

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0142282		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	08/21/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	09/13/2013
<b>Decision Date:</b>	09/29/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	06/23/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	07/22/2015

### 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 31 year old, male who sustained a work related injury on 9-13-13. The diagnoses have included posttraumatic stress disorder and major depressive disorder. Treatments have included oral medications, physical therapy, psychotherapy sessions, and home exercises. In the Treating Psychologist's Extension of Temporary Total Disability and Need for Further Treatment note dated 6-5-15, the injured worker continues to experience impairments of energy, concentration, memory, emotional control, and stress-tolerance that preclude his return to work as a truck driver. Despite the improvement in psychological functioning displayed by the injured worker, he continues to display psychiatrically-based impairments of sleep, appetite, emotional control, energy, and stress-tolerance. He is not working. The treatment plan includes continuing on medications.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Trazodone 100mg #30:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), mental illness and stress: Trazodone.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Mental & Stress/ Trazodone (Desyrel).

**Decision rationale:** Per ODG "Trazodone :Recommended as an option for insomnia, only for patients with potentially coexisting mild psychiatric symptoms such as depression or anxiety. See also Insomnia treatment, where it says there is limited evidence to support its use for insomnia, but it may be an option in patients with coexisting depression. See also Fibromyalgia in the Pain Chapter, where trazodone was used successfully in fibromyalgia. Trazodone was approved in 1982 for the treatment of depression. It is unrelated to tricyclic or tetracyclic antidepressants and has some action as an anxiolytic. Off-label uses include alcoholism, anxiety, insomnia, and panic disorder. Although approved to treat depression, the American Psychiatric Association notes that it is not typically used for major depressive disorder. Over the period 1987 through 1996, prescribing trazodone for depression decreased throughout the decade, while off-label use of the drug for insomnia increased steadily until it was the most frequently prescribed insomnia agent. To date, there has been only one randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled trial studying trazodone in primary insomnia. It was observed that relative to placebo, patients reported significant improvement in subjective sleep latency, sleep duration, wake time after sleep onset, and sleep quality with trazodone and zolpidem during week one, but during week two the trazodone group did not differ significantly from the placebo group whereas the zolpidem group demonstrated significant improvement compared to placebo for sleep latency and sleep duration. (Walsh, 1998) The AHRQ Comparative Effectiveness Research on insomnia concludes that trazodone is equal to zolpidem. (AHRQ, 2008) Evidence for the off-label use of trazodone for treatment of insomnia is weak. The current recommendation is to utilize a combined pharmacologic and psychological and behavior treatment when primary insomnia is diagnosed. Also worth noting, there has been no dose-finding study performed to assess the dose of trazodone for insomnia in non-depressed patients. Other pharmacologic therapies should be recommended for primary insomnia before considering trazodone, especially if the insomnia is not accompanied by comorbid depression or recurrent treatment failure. There is no clear-cut evidence to recommend trazodone first line to treat primary insomnia. (Mendelson, 2005)" The injured worker has been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder and major depressive disorder and continues to experience psychiatrically-based impairments of sleep, appetite, emotional control, energy, and stress-tolerance. The request for Trazodone 100mg #30 is medically necessary for treatment of coexisting depression and insomnia.