Polysomnography for Non‒Respiratory Sleep Disorders

**Policy Number:** 2.01.99  
**Origination:** 10/2015  
**Last Review:** 10/2017  
**Next Review:** 10/2018

**Policy**
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City (Blue KC) will provide coverage for Polysomnography for Non‒Respiratory Sleep Disorders when it is determined to be medically necessary because the criteria shown below are met.

**When Policy Topic is covered**
Polysomnography (PSG) and a multiple sleep latency test performed on the day after the PSG may be considered *medically necessary* in the evaluation of suspected narcolepsy or idiopathic hypersomnia.

PSG may be *medically necessary* when evaluating patients with parasomnias when there is a history of sleep related injurious or potentially injurious disruptive behaviors.

PSG may be *medically necessary* when a diagnosis of periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) is considered when there is:
- A complaint of repetitive limb movement during sleep by the patient or an observer; **AND**
- No other concurrent sleep disorder; **AND**
- At least one of the following is present:
  - Frequent awakenings; **OR**
  - Fragmented sleep; **OR**
  - Difficulty maintaining sleep; **OR**
  - Excessive daytime sleepiness

**When Policy Topic is not covered**
PSG for the diagnosis of PLMD is considered *not medically necessary* when there is concurrent untreated obstructive sleep apnea, restless legs syndrome, narcolepsy, or REM sleep behavior disorder.

PSG is considered *investigational* for the diagnosis of non‒respiratory sleep disorders not meeting the criteria above, including but not limited to nightmare disorder, depression, sleep-related bruxism, or noninjurious disorders of arousal.
### Description of Procedure or Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Populations</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Comparators</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals: With suspected hypersomnia</td>
<td>Interventions of interest are: Polysomnography</td>
<td>Comparators of interest are: Clinical diagnosis alone</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: Test accuracy, Symptoms, Functional outcomes, Quality of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Interventions of interest are: Polysomnography</td>
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<td>Comparators of interest are: Clinical diagnosis alone</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: Test accuracy, Symptoms, Functional outcomes, Quality of life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals: With restless legs syndrome</td>
<td>Interventions of interest are: Polysomnography</td>
<td>Comparators of interest are: Clinical diagnosis alone</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: Test accuracy, Symptoms, Functional outcomes, Quality of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals: With periodic limb movement disorder</td>
<td>Interventions of interest are: Polysomnography</td>
<td>Comparators of interest are: Clinical diagnosis alone</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: Test accuracy, Symptoms, Functional outcomes, Quality of life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Polysomnography (PSG) recordings multiple physiologic parameters relevant to sleep. Videorecording may also be performed during PSG to assess parasomnias such as rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder (RBD).

For individuals who have suspected hypersomnia who receive PSG, the evidence includes a systematic review on diagnostic accuracy. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. Evidence indicates that PSG followed by the multiple sleep latency test is associated with moderate sensitivity and high specificity in support of the diagnosis of narcolepsy. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have typical or benign parasomnia who receive PSG, the evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy and controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. The evidence indicates that typical and benign parasomnias (eg, sleepwalking, sleep terrors) may be diagnosed on the
basis of their clinical features and do not require PSG. The evidence is sufficient to
determine that the technology is unlikely to improve the net health outcome.

For individuals who have violent or potentially injurious parasomnias who receive
PSG, the evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy
and controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms,
functional outcomes, and quality of life. For the diagnosis of RBD, combined use of
clinical history and PSG to document loss of muscle atonia during REM sleep
increases diagnostic accuracy and is considered the criterion standard for
diagnosis. Diagnostic accuracy is increased with videorecording during PSG to
assess parasomnias such as RBD. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the
technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have restless legs syndrome (RLS) who receive PSG, the
evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy and
controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms,
functional outcomes, and quality of life. RLS does not require PSG because RLS is
a sensorimotor disorder, the symptoms of which occur predominantly when
awake. Therefore, PSG results are generally not useful. The evidence is sufficient
to determine that the technology is unlikely to improve the net health outcome.

For individuals who have periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) who receive
PSG, the evidence includes a systematic review. Relevant outcomes are test
accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. PSG with
electromyography of the anterior tibialis is the only method available to diagnose
PLMD, but this sleep-related movement disorder is rare and should only be
evaluated using PSG in the absence of symptoms of other disorders. The evidence
is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement
in the net health outcome.

**Background**

Polysomnography (PSG) is a recording of multiple physiologic parameters relevant
to sleep. The standard full polysomnogram includes:

- Electroencephalography (EEG) to differentiate the various stages of sleep and
  wake,
- Chin electromyography (EMG) and electrooculography to assess muscle tone
  and detect rapid eye movement (REM) sleep,
- Respiratory effort, airflow, blood oxygen saturation (oximetry) and
  electrocardiography to assess apneic events,
- Anterior tibialis EMG to assess periodic limb movements (PLMs) during sleep,
  and
- Video recording to detect any unusual behavior.

This review addresses PSG for non–respiratory sleep disorders, which include the
hypersomnias (eg, narcolepsy), parasomnias, and movement disorders (eg,
restless legs syndrome [RLS], periodic limb movement disorder [PLMD]).
Hypersomnias
The hypersomnias include such disorders as narcolepsy, Klein-Levine syndrome, and idiopathic hypersomnia. Narcolepsy is a neurologic disorder characterized predominantly by abnormalities of REM sleep, some abnormalities of non-REM (NREM) sleep, and the presence of excessive daytime sleepiness that cannot be fully relieved by any amount of sleep. The classic symptoms include hypersomnia, cataplexy, sleep paralysis, and hypnagogic (onset of sleep) hallucinations. Cataplexy refers to the total or partial loss of muscle tone in response to sudden emotion. Most patients with cataplexy have abnormally low levels of hypocretin-1 (orexin A) in the cerebrospinal fluid.1 Narcolepsy type 1 (narcolepsy with cataplexy) is defined as excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) and at least one of the following criteria: (a) hypocretin deficiency or (b) cataplexy and a positive multiple sleep latency test (MSLT). In the MSLT, the patient lies down in a dark quiet room to assess the time to enter the different stages of sleep. The test is repeated every 2 hours throughout the day, and the maximum time allowed to fall asleep is typically set at 20 minutes. Patients with narcolepsy often have a mean sleep latency of less than 5 minutes and 2 or more early-onset REM periods during the MSLT naps. People with idiopathic hypersomnia fall asleep easily but typically do not reach REM sleep during the MSLT. Narcolepsy type 2 (narcolepsy without cataplexy) is defined by chronic sleepiness plus a positive MSLT; hypocretin-1 levels are in the normal range in most patients.

Parasomnias
Parasomnias are abnormal behavioral, experiential, or physiologic events that occur during entry into sleep, within sleep, or during arousals from sleep. Parasomnias can result in a serious disruption of sleep-wake schedules and family functioning. Some, particularly sleepwalking, sleep terrors, and REM sleep behavior disorder, can cause injury to the patient and others. Parasomnias are classified into parasomnias associated with REM sleep, parasomnias associated with NREM sleep, and other parasomnias.

Parasomnias Associated With REM Sleep
REM sleep is normally accompanied by muscle atonia, in which there is an almost complete paralysis of the body through inhibition of motor neurons. In patients with REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD), muscle tone is maintained during REM sleep. This can lead to abnormal or disruptive behaviors associated with vivid dreams such as talking, laughing, shouting, gesturing, grabbing, flailing arms, punching, kicking, sitting up or leaping from bed, and running.2 Violent episodes that carry a risk of harm to the patient or bed partner may occur up to several times nightly. Idiopathic RBD is associated with the development of degenerative synucleinopathies (Parkinson disease, dementia with Lewy bodies, multiple systems atrophy) in about half of patients. Guidelines recommend maintaining a safe sleeping environment for both the patient and bed partner along with medical therapy. Other parasomnias associated with REM sleep are recurrent isolated sleep paralysis and nightmare disorder.
Parasomnias Associated With Non-REM Sleep
Disorders of arousal from NREM sleep result from the intrusion of wake into NREM sleep. These include confusional arousals, sleepwalking, and sleep terrors. In these parasomnias, the patient has incomplete awakening from NREM sleep, usually appears awake with eyes open, is unresponsive to external stimuli, and is amnestic to the event. Sleepwalking can range from calm behaviors such as walking through a house to violent and/or injurious behaviors such as jumping out of a second story window. Patients with sleep terrors (also called night terrors) typically awaken with a loud scream and feeling of intense fear, jump out of bed, and occasionally may commit a violent act.

Other Parasomnias
The category of “other parasomnias” has no specific relationship to sleep stage and includes Sleep-related dissociative disorders, sleep-related enuresis, sleep-related groaning, exploding head syndrome, sleep-related hallucinations, and sleep-related eating disorder. Diagnosis of these disorders is primarily clinical, although PSG may be used for differential diagnosis.

- In sleep-related dissociative disorders, behaviors occur during an awakening but the patient is amnestic to them.
- Sleep-related enuresis (bedwetting) is characterized by recurrent involuntary voiding in patients greater than 5 years of age.
- Sleep-related groaning is a prolonged vocalization that can occur during either NREM or REM sleep.
- Exploding head syndrome is a sensation of a sudden loud noise or explosive feeling within the head upon falling asleep or during an awakening from sleep.
- Sleep-related hallucinations are hallucinations that occur upon falling asleep or on awakening.
- Sleep-related eating disorder is characterized by recurrent episodes of arousals from sleep with involuntary eating or drinking. Patients may have several episodes during the night, typically eat foods that they would not eat during the day, and may injure themselves by cooking during sleep.

Sleep-Related Movement Disorders
Sleep-related movement disorders include RLS and PLMD.

Restless Legs Syndrome
RLS is a neurologic disorder characterized by uncomfortable or odd sensations in the leg that usually occur during periods of relaxation, such as while watching television, reading, or attempting to fall asleep. Symptoms occur primarily in the evening. The sensations are typically described as creeping, crawling, itchy, burning, or tingling. There is an urge to move in an effort to relieve these feelings, which may be partially relieved by activities such as rubbing or slapping the leg, bouncing the feet, or walking around the room.

Periodic Limb Movement Disorder
PLMs are involuntary, stereotypic, repetitive limb movements during sleep, which most often occur in the lower extremities, including the toes, ankles, knees, and
hips, and occasionally in the upper extremities. The repetitive movements can cause fragmented sleep architecture, with frequent awakenings, a reduction in slow wave sleep and decreased sleep efficiency, leading to excessive daytime sleepiness. PLMD alone is thought to be rare as PLMS are typically associated with RLS, RBD, or narcolepsy and represent a distinct diagnosis from PLMD.³

**Rationale**
This evidence review was created in August 2015, based in part on evidence examined by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM; previously the American Sleep Disorders Association)¹,²,⁴,⁵ and has been updated periodically with searches of the MEDLINE database. The most recent literature update was performed through October 5, 2016.

**Hypersomnia**
Evidence reviewed by AASM included a data review of 1602 patients, of whom 176 patients had narcolepsy and 1426 had other sleep disorders.⁵ However, 7% of obstructive sleep apnea patients and 5% of other sleep disorders patients had 2 sleep onset REMs (SOREMs) on multiple sleep latency test (MSLT), leading to a low predictive value for narcolepsy. No data were found that validated the maintenance of wakefulness test (which measures a patient’s ability to stay awake in a quiet sleep-inducing environment), limited or partial polysomnography (PSG), portable recording, isolated MSLT, or separately performed PSG and MSLT as an alternative to the criterion standard of nocturnal PSG with an MSLT on the following day for the diagnosis of narcolepsy. The 2005 evidence review found that the presence of 2 or more early sleep-onset latency episodes was associated with a sensitivity of 0.78 and specificity of 0.93 for the diagnosis of narcolepsy.¹ Based on the evidence reviewed, the updated 2005 AASM guidelines indicated that PSG should be used to rule out other potential causes of sleepiness followed by an MSLT to confirm the clinical impression of narcolepsy. These tests assume greater significance if cataplexy is lacking. In the absence of cataplexy and when there is 1 or more of the other symptoms, the laboratory criteria are required to establish the diagnosis of narcolepsy.

**Section Summary: Hypersomnia**
Evidence from a systematic review has indicated that, in patients who are suspected of having hypersomnia, nocturnal PSG should be used to rule out other sleep disorders that may cause daytime sleepiness. After excluding other sleep disorders with nocturnal PSG or a portable sleep study, short sleep latency in a MSLT has high specificity for the diagnosis of hypersomnia.

**Parasomnia**
**Typical or Benign Parasomnia**
Evidence reviewed by AASM in 1997 indicated that typical sleepwalking or sleep terrors, with onset in childhood, a positive family history, occurrence during the first third of the night, amnesia for the events, prompt return to sleep following the events, and relatively benign automatistic behaviors, may be diagnosed on the
basis of their historical clinical features. This conclusion was based on very consistent descriptive literature (case series and cohort studies).

Section Summary: Typical or Benign Parasomnia
The evidence on the diagnosis of typical or benign parasomnias includes a systematic review of case series and cohort studies. This evidence has shown that PSG does not provide additional diagnostic information beyond what can be obtained from historical clinical features.

Violent or Potentially Injurious Parasomnia
When events are not typical of benign partial arousals and where other diagnoses, prognoses, and interventions should be considered, PSG was recommended by AASM. The evidence reviewed in 1997 included only 3 articles on disorders of arousal and 2 for REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD) that included comparison data for normal controls. Most articles supporting the utility of PSG were limited by biases inherent in uncontrolled clinical reports. The need for PSG was also indicated in a 2011 review of parasomnias that concluded, although RBD is the only parasomnia that requires PSG for diagnosis, PSG may be needed to rule out another sleep pathology, such as sleep-disordered breathing or periodic limb movements (PLMs) of sleep, that might cause a parasomnia. Evidence reviewed in a 2010 AASM best practice guide indicated that sleep-related injuries are a significant portion of the morbidity in RBD, with a prevalence in diagnosed RBD patients ranging from 30% to 81%. Types of injuries ranged from ecchymoses and lacerations to fractures and subdural hematomas, with ecchymoses and lacerations being significantly more common than fractures. In a series of 92 patients, 64% of the bed partners sustained punches, kicks, attempted strangulation, and assault with objects. Minimal diagnostic criteria for RBD requires the presence of REM sleep without atonia, defined as sustained or intermittent elevation of submental electromyogram (EMG) tone or excessive phasic muscle activity in the limb EMG. Two clinical series with over 100 cases each of patients with various parasomnias found that PSG had an overall yield of clinical utility in 65% and 91% of cases. A systematic review on the diagnosis of RBD found that diagnostic accuracy is increased with combined use of clinical history and video PSG to document the intermittent or sustained loss of muscle atonia or actual observation of RBD occurrences.

Section Summary: Violent or Potentially Injurious Parasomnia
The evidence includes large series and a systematic review of nonrandomized comparative studies. The large series showed a high diagnostic yield for video PSG in cases with a violent or potentially injurious parasomnia based on clinical history. Clinical utility is based on the importance of excluding other sleep disorders and appropriate interventions in patients who exhibit REM sleep without atonia.

SLEEP-RELATED MOVEMENT DISORDER

Restless Legs Syndrome
The 4 cardinal diagnostic features of restless legs syndrome (RLS) include (1) an urge to move the limbs that is usually associated with paresthesias or
dyesthesias, (2) symptoms that start or worsen with rest, (3) at least partial relief of symptoms with physical activity, and (4) worsening of symptoms in the evening or at night.(3) Evidence reviewed by AASM included a case-control study that found, compared with controls, RLS patients had reduced total sleep time, reduced sleep efficiency, prolonged sleep latencies, decreased slow-wave sleep, and increased nocturnal awakening. However, because the principal symptoms of RLS occur during wake, RLS does not require PSG for diagnosis, except where uncertainty exists in the diagnosis.(1,5) RLS frequently also has a primary motor symptom that is characterized by the occurrence of periodic limb movements (PLMs) in sleep. PLMs occur in 80% to 90% of patients who have RLS and support the diagnosis of RLS. In cases of frequent PLMs during PSG and a subjective perception of poor sleep in the absence of RLS or sleep-related breathing disorder, periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) can be diagnosed (see next).(3)

Section Summary: Restless Legs Syndrome
A case-control study has shown that RLS impairs PSG measures of sleep. However, the principle symptoms of RLS occur during wake and, therefore, the disorder does not require PSG for diagnosis.

Periodic Limb Movement Disorder
Evidence reviewed by AASM showed difficulty in diagnosing PLMD without PSG.(5) In a series of 123 patients evaluated for chronic insomnia, a PLMD diagnosis was confirmed in 5 patients and discovered with PSG in another 10 patients. The PLMD scale from a sleep questionnaire had low sensitivity and specificity. Actigraphy, evoked potentials, and blink reflexes have been found to have little diagnostic specificity or utility. PSG-based diagnosis of PLMD correlated best with frequent awakening at night. In a series of 1171 patients who had PSG at 1 sleep disorders center, 67 (6%) patients had PLMD as the primary and sole sleep diagnosis. The mean sleep efficiency was 53% and daytime sleepiness was reported by 60% of the cohort. The PLMD patients reported disturbed sleep during a mean of 4 nights per week for a mean of 7 years.

Section Summary: Periodic Limb Movement Disorder
The evidence includes a systematic review that concluded the diagnosis of PLMD is difficult without PSG. The review found low diagnostic accuracy of a sleep questionnaire or actigraphy, while a PSG-based diagnosis of PLMD had the best correlation with awakening at night.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE
For individuals who have suspected hypersomnia who receive polysomnography (PSG), the evidence includes a systematic review on diagnostic accuracy. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. Evidence indicates that PSG followed by the multiple sleep latency test is associated with moderate sensitivity and high specificity in support of the diagnosis of narcolepsy. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.
For individuals who have typical or benign parasomnia who receive PSG, the evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy and controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. The evidence indicates that typical and benign parasomnias (e.g., sleepwalking, sleep terrors) may be diagnosed on the basis of their clinical features and do not require PSG. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology is unlikely to improve the net health outcome.

For individuals who have violent or potentially injurious parasomnia who receive PSG, the evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy and controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. For the diagnosis of rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder (RBD), combined use of clinical history and PSG to document loss of muscle atonia during REM sleep increases diagnostic accuracy and is considered the criterion standard for diagnosis. Diagnostic accuracy is increased with videorecording during PSG to assess parasomnias such as RBD. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have restless legs syndrome (RLS) who receive PSG, the evidence includes systematic reviews of studies on diagnostic accuracy and controlled cohort studies. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. RLS does not require PSG because RLS is a sensorimotor disorder, the symptoms of which occur predominantly when awake. Therefore, PSG results are generally not useful. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology is unlikely to improve the net health outcome.

For individuals who have periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) who receive PSG, the evidence includes a systematic review. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. PSG with electromyography of the anterior tibialis is the only method available to diagnose PLMD, but this sleep-related movement disorder is rare and should only be evaluated using PSG in the absence of symptoms of other disorders. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

PRACTICE GUIDELINES AND POSITION STATEMENTS
In 2005, the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) published practice parameters for polysomnography (PSG) and related procedures. (1) AASM made the following recommendations on the use of PSG for nonrespiratory indications (see Table 1).

| Table 1: AASM Practice Parameters on PSG for Nonrespiratory Indications |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Recommendation | Grade |
| Polysomnography and a multiple sleep latency test performed on the day after the polysomnographic evaluation are routinely indicated in the | Standard |
evaluation of suspected narcolepsy

Common, uncomplicated, noninjurious parasomnias, such as typical disorders of arousal, nightmares, enuresis, sleep talking, and bruxism, can usually be diagnosed by clinical evaluation alone

Standard

Polysomnography is not routinely indicated in cases of typical, uncomplicated, and noninjurious parasomnias when the diagnosis is clearly delineated

Option

A clinical history, neurologic examination, and a routine EEG obtained while the patients is awake and asleep are often sufficient to establish the diagnosis and permit the appropriate treatment of a sleep related seizure disorder. The need for a routine EEG should be based on clinical judgment and the likelihood that the patient has a sleep relate seizure disorder.

Option

Polysomnography is not routinely indicated for patients with a seizure disorder who have no specific complaints consistent with a sleep disorder

Option

Polysomnography is indicated when evaluating patients with sleep behaviors suggestive of parasomnias that are unusual or atypical because of the patient’s age at onset; the time, duration or frequency of occurrence of the behavior; or the specifics of the particular motor patterns in question

Guideline

Polysomnography ... is indicated in evaluating sleep related behaviors that are violent or otherwise potentially injurious to the patient or others

Option

Polysomnography may be indicated in situations with forensic considerations (e.g., if onset follows trauma or if the events themselves have been associated with personal injury)

Option

Polysomnography may be indicated when the presumed parasomnia or sleep related seizure disorder does not respond to conventional therapy

Option

Polysomnography is indicated when a diagnosis of periodic limb movement disorder is considered because of complaints by the patient or an observer of repetitive limb movement during sleep and frequent awakenings, fragmented sleep, difficulty maintaining sleep, or excessive daytime sleepiness

Standard

Intra-individual night-to-night variability exists in patients with periodic limb movement sleep disorder, and a single study might not be adequate to establish this diagnosis

Option

Polysomnography is not routinely indicated to diagnose or treat restless legs syndrome, except where uncertainty exists in the diagnosis

Standard

Polysomnography is not routinely indicated for the diagnosis of circadian rhythm sleep disorders

Standard

AASM: American Academy of Sleep Medicine; EEG: electroencephalography.

In 2012, AASM published practice parameters for the nonrespiratory indications for PSG and multiple sleep latency testing in children.(4) The following recommendations for PSG and MSLT were made (see Table 2).

Table 2: AASM Practice Parameters on PSG for Nonrespiratory Indications in Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSG is indicated for children suspected of having periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) for diagnosing PLMD</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The MSLT, preceded by nocturnal PSG, is indicated in children as part of the evaluation for suspected narcolepsy</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with frequent NREM parasomnias, epilepsy, or nocturnal enuresis should be clinically screened for the presence of comorbid sleep disorders and polysomnography should be performed if there is a suspicion for sleep-disordered breathing or periodic limb movement disorder</td>
<td>Guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The MSLT, preceded by nocturnal PSG, is indicated in children suspected</td>
<td>Option</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
of having hypersomnia from causes other than narcolepsy to assess excessive sleepiness and to aid in differentiation from narcolepsy

The polysomnogram using an expanded EEG montage is indicated in children to confirm the diagnosis of an atypical or potentially injurious parasomnia or differentiate a parasomnia from sleep-related epilepsy when the initial clinical evaluation and standard EEG are inconclusive

Polysonmography is indicated in children suspected of having RLS who require supportive data for diagnosing RLS

Polysonmography is not routinely indicated for evaluation of children with sleep-related bruxism

AASM: American Academy of Sleep Medicine; EEG: electroencephalography; MSLT: multiple sleep latency test; NREM: non–rapid eye movement; PSG: polysomnography; RLS: restless legs syndrome.

AASM issued a 2012 practice parameter on the treatment of restless legs syndrome (RLS) and periodic limb movement disorder in adults. The practice parameter noted many different treatment efficacy measures are used to assess RLS due to its multifaceted nature. Measures included a number of various subjective scales; the only objective measurements are sleep-related parameters by PSG or actigraphy.

AASM issued a 2010 Best Practice Guide on the treatment of nightmare disorders in adults (classified as a parasomnia). AASM states the overnight PSG is not routinely used to assess nightmare disorder but may be used to exclude other parasomnias or sleep-disordered breathing. PSG may underestimate the incidence and frequency of posttraumatic stress disorder–associated nightmares.

AASM issued a 2010 best practice guide on the treatment of rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder (RBD). Minimal diagnostic criteria for RBD included:

A) "A) Presence of R[EM] sleep without atonia, defined as sustained or intermittent elevation of submental EMG [electromyographic] tone or excessive phasic muscle activity in the limb EMG ...;
B) At least 1 of the following:
   1) Sleep related injurious or potentially injurious disruptive behaviors by history;
   2) Abnormal R[EM] behaviors documented on polysomnogram (PSG);
C) Absence of epileptiform activity during R[EM] sleep unless RBD can be clearly distinguished from any concurrent R[EM] sleep-related seizure disorder;
D) Sleep disturbance not better explained by another sleep disorder, medical or neurological disorder, mental disorder, medication use, or substance use disorder."

U.S. PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS
Not applicable.

MEDICARE NATIONAL COVERAGE
There is no national coverage determination (NCD). In the absence of an NCD, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.
ONGOING AND UNPUBLISHED CLINICAL TRIALS
A search of ClinicalTrials.gov in October 2016 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this review.

References:

Billing Coding/Physician Documentation Information

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95805</td>
<td>Multiple sleep latency or maintenance of wakefulness testing, recording, analysis and interpretation of physiological measurements of sleep during multiple trials to assess sleepiness</td>
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<tr>
<td>95808</td>
<td>Polysomnography; any age, sleep staging with 1-3 additional parameters of sleep, attended by a technologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>95810</td>
<td>Polysomnography; age 6 years or older, sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, attended by a technologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>95811</td>
<td>Polysomnography; age 6 years or older, sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, with initiation of continuous positive airway pressure therapy or bilevel ventilation, attended by a technologist</td>
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<td>95782</td>
<td>Polysomnography; younger than 6 years, sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, attended by a technologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>95783</td>
<td>Polysomnography; younger than 6 years, sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, with initiation of continuous positive airway pressure therapy or bi-level ventilation, attended by a technologist</td>
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ICD-10 Codes

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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>G47.411, G47.419</td>
<td>Narcolepsy code range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G47.50-</td>
<td>Parasomnia code range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G47.59</td>
<td>G47.61</td>
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Additional Policy Key Words
PSG

Policy Implementation/Update Information
10/1/2015  New Policy. Considered medically necessary under specified conditions.
10/1/16    No policy statement changes.
10/1/17    No policy statement changes.

State and Federal mandates and health plan contract language, including specific provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage. The medical policies contained herein are for informational purposes. The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care providers are independent contractors and are neither employees nor agents Blue KC and are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment and medical advice. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without permission from Blue KC.