GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2021**

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HOUSE BILL DRH10332-MR-76

	Short Title:	Breast Cancer Diagnostic Imaging Parity. (Public)
	Sponsors:	Representative Belk.
	Referred to:	
l		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2) PROVIDE HEALTH COVERAGE PARITY FOR BREAST CANCER
3	DIAGNOS	TIC IMAGING.
1	The General A	ssembly of North Carolina enacts:
5	SE	CTION 1.(a) G.S. 58-51-57 is recodified as G.S. 58-3-271.
5	SE	CTION 1.(b) G.S. 58-65-92 is repealed.
7	SE	CTION 1.(c) G.S. 58-67-76 is repealed.
3	SE	CTION 2. G.S. 58-3-271, as enacted by Section 1(a) of this act, reads as rewritten:
)		Coverage for screening and diagnostic examinations for breast cancer,
)		luding mammograms and other imaging, and cervical cancer screening.
l	(a) The	e following definitions apply in this section:
2	(1)	Breast magnetic resonance imaging. – A diagnostic tool that uses a powerful
5		magnetic field, radio waves, and a computer to produce detailed pictures of
		the structures within the breast.
	(2)	Breast ultrasound. – A noninvasive diagnostic tool that uses high-frequency
)		sound waves to produce detailed images of the breast.
	<u>(3)</u>	Cost-sharing requirement. – A deductible, coinsurance, copayment, and any
		maximum limitation on the application of a deductible, coinsurance,
)		copayment, or similar out-of-pocket expense.
	<u>(4)</u>	Diagnostic examination for breast cancer. – An examination for breast cancer
		that is determined by the health care provider treating the patient to be
		medically necessary and appropriate and that may include a diagnostic
		low-dose mammography, breast magnetic resonance imaging, or breast
		ultrasound to evaluate the abnormality in the breast that meets one of the
		following criteria:
		a. Is seen or suspected from a screening examination for breast cancer.
		b. Is detected by another means of examination.
		c. Is suspected based on the medical history or family medical history of
		the individual.
	<u>(5)</u>	Low-dose mammography. – A radiologic procedure for the early detection of
	<u> </u>	breast cancer using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography,
		including a physician's interpretation of the results of the procedure.
	<u>(6)</u>	Screening of early detection of cervical cancer. – Examinations and laboratory
Ļ	<u></u>	tests used to detect cervical cancer, including conventional PAP smear
		screening, liquid-based cytology, and human papilloma virus (HPV) detection





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1	that are subject to the approval of and have been approved by the United States		
2	Food and Drug Administration.		
3	(a)(b) Every policy or contract of accident or health insurance, and every preferred provider		
4	benefit plan under G.S. 58-50-56, that is issued, renewed, or amended on or after January 1, 1992,		
5	heath benefit plan offered by an insurer in this State shall provide coverage for examinations and		
6	laboratory tests for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer and for low-dose		
7	screening mammography. The same deductibles, coinsurance, and other limitations as apply to		
8	similar services covered under the policy, contract, or plan shall apply to coverage for		
9	examinations and laboratory tests for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer and		
10	low-dose screening mammography.		
11	(a1) As used in this section, "examinations and laboratory tests for the screening for the		
12	early detection of cervical cancer" means conventional PAP smear screening, liquid-based		
13	cytology, and human papilloma virus (HPV) detection methods for women with equivocal		
14	findings on cervical cytologic analysis that are subject to the approval of and have been approved		
15	by the United States Food and Drug Administration.		
16	(b) As used in this section, "low-dose screening mammography" means a radiologic		
17	procedure for the early detection of breast cancer provided to an asymptomatic woman using		
18	equipment dedicated specifically for mammography, including a physician's interpretation of the		
19	results of the procedure.		
20	(c) Every health benefit plan offered by an insurer in this State that provides benefits for		
21	a diagnostic examination for breast cancer shall ensure that the cost-sharing requirements		
22	applicable to a diagnostic examination for breast cancer are no less favorable than the		
23	cost-sharing requirements applicable to a screening examination for breast cancer.		
24 25	(c)(d) Coverage for low-dose screening mammography shall be provided as follows:		
23 26	(1) One or more mammograms a year, as recommended by a physician, for any women who is at rick for breast appear. For purposes of this subdivision a		
20 27	woman who is at risk for breast cancer. For purposes of this subdivision, a woman is at risk for breast cancer if any one or more of the following is true:		
27	a. The woman has a personal history of breast cancer; cancer.		
28 29	b. The woman has a personal history of biopsy-proven benign breast		
30	disease; disease.		
31	c. The woman's mother, sister, or daughter has or has had breast cancer;		
32	orcancer.		
33	d. The woman has not given birth prior to the age of 30;30.		
34	(2) One baseline mammogram for any woman 35 through 39 years of age,		
35	inclusive; inclusive.		
36	(3) A mammogram every other year for any woman 40 through 49 years of age,		
37	inclusive, or more frequently upon recommendation of a physician;		
38	and physician.		
39	(4) A mammogram every year for any woman 50 years of age or older.		
40	(d)(e) Reimbursement for a mammogram authorized under this section shall be made only		
41	if the facility in which the mammogram was performed meets mammography accreditation		
42	standards established by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission.		
43	(e)(f) Coverage for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer shall be in		
44	accordance with the most recently published American Cancer Society guidelines or guidelines		
45	adopted by the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Cancer Coordination and Control.		
46	Coverage shall include the examination, the laboratory fee, and the physician's interpretation of		
47	the laboratory results. Reimbursements for laboratory fees shall be made only if the laboratory		
48	meets accreditation standards adopted by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission."		
49	SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 2021, and applies to insurance		
50	contracts issued, renewed, or amended on or after that date.		

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