

Prophylactic surgery eligibility criteria

Version 1.1

To be eligible to claim under the prophylactic surgery benefit, the member must meet the necessary criteria for one of the following procedures, which UniMed deem to place the member at a potential high-risk status. Please make sure to read all criteria in relation to the appropriate procedure.

Eligibility criteria for a prophylactic mastectomy

If the member meets one of the criteria below which we deem to place them in a possible high-risk status, Unimed will assess cover for a prophylactic mastectomy.

1. The member need to meet one of the below criteria (1, 2 or 3) under the Family History Category Three – Potentially High Risk, from the National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBOCC) publication on familial aspects of cancer, December 2010.
 - 1.a. The member meets the potentially high-risk criteria of ovarian cancer, see the Eligibility criteria for a Prophylactic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy below.
 - 1.b. The member has had two first-degree or second-degree relatives on one side of the family diagnosed with breast or ovarian cancer, and one or more of the following has occurred on the same side of the family:
 - additional relative(s) with breast or ovarian cancer.
 - breast cancer that was diagnosed in one of the relatives before the age of 40.
 - one of the relatives was diagnosed with bilateral breast cancer.
 - one of the relatives had breast and ovarian cancer diagnosed.
 - Jewish ancestry.
 - breast cancer has been diagnosed in a male relative.
 - 1.c. The member has had one first-degree or second-degree relative diagnosed with breast cancer at age 45 or younger and another first-degree or second-degree relative on the same side of the family diagnosed with sarcoma (bone/soft tissue) at age 45 or younger.
2. The member has been diagnosed with lobular carcinoma in situ or invasive lobular carcinoma in the affected breast, the unaffected breast would be considered high risk status.
3. The member has been diagnosed with the BRCA 1 or BRCA 2 gene mutation.

Confirmation of the above histology, genetic report and/or diagnoses by the member's Specialist will need to be provided to allow this to be assessed.

Please note that if the member has previously been diagnosed with breast cancer this would be considered in the above instance as a first-degree relative with breast cancer.

Eligibility criteria for a prophylactic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

If the member meets one of the criteria below which we deem to place them in a possible high-risk status, Unimed will assess cover for a prophylactic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy.

This is the criteria under the Family History Category Three – Potentially High Risk, from the National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBOCC) publication on familial aspects of cancer, December 2010.

1. The member is at high risk of breast cancer due to a gene fault, e.g. such as the BRCA 1 or BRCA 2 gene mutation or a high-risk ovarian cancer gene mutation.
2. The member has had one first-degree or second-degree relative diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer in a family of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.
3. The member has had one first-degree or second-degree relative diagnosed with ovarian cancer at any age and another with breast cancer before the age of 50, where these women are first-degree or second-degree relatives to each other.
4. The member has had two first-degree or second-degree relatives on the same side of the family diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer, and where one or more of the following has occurred on the same side of the family:
 - additional relative(s) with breast or ovarian cancer.
 - breast cancer that was diagnosed in one of the relatives before the age of 40
 - one of the relatives was diagnosed with bilateral breast cancer
 - one of the relatives had breast and ovarian cancer diagnosed.
 - breast cancer has been diagnosed in a male relative.
5. The member has had three or more first-degree or second-degree relatives on the same side of the family diagnosed with a family history suggestive of Lynch Syndrome (or HNPCC), e.g. colorectal cancer (particularly if diagnosed before the age of 50), endometrial cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, and cancers involving the renal tract.

Definition

First-degree relative means a parent, sibling or child.

Second-degree relative means an aunt, uncle, niece, nephew or grandparent.

Prophylactic Surgery means a healthcare service provided when there are no signs or symptoms present to suggest the presence of an illness, medical condition or disease, that will reduce or prevent the risk of an illness, medical condition or disease from developing in the future.