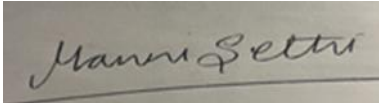


Prior Authorization Review Panel
MCO Policy Submission

A separate copy of this form must accompany each policy submitted for review.
Policies submitted without this form will not be considered for review.

Plan: AmeriHealth Caritas Pennsylvania & Keystone First		Submission Date: 5/1/2025	
Policy Number: CCP.1484		Effective Date: 5/1/2021 Revision Date: 4/2025	
Policy Name: Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome — physical therapy			
Type of Submission:		Type of Policy:	
<input type="checkbox"/> New Policy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior Authorization Policy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Policy*		<input type="checkbox"/> Base Policy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Review- no revisions		<input type="checkbox"/> Experimental/Investigational Policy	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statewide PDL	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<p>*All revisions to the policy <u>must</u> be highlighted using track changes throughout the document.</p> <p>Please provide any clarifying information for the policy below:</p>			
Name of Authorized Individual (Please type or print): Manni Sethi, MD, MBA, CHCQM		Signature of Authorized Individual: 	

Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome — physical therapy

Clinical Policy ID: CCP.1484

Recent review date: 4/2025

Next review date: 8/2026

Policy contains: Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; POTS.

Keystone First has developed clinical policies to assist with making coverage determinations. Keystone First's clinical policies are based on guidelines from established industry sources, such as the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), state regulatory agencies, the American Medical Association (AMA), medical specialty professional societies, and peer-reviewed professional literature. These clinical policies along with other sources, such as plan benefits and state and federal laws and regulatory requirements, including any state- or plan-specific definition of "medically necessary," and the specific facts of the particular situation are considered by Keystone First, on a case by case basis, when making coverage determinations. In the event of conflict between this clinical policy and plan benefits and/or state or federal laws and/or regulatory requirements, the plan benefits and/or state and federal laws and/or regulatory requirements shall control. Keystone First's clinical policies are for informational purposes only and not intended as medical advice or to direct treatment. Physicians and other health care providers are solely responsible for the treatment decisions for their patients. Keystone First's clinical policies are reflective of evidence-based medicine at the time of review. As medical science evolves, Keystone First will update its clinical policies as necessary. Keystone First's clinical policies are not guarantees of payment.

Coverage policy

Physical therapy for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome is investigational/not clinically proven and, therefore, not medically necessary.

Limitations

No limitations were identified during the writing of this policy.

Alternative covered services

- Pharmaceutical interventions.
- Medical treatment for underlying contributing medical conditions.

Background

Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome is a circulatory system disorder marked by insufficient blood return to the heart after standing up from a lying-down position, accompanied by lightheadedness or fainting (orthostatic intolerance), along with a rapidly increasing heart rate and hypovolemia (Fedorowski, 2019; Vernino, 2021).

The syndrome affects one million to three million Americans. Five of six persons with the condition are women, with the highest incidence occurring in ages 15 to 50 (Fedorowski, 2019).

Half of persons with the syndrome have a small fiber neuropathy which impacts the sudomotor nerves. Additional markers of the condition include physical deconditioning, reduced exercise capacity, headache, 'brain fog', dyspnea, gastrointestinal disorders, and musculoskeletal pain. Cause(s) remain unknown, but the syndromes often follow major surgery, trauma, a viral illness, vaccination, or pregnancy (Fedorowski, 2019).

Diagnosis is often based on a constellation of signs and symptoms that vary widely from person to person. Measurement of blood pressure, testing for heart rate (lying, sitting, and standing), and tilt table tests (the gold standard) can also be conducted (Fedorowski, 2019). Diagnostic criteria for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome include (Vernino, 2021):

- Sustained heart rate of 30 beats per minute or more (40 beats per minute in persons ages 12 – 19) within 10 minutes of standing or head-up tilt in the **absence** of orthostatic hypotension.
- Standing heart rate often is 120 beats per minute or more within 10 minutes of standing or head-up tilt.
- Orthostatic tachycardia may be accompanied by symptoms of cerebral hypoperfusion and autonomic overactivity that is rapidly relieved by returning to a supine position.
- Criteria are not applicable for low resting heart rate.
- Symptoms occurring for at least three months, in the absence of other medical conditions or severe deconditioning associated with prolonged illness and bedrest.

Treatments for the symptoms vary and may include increasing salt and fluids in the diet and exercising. Caregivers may prescribe medicines, often those that regulate blood pressure, along with beta blockers. Most people affected by the syndrome eventually return to normal daily activities, although some have a poor prognosis. A survey, done two to ten years after diagnosis, of 502 patients ages 13 – 18 treated at the Mayo Clinic generated 172 responses: 19% reported complete resolution of symptoms; 51% reported persistent but improved symptoms; and 16% reported intermittent symptoms (Bhatia, 2016).

Physical therapy, typically on a graduated basis, is a proposed treatment, as cardiovascular deconditioning (i.e., cardiac atrophy and hypovolemia) contributes significantly to the disorder and its symptoms (Fu, 2018). The Levine protocol, developed by Dallas cardiologist Benjamin Levine, incorporates behavioral changes and physical conditioning that can be done at home, starting in a safe sitting or lying down position and progressing to upright exercises. The supervised protocol may include weight training and semi-recumbent exercises such as rowing, swimming, and recumbent cycling over a period of three months or longer. Other interventions include physical counter maneuvers (muscle contraction, leg crossing, and forward bending) (Zhao, 2023).

Findings

Guidelines

The Heart Rhythm Society recognizes that individuals with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome often have reduced left ventricular mass, stroke volume, and blood volume, resulting in poor exercise tolerance and deconditioning. An expert consensus statement from the Heart Rhythm Society for treating postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome gave a weak recommendation, based on randomized trials, for a regular, structured, and progressive exercise program for patients with the syndrome. Among other treatments, the Society classified one as a “weak recommendation,” (acute intravenous infusion with saline), while the other six were “equivalent, benefits possibly exceed risks,” or “not recommended.” The guideline acknowledged that few treatments have been rigorously studied, and there was no consensus as to whether specific treatments should be targeted to subsets of the syndrome or whether a uniform approach should be used (Sheldon, 2015). The American College of Cardiology recommends exercise conditioning with a recumbent bike, rowing machine, or swimming, as a treatment for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. The College notes that patients can exercise while avoiding the upright position to improve tolerance of the program. Dr. Levine is a study coauthor (Bryarly, 2019).

The Canadian Cardiovascular Society strongly recommended, based on moderate-quality evidence, exercise training for persons with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. The Society’s panel recommends exercise take place every other day for at least 30 minutes, in a non-upright position, focusing on aerobic reconditioning with additional leg resistance training. The panel added that some patients might not begin to experience positive

results for four to six weeks. Exercise programs can often be completed independently, but some patients may benefit from the safety and structure of a supervised cardiac rehabilitation program (Raj, 2020).

Evidence review

A systematic review/meta-analysis of 25 case series ($n = 755$) and three randomized controlled trials ($n = 103$) that identifies exercise as a treatment for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome included just four references, only two of which were published since 2005. Authors generalize evidence of efficacy as “extremely limited,” due to lack of direct comparisons and heterogeneity in age, symptom severity, and efficacy measures (Wells, 2018).

No other systematic review or meta-analysis addresses exercise as a treatment for this syndrome. To overcome deconditioning and musculoskeletal pain that occur with prolonged inactivity, exercise training and strengthening exercises to target postural control, core strength, and joint stabilization may be prescribed. A review of exercise programs for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome states the treatment shows promise for patients whose condition otherwise does not resolve, especially those progressing from recumbent to upright activity in conjunction with core/joint stabilization and strength training. It also states that future research should better understand whether physical therapy improves exercise tolerance in these patients (Miranda, 2018).

A literature review recommends exercise and non-pharmacological interventions early in treating postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. Initial use of horizontal exercise is encouraged, along with supervised training to maximize functional capacity. The review lists volume expansion, reduction in venous pooling, and physical countermeasures as treatments and symptomatic relief, but their efficacy has yet to be investigated (Fu, 2018).

A group of 251 persons with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome began the Levine protocol, a mild-to-moderate intensity three-month endurance training program accompanied by increased salt and water intake. Only 103 subjects (41%) completed the program; another 24% reported problems in completing the program. Of those who completed three months, 71% reported significant reduction in symptoms (George, 2016).

Results of a randomized controlled trial ($n = 62$) feasibility study, known as the PostUraL tachycardia Syndrome Exercise (PULSE) intervention, confirmed the feasibility of carrying out such a trial in participants aged 18 to 60 years with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome, with design modifications suggested for a larger confirmatory trial (McGregor, 2025).

In 2022, a nonrandomized retrospective trial examined the efficacy of a six-month unsupervised at-home training protocol for the treatment of postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome in a tertiary care referral population (Gibbons, 2021). Forty-eight patients participated in a modified Levine exercise training protocol, and 29 nonparticipants served as controls. At the end of six months, compared to controls, fewer participants in the exercise group met heart rate criteria for postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (23% versus 93%, $P < .0001$). In addition, the exercise group had a lower supine heart rate ($P < .001$), a lower standing heart rate ($P < .001$), and a lower frequency of syncope ($P < .001$), with significant improvement detected in the EuroQol perceived quality of life scale score ($P < .001$). No policy changes are warranted.

In 2023, we identified no new or relevant literature to add to the policy. No policy changes are warranted.

In 2025, we updated the references with no policy changes.

References

On February 24, 2025, we searched PubMed and the databases of the Cochrane Library, the U.K. National Health Services Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Search terms were “postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome” (MeSH), “postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome,” and “exercise.” We included the best available evidence

according to established evidence hierarchies (typically systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and full economic analyses, where available) and professional guidelines based on such evidence and clinical expertise.

Bhatia R, Kizilbash SJ, Ahrens SP, et al. Outcomes of adolescent-onset postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. *J Pediatr*. 2016;173:149-153. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2016.02.035.

Bryarly M, Phillips LT, Fu Q, Vernino S, Levine BD. Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome: JACC focus seminar. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2019;73(10):1207-1228. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.11.059.

Fedorowski A. Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome: Clinical presentation, aetiology and management. *J Intern Med*. 2019;285(4):352-366. Doi: 10.1111/joim.12852.

Fu Q, Levine BD. Exercise and non-pharmacological treatment of POTS. *Auton Neurosci*. 2018;215:20-27. Doi: 10.1016/j.autneu.2018.07.001.

George SA, Bivens TB, Howden EJ, et al. The international POTS registry: Evaluating the efficacy of an exercise training intervention in a community setting. *Heart Rhythm*. 2016;13(4):943-950. Doi: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2015.12.012.

Gibbons CH, Silva G, Freeman R. Cardiovascular exercise as a treatment of postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome: A pragmatic treatment trial. *Heart Rhythm*. 2021;18(8):1361-1368. Doi: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2021.01.017.

McGregor G, Evans B, Sandhu HK, et al. Exercise rehabilitation for people with postural tachycardia syndrome at two secondary care centres in the UK: The PULSE feasibility randomised controlled trial. *BMJ Open*. 2025;15(2):e090197. Doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2024-090197.

Miranda NA, Boris JR, Kouvel KM, Stiles L. Activity and exercise intolerance after concussion: Identification and management of postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. *J Neurol Phys Ther*. 2018;42(3):163–171. Doi: 10.1097/NPT.0000000000000231.

Raj SR, Guzman JC, Harvey P, et al. Canadian Cardiovascular Society position statement on postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) and related disorders of chronic orthostatic intolerance. *Can J Cardiol*. 2020;36(3):357-372. Doi: 10.1016/j.cjca.2019.12.024.

Sheldon RS, Grubb BP 2nd, Olshansky B, et al. 2015 Heart Rhythm Society expert consensus statement on the diagnosis and treatment of postural tachycardia syndrome, inappropriate sinus tachycardia, and vasovagal syncope. *Heart Rhythm*. 2015;12(6):e41-63. Doi: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2015.03.029.

Vernino S, Bourne KM, Stiles LE, et al. Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS): State of the science and clinical care from a 2019 National Institutes of Health expert consensus meeting - part 1. *Auton Neurosci*. 2021;235:102828. Doi: 10.1016/j.autneu.2021.102828.

Wells R, Elliott AD, Mahajan R, et al. Efficacy of therapies for postural tachycardia syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2018;93(8):1043-1053. Doi: 10.1016/j.mayocp.2018.01.025.

Zhao S, Tran VH. Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome. [Updated 2022 Aug 8]. In: *StatPearls [Internet]*. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2025 Jan-. National Center for Biotechnology Information website: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK541074/>. Updated August 7, 2023.

Policy updates

4/2021: initial review date and clinical policy effective date: 5/2021

4/2022: Policy references updated.

4/2023: Policy references updated.

4/2024: Policy references updated.

4/2025: Policy references updated.