eligible for SMHW reimbursed diagnostics with these results)
(2) *Discrete Palpable Mass	includes masses that may be diffuse, poorly defined thickening, asymmetric thickening/nodularity, cystic or solid	Focal pain and tenderness can be evaluated at the clinician discretion. 2 diagnostic tests are to be performed per program guidelines (if something different is done, make a note in the comments section of the form). - Diagnostic Mammogram - Ultrasound - MRI (SMHW does not reimburse for diagnostic MRI) - Breast Consult - FNA - Biopsy SMHW program does not reimburse for skin biopsy. Reassess clinical/pathology correlation if tissue biopsy results are benign. Also, consider repeating the biopsy.
(3) *Nipple Discharge	whether or not there is a palpable mass especially spontaneous unilateral, clear, serous, sanguineous or serosanguineous	
(4) *Nipple Excoriation, Areolar Scaliness, or Erythema	(clinically suspicious of Paget's Disease)	
(5) *Skin Changes	dimpling; retraction; new nipple inversion/peau d'orange; ulceration; one breast lower than usual; prominent veins, unilateral; unusual increase in size, unilateral lymph nodes; also swelling of the upper arm. (clinically suspicious of Inflammatory Breast Cancer)	
(6) *Abnormal clavicular, or axillary lymph nodes, or swelling of upper arm.	Enlarged, tender, fixed or hard palpable supraclavicular, infraclavicular or axillary lymph nodes, also swelling of upper arm.	