SENATE BILL NO. 3000

AN ACT TO REQUIRE INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF POST-SURGICAL CARE FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD MASTECTOMIES; TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN PENALIZING ACTIONS AGAINST ATTENDING PROVIDERS WHO ORDER CARE CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SECTION 1. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Some insurers are cutting costs by making mastectomies, the surgical amputation of a woman's breast, an outpatient procedure.

(b) Women, even those sixty-five (65) and over, are discharged from the hospital hours after surgery, and husbands and other family members are expected to monitor bleeding and empty drainage bags hanging from the wound.

(c) More than three thousand (3,000) elderly women endured mastectomies as outpatients last year alone.

(d) Advocates for outpatient mastectomies cite cost savings. A mastectomy with a customary three-night hospital stay costs over Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000.00), while an outpatient procedure saves about seventy-five percent (75%) of that; but it doesn't save a woman from the danger of hemorrhaging the first night or from out-of-control pain or from psychological trauma.

SECTION 2. The following words shall have the meanings ascribed herein unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) "Attending provider" means the licensed physician attending the woman.

(b) "Insurer" means any entity that provides health benefits on a risk basis including, but not limited to, group and...
individual insurers, health maintenance organizations and
preferred provider organizations, and any program funded under
Title XIX of the Social Security Act or any other publicly funded
program.

   (c) "Mastectomy" means the surgical amputation of a
woman's breast by a licensed physician.

SECTION 3. (1) Any insurer that offers health benefits
shall provide coverage of a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours of
inpatient care for a woman following a normal mastectomy.

(2) Any decision to shorten the length of inpatient stay to
less than that provided under subsection (1) shall be made by the
attending providers after conferring with the patient.

(3) If a woman is discharged pursuant to subsection (2)
prior to the inpatient length of stay provided under subsection
(1), coverage shall be provided for a follow-up visit within
forty-eight (48) hours of discharge. Services provided shall be
consistent with protocols and guidelines developed by national
professional organizations for these services.

SECTION 4. No insurer may deselect, terminate the services
of, require additional documentation from, require additional
utilization review, reduce payments, or otherwise provide
financial disincentives to any attending provider who orders care
consistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. Every insurer shall provide notice to
policyholders regarding the coverage required under this act. The
notice shall be in writing and shall be transmitted at the
earliest of either the next mailing to the policyholder, the
yearly summary of benefits sent to the policyholder, or January 1
of the year following the effective date of this act.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from
and after July 1, 2001.