

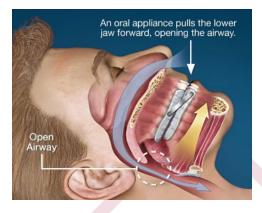
NHS MEDICAL POLICY

Mandibular Advancement Oral DME 2014-005

An oral appliance may be indicated when ONE of the following is present:

| Mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea with sleep study testing documenting apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of 5 to 15 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: Cardiovascular disease (e.g., hypertension, ischemic heart disease, heart failure, stroke) Excessive daytime sleepiness Fibromyalgia-like symptoms Headaches upon awakening Heartburn and reflux Impaired cognition Mood disorder Night sweats Observed apnea or choking episodes. Patient is commercial vehicle driver. Snoring 2 Moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea with sleep study testing documenting apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of 15 to 30 events per hour. 3 Severe obstructive sleep apnea with sleep study testing documenting apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of more than 30 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: The member is not able to tolerate a positive airway pressure (PAP) device. The use of a PAP device is contraindicated. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| ³ Severe obstructive sleep apnea with sleep study testing documenting apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of more than 30 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: The member is not able to tolerate a positive airway pressure (PAP) device. The use of a PAP device is contraindicated. | 1 | index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of 5 to 15 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: Cardiovascular disease (e.g., hypertension, ischemic heart disease, heart failure, stroke) Excessive daytime sleepiness Fibromyalgia-like symptoms Headaches upon awakening Heartburn and reflux Impaired cognition Mood disorder Night sweats Nocturia or nocturnal enuresis Observed apnea or choking episodes. Patient is commercial vehicle driver. | |
| (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of more than 30 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: The member is not able to tolerate a positive airway pressure (PAP) device. The use of a PAP device is contraindicated. | 2 | | |
| 4 An oral splint will be used in conjunction with orthognathic surgery. | 3 | (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) of more than 30 events per hour AND one of the following is documented: The member is not able to tolerate a positive airway pressure (PAP) device. | |
| | 4 | An oral splint will be used in conjunction with orthognathic surgery. | |

A mandibular advancement appliance for obstructive sleep apnea



SOURCES

- 1. Cistulli PA, et al. Treatment of snoring and obstructive sleep apnea with mandibular repositioning appliances. Sleep Med Rev 2004; 8:443.
- 2. de Almeida FR, et al. Long-term compliance and side effects of oral appliances used for the treatment of snoring and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. J Clin Sleep Med 2005; 1:143.
- 3. Deane SA, et al. Comparison of mandibular advancement splint and tongue stabilizing device in obstructive sleep apnea: a randomized controlled trial. Sleep 2009; 32:648.
- 4. Epstein LJ, et al. Clinical guideline for the evaluation, management and long-term care of obstructive sleep apnea in adults. J Clin Sleep Med 2009; 5:263.
- 5. Fleury B, et al. Mandibular advancement titration for obstructive sleep apnea: optimization of the procedure by combining clinical and oximetric parameters. Chest 2004; 125:1761.
- 6. Gotsopoulos H, et al. Oral appliance therapy improves symptoms in obstructive sleep apnea: a randomized, controlled trial. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2002; 166:743.
- 7. Kushida CA, et al. Practice parameters for the treatment of snoring and Obstructive Sleep Apnea with oral appliances: an update for 2005. Sleep 2006; 29:240.
- 8. Mehta A, et al. A randomized, controlled study of a mandibular advancement splint for obstructive sleep apnea. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2001; 163:1457.
- 9. Vanderveken OM, et al. Comparison of a custom-made and a thermoplastic oral appliance for the treatment of mild sleep apnea. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2008; 178:197.
- 10. Bachelet JT, et al. Observations on the role of surgical splints in orthognathic surgery. J Dentofacial Anom Orthod 2016;19:207.
- 11. Li Y, et al. Clinical feasibility and efficacy of using virtual surgical planning in bimaxillary orthognathic surgery without intermediate splint. J Craniofac Surg 2015;26:501–505.
- 12. Hammoudeh JA, et al. Current Status of Surgical Planning for Orthognathic Surgery: Traditional Methods versus 3D Surgical Planning. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open 2015;6;3(2):e307.
- 13. Li B, et al. A new approach of splint-less orthognathic surgery using a personalized orthognathic surgical guide system: A preliminary study. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2017;46(10):1298–1305.

CODE REFERENCE (This may not be a comprehensive list of codes to apply to this policy.)

POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION

| Date | Action/Description |
|------------|--|
| 09/25/2015 | Annual review – no changes |
| 09/14/2016 | Annual review – no changes |
| 09/12/2017 | Annual review – no changes |
| 09/12/2018 | Annual review – no changes |
| 09/12/2019 | Annual review – no changes |
| 03/12/2020 | Added Line 4; added A mandibular advancement appliance for obstructive |
| | sleep apnea; under Sources added lines 10, 11, 12 & 13; Under Code |
| | Reference added CPT21085 |
| 03/12/2021 | Annual review – no changes |
| 03/28/2022 | Annual review – no changes |
| 02/23/2023 | Annual review – no changes |
| 02/20/2024 | Annual review – no changes |
| | |