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| Case Number: | CM15-0099204 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 06/01/2015 | Date of Injury: | 11/07/2007 |
| Decision Date: | 07/07/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 04/30/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 05/22/2015 |

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 42-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury on November 7, 2007, incurring low back injuries. She was diagnosed with lumbago, lumbosacral radiculitis and lumbar degenerative disc disease. Lumbar Magnetic Resonance Imaging revealed spondylosis. Treatment included physical therapy, transcutaneous electrical stimulation unit, pain medications, anti-inflammatory drugs, topical analgesic patches, proton pump inhibitor, acupuncture, chiropractic sessions and work restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complained of ongoing lower back pain and spasms radiating down in to the left leg. The treatment plan that was requested for authorization included prescriptions for Trazadone and Cymbalta and medication management for twelve months.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Trazodone 100mg #60: Overturned

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Mental Illness and Stress.

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 & Stress < Trazodone (Desyrel).

Decision rationale: 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 suffers from depressive symptoms as well as insomnia. The request for Trazodone 100mg #60 is medically necessary.

Cymbalta 60mg #60: Overturned

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) Chapter: Stress & Mental Illness Topic: Antidepressants for treatment of MDD (major depressive disorder).

Decision rationale: 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." The request for Cymbalta 60 mg #60 is medically necessary for treatment of neuropathic pain as well as mood symptoms.

Medication management x 12 months: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines, Mental Illness and Stress.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chapter: Mental Illness & Stress Topic: Office visits.

Decision rationale: ODG states "Office visits are recommended as determined to be medically necessary. The need for clinical office visit with a health care provider is individualized based upon the review of patient concerns, signs, symptoms, clinical stability and reasonable physician judgment. The determination is also based on what medications the patient is taking, since some medications such as opiates, or medicines such as certain antibiotics, require close monitoring. As patient conditions are extremely varied, a set number of office visits per condition cannot be reasonably established. The determination of necessity for an office visit requires individualized case review and assessment, being ever mindful that the best patient outcomes are achieved with eventual patient independence from health care system through self care as soon as clinically feasible." The injured worker is being treated with Trazodone and Cymbalta and these medications do not require such close monitoring needing 12 more office visits. Thus, the request for Medication management x 12 months is excessive and not medically necessary.