**LETTER OF MEDICAL NECESSITY: PDCD**

**Date:**

**Patient:**

**D.O.B:**

**Policy Number:**

Attention Case Manager:

This letter of medical necessity is regarding the nutrition management of **[PATIENT NAME]**. This patientis a **[AGE] [GENDER]** with a diagnosis **Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency or Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex Deficiency (PDCD) (ICD 10: E74.4)**.PDCD is one of the most common neurodegenerative disease of mitochondrial metabolism. PDCD is classified as an inborn error of metabolism (IEM), but currently there is not a test to identify it through newborn screening.

There are two major presentations of PDCD, metabolic and neurologic, which occur at equal frequency. The metabolic form presents as severe lactic acidosis in the newborn period, usually leading to death. Patients with the neurologic presentation are hypotonic and lethargic, develop seizures, severe developmental delay, and spasticity. They often have structural abnormalities in the central nervous system with minimal or absent metabolic abnormalities. Between these two extreme presentations, there is a continuous spectrum of intermediate forms characterized by intermittent episodes of lactic acidosis associated with cerebellar ataxia. The ketogenic diet is recommended for treatment for PDCD.

The ketogenic diet is a high fat, adequate protein, low carbohydrate treatment individually calculated and prescribed to produce adequate ketosis to avoid build-up of lactic acid and worsening of symptoms. The evidence for utilizing ketogenic treatment for the management of PDCD is well documented (see clinical references in Appendix A).

Ketogenic therapy severely restricts the intake of dairy products, fruit, vegetables, cereals and grains. As such, the potential for nutrient deficiency is a significant risk. KetoVie 3:1 is a nutritionally complete medical food specifically designed to provide the necessary nutrients to support ketogenic diet therapy in a liquid form for individuals over one year of age. Nutrient deficiencies such as carnitine, selenium, calcium, vitamin D and protein, are common with ketogenic therapies. In order to help prevent these deficiencies, KetoVie 3:1 provides 34 mg carnitine, 16 mcg selenium, 313 mg calcium, 6.3 mcg vitamin D and 7 g protein per 250mL serving, with a 3:1 (fat to net carbohydrate and protein) ketogenic ratio. KetoVie 3:1 additionally contains medium chain triglycerides (MCTs) which aid in reaching the desired level of ketosis for maximum benefit. KetoVie 3:1 can be offered orally to support optimal levels of ketosis or as a sole source tube feeding.

The term medical food/formula, is defined in section 5(b) of the Orphan Drug Act {21 U.S.C. 360ee (b) (3)}: a “food which is formulated to be consumed or administered enterally under the supervision of a physician and which is intended for the specific dietary management of a disease or condition for which distinctive nutritional requirements, based on recognized scientific principles, are established by medical evaluation.”

In order to meet **[PATIENT NAME]** nutritional needs, he/she will require **[# OF CALORIES**] calories per day from KetoVie 3:1 medical food (see monthly volume prescription chart below for corresponding amount of product). KetoVie 3:1 is only available by prescription through a pharmacy, durable medical equipment (DME) company or directly from the manufacturer Ajinomoto Cambrooke, Inc.

Because ketogenic treatment comprises the primary treatment for individuals suffering from PDCD, we are requesting KetoVie 3:1 prescribed for **[PATIENT NAME]** be covered under your policies like other inborn errors of metabolism. If correction of lactic acidosis and minimizing recurrent acute episodes of metabolic decompensation can be achieved with a ketogenic treatment, more costly and invasive treatments and level of care may be avoided.

We appreciate your attention to this request for **[PATIENT NAME]** medical food/formula, **KetoVie 3:1**, to be covered by his/her current medical insurance. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

**[Physician name, M.D. other credentials, contact info, clinic name]**

**[Dietitian name, RD, LDN other credentials Center/Hospital/Institution/Practice]**

Cc: **[Parents’ names] and Medical Records**

Attachments: Prescription, Medical Records, Growth Records (if indicated), and Clinical References for PDCD and the Ketogenic Diet

**Monthly Volume Prescription:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Calories per day** | **Calories per month** | **Tetras of KetoVie 3:1 per month** | **Cases per month** |
| 263 or less | 7,890 | 30 | 1 |
| 264 - 526 | 15,780 | 60 | 2 |
| 527 – 789 | 23,670 | 90 | 3 |
| 790 – 1,052 | 31,560 | 120 | 4 |
| 1,053 – 1,315 | 39,450 | 150 | 5 |

**Appendix A: References**

1. Sofou, K., Dahlin, M., Hallböök, T., Lindefeldt, M., Viggedal, G., & Darin, N. (2017). Ketogenic diet in pyruvate dehydrogenase complex deficiency: short- and long-term outcomes. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 40(2), 237–245.
2. Patel, K. P., O’Brien, T. W., Subramony, S. H., Shuster, J., & Stacpoole, P. W. (2012). The Spectrum of Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex Deficiency: Clinical, Biochemical and Genetic Features in 371 Patients. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 105(1), 34–43.
3. El-Gharbawy, A.H., Boney, A., Young, S.P., & Kishnani, P.S. (2011). Follow-up of a child with pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency on a less restrictive ketogenic diet. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 102(2), 214 – 215.
4. Frye, R.E. (2010) Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex deficiency. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Retrieved 5/2/2017 from https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/pyruvate-dehydrogenase-complex-deficiency/.
5. Rogovik, A. L., & Goldman, R. D. (2010). Ketogenic diet for treatment of epilepsy. Canadian Family Physician, 56(6), 540–542.
6. Wexler, I.D., Hemalatha, S.G., McConnell, J., Bruist, N.R., Dahl, H.H., Berry, S.A., et al. (1997) Outcomes of pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency treated with ketogenic diets. Studies in patients with identical mutations. Neurology, 49(6):1655-61.
7. Brown, G. K., Otero, L. J., LeGris, M., Brown, R. M. (1994) Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency. J. Med. Genet. 31: 875-879.
8. Falk, R. E., Cederbaum, S. D., Blass, J. P., Gibson, G. E., Kark, R. A. P., Carrel, R. E. (1976) Ketogenic diet in the management of pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency. Pediatrics 58: 713-721.