

Case Number:	CM15-0096695		
Date Assigned:	05/27/2015	Date of Injury:	01/04/2008
Decision Date:	06/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/04/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/19/2015

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, Alabama, 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:

The injured worker is a 54 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on January 4, 2008. She reported low back pain. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbosacral radiculopathy, major depressive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder with panic, post-traumatic stress disorder and unspecified cognitive disorder. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, lumbar injections, conservative care, medications and work restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complains of low back pain, anxiety and depression. The injured worker reported an industrial injury in 2008, resulting in the above noted pain. She was treated conservatively without complete resolution of the pain. Evaluation on March 5, 2015, revealed continued lumbar pain with associated symptoms. It was noted she was trying to wean off of the pain medications. Medications were requested.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Temazepam 15mg 1 tab at bedtime #60 with 2 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines
Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines and in the treatment of insomnia section, "Recommend that treatment be based on the etiology, with the medications recommended below. See Insomnia. Pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. Failure of sleep disturbance to resolve in a 7 to 10 day period may indicate a psychiatric and/or medical illness. (Lexi-Comp, 2008) Primary insomnia is generally addressed pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning. Pharmacologic Treatment: There are four main categories of pharmacologic treatment: (1) Benzodiazepines; (2) Non-benzodiazepines; (3) Melatonin & melatonin receptor agonists; & (4) Over-the-counter medications. The majority of studies have only evaluated short-term treatment (i.e., 4 weeks) of insomnia; therefore more studies are necessary to evaluate the efficacy and safety of treatments for long-term treatment of insomnia. In 2007, the FDA requested that manufacturers of all sedative-hypnotic drugs strengthen product labeling regarding risks (i.e., severe allergic reactions and complex sleep-related behaviors, such as sleep driving). It is recommended that treatments for insomnia should reduce time to sleep onset, improve sleep maintenance, avoid residual effects and increase next-day functioning. (Morin, 2007) (Reeder, 2007) (1) Benzodiazepines: FDA-approved benzodiazepines for sleep maintenance insomnia include estazolam (ProSom), flurazepam (Dalmane), quazepam (Doral), and temazepam (Restoril). Triazolam (Halcion) is FDA-approved for sleep-onset insomnia. These medications are only recommended for short-term use due to risk of tolerance, dependence, and adverse events (daytime drowsiness, anterograde amnesia, next-day sedation, impaired cognition, impaired psychomotor function, and rebound insomnia). These drugs have been associated with sleep-related activities such as sleep driving, cooking and eating food, and making phone calls (all while asleep). Particular concern is noted for patients at risk for abuse or addiction. Withdrawal occurs with abrupt discontinuation or large decreases in dose. Decrease slowly and monitor for withdrawal symptoms. Benzodiazepines are similar in efficacy to benzodiazepine-receptor agonists; however, the less desirable side-effect profile limits their use as a first-line agent, particularly for long-term use". According to MTUS guidelines, benzodiazepines are not recommended for long term use for pain management because of unproven long term efficacy and because of the risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit their use to 4 weeks. There is no recent documentation of insomnia related to pain. The patient was using Temazepam for long time without clear benefit. Therefore, the prescription of Temazepam 15mg #60, with 2 refills is not medically necessary.

Xanax 0.5mg 1 tab four times a day as needed, #120, with 2 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines
Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines
Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

Decision rationale: Benzodiazepines are not recommended for long term use for pain management because of unproven long term efficacy and because of the risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit their use to 4 weeks. There is no recent documentation of insomnia related to pain in this case. In addition, the patient has been taking Xanax for a long time without evidence of functional improvement. Therefore the use of Xanax 0.5mg #120, with 2 refills is not medically necessary.