MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0038210		
Date Assigned:	03/06/2015	Date of Injury:	04/19/2004
Decision Date:	04/14/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/20/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/27/2015

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: New Jersey, Michigan, California
Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular Medicine

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

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

This 46 year old female sustained an industrial injury on 4/19/04. She subsequently reports ongoing right wrist pain. Diagnoses include wrist sprain and strain. CRPS and epicondylitis. Treatments to date have included a wrist brace, home exercises, modified work duty and prescription pain medications. On 2/20/15, Utilization Review partially-certified a request for Seroquel 50mg quantity 30 with one refill.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Seroquel 50mg quantity 30 with one refill: 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 Atypical antipsychotics.
http://www.worklossdatainstitute.verioiponly.com/odgtwc/stress.htm.

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, atypical antipsychotics such as (Seroquel) “Not recommended as a first-line treatment. There is insufficient evidence to recommend

atypical antipsychotics (eg, quetiapine, risperidone) for conditions covered in ODG. See PTSD pharmacotherapy. Adding an atypical antipsychotic to an antidepressant provides limited improvement in depressive symptoms in adults, new research suggests. The meta-analysis also shows that the benefits of antipsychotics in terms of quality of life and improved functioning are small to nonexistent, and there is abundant evidence of potential treatment-related harm. The authors said that it is not certain that these drugs have a favorable benefit-to-risk profile. Cinicians should be very careful in using these medications. (Spielmans, 2013) The American Psychiatric Association (APA) has released a list of specific uses of common antipsychotic medications that are potentially unnecessary and sometimes harmful. Antipsychotic drugs should not be first-line treatment to treat behavioral problems. Antipsychotics should be far down on the list of medications that should be used for insomnia, yet there are many prescribers using quetiapine (Seroquel), for instance, as a first line for sleep, and there is no good evidence to support this. Antipsychotic drugs should not be first-line treatment for dementia, because there is no evidence that antipsychotics treat dementia. (APA, 2013) Antipsychotic drugs are commonly prescribed off-label for a number of disorders outside of their FDA-approved indications, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. In a new study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, four of the antipsychotics most commonly prescribed off label for use in patients over 40 were found to lack both safety and effectiveness. The four atypical antipsychotics were aripiprazole (Abilify), olanzapine (Zyprexa), quetiapine (Seroquel), and risperidone (Risperdal). The authors concluded that off-label use of these drugs in people over 40 should be short-term, and undertaken with caution. (Jin, 2013).” There is not enough documentation and evidence to support the use of an atypical antipsychotic for the treatment of patient’s condition. The provider should give more rational for the use of Seroquel for the treatment of the patient depression. A comprehensive psychiatric evaluation may be needed to evaluate the patient condition and his medication needs. There is no documented efficacy for previous use of Seroquel. Therefore, the request for Seroquel 50mg #30, with 1 refill is not medically necessary.