

Case Number:	CM14-0121635		
Date Assigned:	08/06/2014	Date of Injury:	07/22/2011
Decision Date:	09/11/2014	UR Denial Date:	07/03/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/01/2014

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to an expert reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. The expert reviewer is licensed in Psychology and is licensed to practice in California. He/she has been in active clinical practice for more than five years and is currently working at least 24 hours a week in active practice. The expert reviewer was selected based on his/her clinical experience, education, background, and expertise in the same or similar specialties that evaluate and/or treat the medical condition and disputed items/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

The claimant is a 54 year-old female (██████████) with a date of injury of 7/22/11. The claimant sustained injury to her back, knees, shoulder, and wrist when she tripped over a wire and fell forward, landing onto both knees. The claimant sustained this injury while working as a medical assistant for ██████████. In his "Primary Treating Physician's Permanent and Stationary Report" dated 6/24/14, Dr. ██████ diagnosed the claimant with: (1) Herniated nucleus pulposus, cervical spine; (2) Status post anterior cervical discectomy with fusion, C5-6; (3) Right shoulder rotator cuff tear; (4) Status post right shoulder rotator cuff repair; (5) Arthrofibrosis, right shoulder; (6) Right wrist strain; (7) Partial tear, right wrist extensor carpi ulnaris tendon; (8) Lumbar strain; (9) Healed bilateral knee lacerations; and (10) Gastrointestinal upset with probable gastritis. It is also reported that the claimant has developed psychiatric symptoms secondary to her work-related orthopedic injuries. In the "Psychiatric Consultation Report Request for Treatment Authorization" dated 6/25/14, Dr. ██████ diagnosed the claimant with: (1) Major depressive disorder, single episode, moderate; (2) Pain disorder associated with psychological factors and general medical condition; and (3) Anxiety disorder, NOS. Additionally, in her P-2 report dated 7/14/14, Dr. ██████ diagnosed the claimant with: Somatic symptoms disorder with predominant pain and Major depressive disorder, single, moderate. The claimant has treated her psychiatric symptoms with psychotherapy.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

The Final Determination was based on decisions for the disputed items/services set forth below:

15 Cognitive Behavioral Psychotherapy Sessions between 6/30/2014 and 8/14/2014: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Behavioral interventions. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) guidelines for chronic pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Mental Illness and Stress Chapter Cognitive therapy for depression Recommended. Cognitive behavior therapy for depression is recommended based on meta-analyses that compare its use with pharmaceuticals. Cognitive behavior therapy fared as well as antidepressant medication with severely depressed outpatients in four major comparisons. Effects may be longer lasting (80% relapse rate with antidepressants versus 25% with psychotherapy). (Paykel, 2006) (Bockting, 2006) (DeRubeis, 1999) (Goldapple, 2004) It also fared well in a meta-analysis comparing 78 clinical trials from 1977 -1996. (Gloaguen, 1998) In another study, it was found that combined therapy (antidepressant plus psychotherapy) was found to be more effective than psychotherapy alone. (Thase, 1997) A recent high quality study concluded that a substantial number of adequately treated patients did not respond to antidepressant therapy. (Corey-Lisle, 2004) A recent meta-analysis concluded that psychological treatment combined with antidepressant therapy is associated with a higher improvement rate than drug treatment alone. In longer therapies, the addition of psychotherapy helps to keep patients in treatment. (Pampallona, 2004) For panic disorder, cognitive behavior therapy is more effective and more cost-effective than medication. (Royal Australian, 2003) The gold standard for the evidence-based treatment of MDD is a combination of medication (antidepressants) and psychotherapy. The primary forms of psychotherapy that have been most studied through research are: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Interpersonal Therapy. (Warren, 2005) Delivering cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) by telephone is as effective as delivering it face-to-face in the short term, and telephone therapy is safe and has a higher patient retention rate. The attrition rate from psychotherapy can exceed 50% due to time constraints, lack of available and accessible services, transportation problems, and cost. Significantly fewer participants receiving telephone CBT discontinued their therapy than did those receiving face-to-face CBT. Both treatment groups showed significant improvement in depression, and there were no significant treatment differences when measured at posttreatment between telephone and face-to-face CBT. However, face-to-face CBT was significantly superior to telephone CBT during the follow-up period. The RCT used 18 sessions of either telephone CBT or face-to-face CBT. (Mohr, 2012) Psychotherapy visits are generally separate from physical therapy visits. ODG Psychotherapy Guidelines: Initial trial of 6 visits over 6 weeks With evidence of objective functional improvement, total of up to 13-20 visits over 13-20 weeks (individual sessions).

Decision rationale: The CA MTUS does not address the treatment of depression therefore, the Official Disability Guideline regarding the cognitive treatment of depression will be used as reference for this case. Based on the review of the medical records, the claimant has continued to experience chronic pain since her injury in July 2011. She has also been experiencing symptoms of depression and anxiety secondary to her work-related orthopedic injuries. It appears that the claimant was initially evaluated by Dr. [REDACTED] in January 2013 and began follow-up services. In 2013, the claimant had completed bi-monthly psychotherapy with [REDACTED], psychological assistant to Dr. [REDACTED]. Sometime in 2014, the claimant transitioned to a different therapist and

began participating in biweekly psychotherapy services with [REDACTED], psychological assistant to Dr. [REDACTED]. The exact number of completed sessions to date is unknown. Given that the claimant has been receiving services since January 2013, the request for an additional 15 psychotherapy sessions appears excessive. As a result, the request for "15 Cognitive Behavioral Psychotherapy Sessions between 6/30/2014 and 8/14/2014" is not medically necessary. It is noted that the claimant received a modified authorization for 3 CBT psychotherapy sessions in response to this request.