

Case Number:	CM14-0169911		
Date Assigned:	10/20/2014	Date of Injury:	08/16/2011
Decision Date:	11/20/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/18/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/14/2014

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 Board Certified in Anesthesia, has a subspecialty in Pain Medicine and is licensed to practice in Massachusetts. 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:

According to the documents available for review, the patient is an injured female worker. The date of injury is 8/16/2011. The patient sustained an injury to the left shoulder. The specific mechanism of injury was not fully elaborated on in the notes available for review. The patient currently complains of pain in the left shoulder exacerbated with activity. The current diagnosis is rotator cuff tendinosis without tear. The patient is maintained on the multimodal pain medication regimen including Ambien . A request for Ambien was denied.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Ambien 5mg Quantity: 120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Pain (Chronic)

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic) Ambien (Zolpidem)

Decision rationale: Zolpidem is a prescription short-acting nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for the short-term (usually two to six weeks) treatment of insomnia. Proper sleep hygiene is critical to the individual with chronic pain and often is hard to obtain. Various

medications may provide short-term benefit. While sleeping pills, so-called minor tranquilizers, and anti-anxiety agents are commonly prescribed in chronic pain, pain specialists rarely, if ever, recommend them for long-term use. They can be habit-forming, and they may impair function and memory more than opioid pain relievers. There is also concern that they may increase pain and depression over the long-term. (Feinberg, 2008) See Insomnia treatment. Ambien CR offers no significant clinical advantage over regular release zolpidem. Ambien CR is approved for chronic use, but chronic use of hypnotics in general is discouraged, as outlined in Insomnia treatment. Ambien CR causes a greater frequency of dizziness, drowsiness, and headache compared to immediate release zolpidem. (Ambien & Ambien CR package insert) Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) should be an important part of an insomnia treatment plan. A study of patients with persistent insomnia found that the addition of zolpidem immediate release to CBT was modestly beneficial during acute (first 6 weeks) therapy, but better long-term outcomes were achieved when zolpidem IR was discontinued and maintenance CBT continued. (Morin, 2009) Due to adverse effects, FDA now requires lower doses for zolpidem. The dose of zolpidem for women should be lowered from 10 mg to 5 mg for IR products (Ambien, Edluar, Zolpimist, and generic) and from 12.5 mg to 6.25 mg for ER products (Ambien CR). The ER product is still more risky than IR. In laboratory studies, 15% of women and 3% of men who took a 10-milligram dose of Ambien had potentially dangerous concentrations of the drug in their blood eight hours later. Among those who took Ambien CR, the problem was more common: 33% of women and 25% of men had blood concentrations that would raise the risk of a motor vehicle accident eight hours later. Even at the lower dose of Ambien CR now recommended by the FDA, 15% of women and 5% of men still had high levels of the drug in their system in the morning. (FDA, 2013) According to SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration), zolpidem is linked to a sharp increase in ED visits, so it should be used safely for only a short period of time. According to the documents available for review, the patient does not carry diagnoses of insomnia. Furthermore the patient has been using this medication for long-term treatment. Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.