

Case Number:	CM14-0165576		
Date Assigned:	10/10/2014	Date of Injury:	10/19/2000
Decision Date:	11/18/2014	UR Denial Date:	09/24/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/07/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Neurology and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

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 patient is a 46 year old man who sustained a work related injury on October 9 2000. Subsequently, he developed chronic neck pain and left shoulder pain. He underwent cervical fusion and 3 left shoulder surgery. The patient was treated with pain medications, medial branch block and home exercise. According to a progress report dated September 11 2014, the patient reported exacerbation of his pain which was rated 10/10 without medications and 7/10 with medications. His physical examination demonstrated cervical tenderness with reduced range of motion and positive straight leg raise bilaterally. The patient was treated with high dose of opioids including Oxycodone and Oxycontin without full pain control. The provider requested authorization for in patient hospitalization for chronic pain and the pain medications mentioned below.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

In-patient hospital for chronic pain program: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines functional restoration programs ; criteria for the general use of.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Guidelines Chronic pain programs (functional restoration programs) Page(s): 31-33.

Decision rationale: Chronic pain programs (functional restoration programs), Recommended where there is access to programs with proven successful outcomes, for patients with conditions that put them at risk of delayed recovery. Patients should also be motivated to improve and return to work, and meet the patient selection criteria outlined below. Also called Multidisciplinary pain programs or Interdisciplinary rehabilitation programs, these pain rehabilitation programs combine multiple treatments, and at the least, include psychological care along with physical therapy & occupational therapy (including an active exercise component as opposed to passive modalities). While recommended, the research remains ongoing as to (1) what is considered the "gold-standard" content for treatment; (2) the group of patients that benefit most from this treatment; (3) the ideal timing of when to initiate treatment; (4) the intensity necessary for effective treatment; and (5) cost-effectiveness. It has been suggested that interdisciplinary/ multidisciplinary care models for treatment of chronic pain may be the most effective way to treat this condition. (Flor, 1992), (Gallagher, 1999), (Guzman, 2001), (Gross, 2005), (Sullivan, 2005), (Dysvik, 2005), (Airaksinen, 2006), (Schonstein, 2003), (Sanders, 2005), (Patrick, 2004) (Buchner, 2006), Unfortunately, being a claimant may be a predictor of poor long-term outcomes. (Robinson, 2004) These treatment modalities are based on the biopsychosocial model, one that views pain and disability in terms of the interaction between physiological, psychological and social factors. (Gatchel, 2005) There appears to be little scientific evidence for the effectiveness of multidisciplinary biopsychosocial rehabilitation compared with other rehabilitation facilities for neck and shoulder pain, as opposed to low back pain and generalized pain syndromes. (Karjalainen, 2003). Types of programs: There is no one universal definition of what comprises interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary treatment. The most commonly referenced programs have been defined in the following general ways (Stanos, 2006): (1) Multidisciplinary programs: Involves one or two specialists directing the services of a number of team members, with these specialists often having independent goals. These programs can be further subdivided into four levels of pain programs: (a) Multidisciplinary pain centers (generally associated with academic centers and include research as part of their focus), (b) Multidisciplinary pain clinics, (c) Pain clinics, (d) Modality-oriented clinics, (2) Interdisciplinary pain programs: Involves a team approach that is outcome focused and coordinated and offers goal-oriented interdisciplinary services. Communication on a minimum of a weekly basis is emphasized. The most intensive of these programs is referred to as a Functional Restoration Program, with a major emphasis on maximizing function versus minimizing pain. See Functional restoration programs. Types of treatment: Components suggested for interdisciplinary care include the following services delivered in an integrated fashion: (a) physical treatment; (b) medical care and supervision; (c) psychological and behavioral care; (d) psychosocial care; (e) vocational rehabilitation and training; and (f) education. Predictors of success and failure: As noted, one of the criticisms of interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary rehabilitation programs is the lack of an appropriate screening tool to help to determine who will most benefit from this treatment. Retrospective research has examined decreased rates of completion of functional restoration programs, and there is ongoing research to evaluate screening tools prior to entry. (Gatchel, 2006) The following variables have been found to be negative predictors of efficacy of treatment with the programs as well as negative predictors of completion of the programs: (1) a negative relationship with the employer/supervisor; (2) poor work adjustment and satisfaction; (3) a negative outlook about future employment; (4) high levels of psychosocial distress (higher pretreatment levels of depression, pain and disability); (5) involvement in financial disability disputes; (6) greater rates of smoking; (7) duration of pre-referral disability time; (8) prevalence of opioid use; and (9) pretreatment levels of pain. (Linton, 2001) (Bendix, 1998) (McGeary, 2006) (McGeary, 2004) (Gatchel, 2005) Multidisciplinary treatment strategies are effective for patients with chronic low back pain (CLBP) in all stages of chronicity and should not only be given to those with lower grades of CLBP, according to the results of a prospective longitudinal clinical study reported in the December 15 issue of Spine. (Buchner, 2007) See also Chronic

pain programs, early intervention; Chronic pain programs, intensity; Chronic pain programs, opioids; and Functional restoration programs. Criteria for the general use of multidisciplinary pain management programs: Outpatient pain rehabilitation programs may be considered medically necessary when all of the following criteria are met: 1) An adequate and thorough evaluation has been made, including baseline functional testing so follow-up with the same test can note functional improvement; (2) Previous methods of treating chronic pain have been unsuccessful and there is an absence of other options likely to result in significant clinical improvement; (3) The patient has a significant loss of ability to function independently resulting from the chronic pain; (4) The patient is not a candidate where surgery or other treatments would clearly be warranted (if a goal of treatment is to prevent or avoid controversial or optional surgery, a trial of 10 visits may be implemented to assess whether surgery may be avoided); (5) The patient exhibits motivation to change, and is willing to forgo secondary gains, including disability payments to effect this change; & (6) Negative predictors of success above have been addressed. The patient is receiving high dose of opioids without optimum pain control. The patient may need an inpatient pain management program. However there is no documentation for an adequate and thorough evaluation has been made, including baseline functional testing so follow-up with the same test can note functional improvement. Therefore, the request for In-patient hospital for chronic pain program is not medically necessary.

Oxycontin 40mg #105: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids specific drug list Page(s): 92, 78-80, and 124.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 75-81.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Oxycodone as well as other short acting opioids are indicated for intermittent or breakthrough pain (page 75). It can be used in acute post operative pain. It is not recommended for chronic pain of long-term use as prescribed in this case. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific

rules: (a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. (b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. (c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework. Based on the patient chart, there is no clear rationale behind the use of 2 opioids. In addition, there is no clear documentation of pain and functional improvement with Oxycontin. There is no documentation of pain or functional improvement from previous use of Oxycontin. There is no documentation of breakthrough pain. Therefore, the prescription of Oxycontin 40 mg #105 is not medically necessary.

Trazadone HCL 100mg #15: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antidepressants for chronic pain Page(s): 13-14.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) < Antidepressants for chronic pain >, < <http://www.worklossdatainstitute.verioiponly.com/odgtwc/pain.htm> > Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: Schwartz, T., et al. (2004). "A comparison of the effectiveness of two hypnotic agents for the treatment of insomnia." Int J Psychiatr Nurs Res 10(1): 1146-1150

Decision rationale: There is no clear evidence that the patient was diagnosed with major depression requiring Trazodone. There is no formal psychiatric evaluation documenting the diagnosis of depression requiring treatment with Trazodone. Therefore, the request for Trazodone is not medically necessary.

Restoril 30mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG Pain (updated 05/15/14) Insomnia treatment

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 (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. Therefore the prescription of Restoril 30mg #30 is not medically necessary.