

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0135865		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	07/23/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	02/25/2010
<b>Decision Date:</b>	09/24/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	07/02/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	07/14/2015

### 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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:  
 State(s) of Licensure: California, Arizona, Maryland  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Psychiatry

### 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 injured worker is a 56 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 2/25/2010. Diagnoses include posttraumatic stress disorder. Treatment to date has included medications including Depakote and Wellbutrin and cognitive behavioral therapy. Per the Follow-up Psychopharmacology Consultation dated 5/15/2015, the injured worker feels subjectively that he is improving, in particular his sleep has improved and when thinking about the incident or when he goes to the apartment his SUDS is low. However, his anxiety has been high over the past week. Mental status examination revealed linear, goal directed and coherent thoughts. His mood was described as "pretty good." There were no suicidal, homicidal, psychotic or paranoid ideations and no delusions or hallucinations. The plan of care included continuation of psychotherapy and evaluation of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Authorization was requested for an OSA evaluation.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**One obstructive sleep apnea evaluation:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

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

**Decision rationale:** ODG states: Polysomnography: Recommended after at least six months of an insomnia complaint (at least four nights a week), unresponsive to behavior intervention and sedative/sleep-promoting medications, and after psychiatric etiology has been excluded. Not recommended for the routine evaluation of transient insomnia, chronic insomnia, or insomnia associated with psychiatric disorders. Home portable monitor testing may be an option. A polysomnogram measures bodily functions during sleep, including brain waves, heart rate, nasal and oral breathing, sleep position, and levels of oxygen saturation. It is administered by a sleep specialist, a physician who is Board eligible or certified by the American Board of Sleep Medicine, or a pulmonologist or neurologist whose practice comprises at least 25% of sleep medicine. (Schneider-Helmert, 2003) According to page 3-17 of the AMA Guides (5th ed), sleep disorder claims must be supported by formal studies in a sleep laboratory. (Andersson, 2000) However, home portable monitor testing is increasingly being used to diagnose patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and to initiate them on continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) treatment, and the latest evidence indicates that functional outcome and treatment adherence in patients evaluated according to a home testing algorithm is not clinically inferior to that in patients receiving standard in-laboratory polysomnography. (Kuna, 2011) Insomnia is primarily diagnosed clinically with a detailed medical, psychiatric, and sleep history. Polysomnography is indicated when a sleep-related breathing disorder or periodic limb movement disorder is suspected, initial diagnosis is uncertain, treatment fails, or precipitous arousals occur with violent or injurious behavior. However, polysomnography is not indicated for the routine evaluation of transient insomnia, chronic insomnia, or insomnia associated with psychiatric disorders. (Littner, 2003) Criteria for Polysomnography: Polysomnograms / sleep studies are recommended for the combination of indications listed below: (1) Excessive daytime somnolence; (2) Cataplexy (muscular weakness usually brought on by excitement or emotion, virtually unique to narcolepsy); (3) Morning headache (other causes have been ruled out); (4) Intellectual deterioration (sudden, without suspicion of organic dementia); (5) Personality change (not secondary to medication, cerebral mass or known psychiatric problems); (6) Sleep-related breathing disorder or periodic limb movement disorder is suspected; (7) Insomnia complaint for at least six months (at least four nights of the week), unresponsive to behavior intervention and sedative/sleep-promoting medications and psychiatric etiology has been excluded. A sleep study for the sole complaint of snoring, without one of the above mentioned symptoms, is not recommended; (8) Unattended (unsupervised) home sleep studies for adult patients are appropriate with a home sleep study device with a minimum of 4 recording channels (including oxygen saturation, respiratory movement, airflow, and EKG or heart rate). The injured worker does not fulfill any of the above criteria at this time. As such, the request for one obstructive sleep apnea evaluation is excessive and not medically necessary.

**Twelve cognitive behavioral therapy sessions:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**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/ Cognitive therapy for PTSD.

**Decision rationale:** ODG states: Cognitive therapy for PTSD is recommended. There is evidence that individual Trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy/exposure therapy (TFCBT), stress management and group TFCBT are very effective in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Other non-trauma focused psychological treatments did not reduce PTSD symptoms as significantly. There was some evidence that individual TFCBT is superior to stress management in the treatment of PTSD at between 2 and 5 months following treatment, and also that TFCBT was also more effective than other therapies. (Bisson, 2007) (Deville, 1999) (Foa, 1997) (Foa, 2006) Cognitive therapy is an effective intervention for recent-onset PTSD. (Ehlers, 2003) Empirical research has demonstrated consistently that Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is supported for the treatment of PTSD. It has been demonstrated that CBT is more effective than self-help, de-briefing, or supportive therapy in preventing more entrenched PTSD symptoms. Importantly, it is unclear if supportive therapy was of any clinical value in the treatment of PTSD since it appeared to impede psychological recovery. Number of psychotherapy sessions: There is very limited study of the exact number of sessions needed in a course of psychological or psychiatric treatment. There are a small number of studies offering some basic directions on this topic, and they are summarized below. Using historical data from workers' compensation cases, the ODG guidelines for number of visits are consistent with actual reported data. Using the ODG Crosswalk for the common ICD9 diagnosis code 308, Acute reaction to stress, and the CPT procedure code 90806, Individual psychotherapy, office or outpatient, approximately 45-50 minutes face-to-face, the number of visits at the 25% percentile was 5, the median was 12 visits, and the 75% outlier percentile was 33. (URA, 2014) This meta analysis found that the effects increased somewhat with a higher number of treatment sessions beyond 4 to 6 sessions, but this did not continue after 18 to 24 total sessions. However, there was a strong relationship between the number of treatment sessions per week and effect size. When two instead of one treatment session are given per week, without increasing the total number of sessions, the effect size increases by 0.45. (Cuijpers, 2013) This systematic review compared 12 to 20 sessions with abbreviated psychotherapy protocols (8 sessions), and they concluded that depression can be efficaciously treated with either protocol. (Nieuwsma, 2012) The benefit to the patient of a trial is that, if likely treatment failures can be identified early in the treatment process, alternative treatment strategies can be pursued. Nonresponse by session/week four was strongly associated with nonresponse at the end of treatment. This systematic review focused solely on symptom-based outcome measures, because functioning and quality of life indices do not change as markedly within a short duration of psychotherapy. (Crits-Christoph, 2001) This study showed early rapid response after 5 psychotherapy sessions, but complete response after 20 sessions. (Hayes, 2007) This study suggested that adolescents who have not demonstrated at least a 16% reduction in their depressive symptoms after 4 sessions should consider a change in the treatment plan. (Gunlicks-Stoessel, 2011) Psychotherapy lasting for at least a year, or 50 sessions, is more effective than shorter-term psychotherapy for patients with complex mental disorders, according to a meta-analysis of 23 trials. Although short-term psychotherapy is effective for most individuals experiencing acute distress, short-term treatments are insufficient for many patients with multiple or chronic mental disorders or personality disorders.

(Leichsenring, 2008) Many patients show remission of symptoms in 8-12 sessions, but a full course of treatment is considered to be 14-16 sessions although severe cases can take longer. (Butler, 1995) A range of 11-16 treatment sessions is suggested for short-term treatment of depression. (Ward, 2000) Long-term psychotherapy (30 sessions or more) is more effective than short-term therapy, particularly in cases of more severe psychiatric impairment. (Leichsenring, 2001) Clearly there is benefit in evaluating progress, but there is insufficient evidence in specify a specific number of visits for a trial, and there is risk that such a number could be used as a cap. Therefore, ODG recommends that at each visit the provider should look for evidence of symptom improvement, so treatment failures can be identified early and alternative treatment strategies can be pursued if appropriate. ODG Psychotherapy Guidelines: Up to 13-20 visits over 7-20 weeks (individual sessions), if progress is being made. (The provider should evaluate symptom improvement during the process, so treatment failures can be identified early and alternative treatment strategies can be pursued if appropriate.); In cases of severe Major Depression or PTSD, up to 50 sessions if progress is being made. The injured worker has been diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and has undergone treatment with cognitive behavior therapy. There is no clear documentation regarding the number of sessions completed so far or any evidence of objective functional improvement with the same. Thus, the request for twelve cognitive behavioral therapy sessions is excessive and not medically necessary.

**90 tablets of Divalproex ER 500 mg with 2 refills: Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation FDA.gov: DEPAKOTE (divalproex sodium).

**Decision rationale:** DEPAKOTE (divalproex sodium) is indicated for the treatment of the manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder. DEPAKOTE (divalproex sodium) is indicated as monotherapy and adjunctive therapy in the treatment of patients with complex partial seizures that occur either in isolation or in association with other types of seizures. DEPAKOTE is indicated for prophylaxis of migraine headaches. The injured worker does not meet any of the above criteria for the use of Divalproex. The use of this medication seems to be off label in this case and thus is not medically necessary.

**90 tablets of Wellbutrin XL 150 mg with 2 refills: Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Bupropion Page(s): 16. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Stress & Mental Illness/ Antidepressants for treatment of MDD (major depressive disorder) and Other Medical Treatment Guidelines FDA.gov Wellbutrin XL.

**Decision rationale:** MTUS states: "Bupropion (Wellbutrin(R)), a second-generation non-tricyclic antidepressant (a noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitor) has been shown to be effective in relieving neuropathic pain of different etiologies in a small trial (41 patients). (Finnerup, 2005) While bupropion has shown some efficacy in neuropathic pain there is no evidence of efficacy in patients with nonneuropathic chronic low back pain. (Katz, 2005) Furthermore, a recent review suggested that bupropion is generally a third-line medication for diabetic neuropathy and may be considered when patients have not had a response to a tricyclic or SNRI. (Dworkin, 2007) Side-effect profile: Headache, agitation, insomnia, anorexia, weight loss. Dosing Information: Neuropathic pain (off-label indication): 100 mg once daily, increase by 100mg per week up to 200 mg twice daily. (Maizels, 2005)" ODG states: "MDD (major depressive disorder) treatment, severe presentations. The American Psychiatric Association strongly recommends anti-depressant medications for severe presentations of MDD, unless electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is being planned. (American Psychiatric Association, 2006) Many treatment plans start with a category of medication called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), because of demonstrated effectiveness and less severe side effects." Wellbutrin XL is not indicated for treatment of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. The use of this medication is not clinically indicated in this case and thus the request for 90 tablets of Wellbutrin XL 150 mg with 2 refills is excessive and not medically necessary.