

Examples of reasons given by FSCO arbitrators for rejecting opinions of treating psychologists:

- failing to obtain an accurate medical history from the family physician, relying instead on the claimant's version of events (which turned out to be at odds with the family doctor's records of similar complaints pre-MVA)
- failing to verify the claimant's version of events, and as the arbitrator found that the claimant was not a truthful or reliable historian, the psychologist's diagnosis was found equally unreliable, based as it was on inaccurate and inadequate information.
- failing to take into account and consider the opinions of other assessors.
- having a tendency to explain away inconsistencies and anomalies in the claimant's behaviour and presentation
- failing to account for a variety of stressors in the claimant's life, instead attributing all distress to the MVA
- failing to give a reasonable explanation as to why s/he relied on test results that showed that the claimant exaggerated symptoms to the level of individuals who require hospitalization, (when the claimant's actual function was higher than this)
- giving treatment for fear of driving, and being unaware that the claimant was driving extensively.
- relying on generalizations and cultural stereotypes to explain the claimant's reaction to the MVA.