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February 18, 2024

Dear Chairlady Esther Helton and the House Insurance  
Subcommittee,

On behalf of the Alliance to Solve PANS and Immune Related  
Encephalopathies (ASPIRE), we the members of the ASPIRE  
Professional Advisory Board, write to express our strong support  
for **HB 2463** AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8;  
Title 56 and Title 71, relative to pediatric medical disorders and  
**HB2484** AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8;  
Title 56 and Title 71, relative to pediatric medical disorders. These  
bills will significantly improve the health and well-being of  
patients with PANS and ease the financial and emotional burdens  
of their families.

Pediatric Acute-onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS) is  
characterized by the abrupt and dramatic onset of obsessive-  
compulsive symptoms, restricted intake of food or fluids  
(sometimes to the point of starvation or dehydration), anxiety,  
depression and suicidality, emotional lability, personality changes,  
sensory hypersensitivity, cognitive deficits and physical  
symptoms, such as arthralgias, urinary dysfunction, and severe  
insomnia. As its name implies, PANS affects children, primarily  
those aged 4 - 9 years. A viral or bacterial infection triggers most  
cases; when Group A streptococcal infections (such as strep  
throat or impetigo) triggers symptoms, the disorder is known as  
Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated  
with Streptococcal Infections (PANDAS). In recent months, a  
number of studies have proven that PANS/PANDAS is a form of  
autoimmune encephalopathy—or inflammation of the brain.  
Treatment of PANS/PANDAS involves a three-pronged approach  
that utilizes psychiatric medications to provide symptomatic  
relief, antibiotics to eliminate the source of neuroinflammation  
and immune-modulating therapies to treat disturbances of the  
immune system. When these therapies are instituted promptly,  
many children recover completely and return to full functioning.

Delays in obtaining treatment not only prolong the child's  
suffering needlessly but also increase the risk that the  
PANS/PANDAS symptoms will become entrenched, leading to  
long-term psychiatric, neurologic, and cognitive dysfunction.

Unfortunately, there are currently several barriers that delay or prevent treatment of PANS/PANDAS. At the outset, families are confronted with a paucity of physicians available to treat PANS/PANDAS. Insurance coverage for PANS/PANDAS would address this concern through efforts to educate providers and raise awareness about PANS/PANDAS. Without such measures, many families must travel long distances to access treatment at great emotional and monetary expense. For others, the inability to travel due to financial circumstances or the severity of a child's illness postpones or precludes therapeutic interventions entirely.

Lack of insurance coverage for PANS/PANDAS further delays or, in some cases, completely prevents access to treatment. Particular difficulties are experienced with obtaining reimbursement for intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) and other immunotherapies. Insurers routinely deny insurance coverage, and a lengthy cycle of repeated denials and appeals frustrates both healthcare providers and families. More importantly, the denials/appeals process prolongs the patients' suffering and family trauma and increases the risk of serious neurological and psychological harm, long-term disability or even loss of life. Faced with continual denial of care, many families attempt to self-pay for the treatments, forcing them to take on heavy credit card debt, deplete retirement/college funds or sell their homes to raise funds to pay for a treatment that should be covered by insurance.

While we acknowledge that the cost of immunotherapies (particularly IVIG) is substantial, it is small in comparison with the cost of emergency interventions, inpatient psychiatric treatment, and/or pediatric hospitalizations for the complications of severe PANS/PANDAS, such as starvation/dehydration, aggressive behaviors, and self-injury or suicidality. Delayed or denied care also carries a risk of long-term care for serious neurological, emotional, and behavioral disabilities. In addition to the increased expenditures for medical care, untreated PANS/PANDAS also increases education-related costs, as children often require specialized, individualized instruction and significant accommodations for cognitive, neuropsychological, and psychological dysfunction.

Since the AAP Redbook publication in 2018, written in 2017, there have been several critical advances in research. In 2017, the PANS Research Consortium (PRC) published treatment guidelines in the Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology. (7, 8, 9, 10) These guidelines are divided into four sections and represent best practice recommendations: Overview (1), Part I-psychiatric and behavioral interventions (2), Part II-use of immunomodulatory therapies (3), and Part III-treatment and prevention of infections (4). In 2017 and 2020, two papers from Columbia University explain the mechanism of PANDAS by elucidating how the autoantibodies enter the CNS due to persistent microglial activation as a result of



multiple Group A Streptococcus infections (5,6). In 2020, a double-blind study out of Yale demonstrated that antibodies from children with PANDAS bind specifically to striatal cholinergic interneurons and alter their activity. “These findings provide strong evidence for striatal CINs as a critical cellular target that may contribute to pathophysiology in children with rapid-onset OCD symptoms, and perhaps in other conditions.” (7). A 2020 study on IVIG for PANS provides further support of IVIG use for a small but significant subset of children who meet the criteria. (8) These studies are only a small sample of the scientific advancements being made in PANS PANDAS.

In closing, we ask that you alleviate the burdens placed on families, physicians, and other community members who strive to serve the critical needs of children with PANS/PANDAS. Please enable their doctors to make appropriate medical decisions free from administrative and time constraints posed by insurance coverage denials. We urge you to join your fellow legislators in Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Rhode Island require insurance coverage for PANS/PANDAS treatment. Your leadership on this important issue will help ensure children with PANS/PANDAS receive appropriate treatment, enabling them to experience all the joys of childhood and reach their full potential.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please don't hesitate to contact us if we can provide additional information and answer any questions that may arise.

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