

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0173681		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	10/24/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/01/2012
<b>Decision Date:</b>	12/03/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	10/09/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	10/21/2014

### 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 Internal Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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 41 year old female cashier with a date of injury of 08/01/2012. There were symptoms of repetitive injury starting in 03/2012. On 10/03/2012 an EMG/NCS noted that the patient had mild bilateral carpal tunnelsyndrome. On 02/22/2013 she had right carpal tunnel release surgery with a tenosynovectomy. On 03/26/2013 she was taking Ibuprofen for pain. On 11/26/2013 she was P&S; she was taking Voltaren, Fiorinal, Xanax and Halcion. Phalan's and Tinels sign were absent on the right and present on the left. On 01/15/2014 she complained of pain of the right hand and numbness with parasthesias in both hands. On 03/05/2014 it was noted that she had a previous left carpal tunnel release. On 03/19/2014 it was noted that the patient had right carpal tunnel release surgery but still had symptoms. Tinel's sign and Phalen's test were positive. She had right hand numbness and tingling of the median nerve distribution. There was a request for another right carpal tunnel release and a right thumb A-1 pulley release surgery. On 09/18/2014 it was noted that she had inconsistent drug testing results.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Percocet 5/325mg #90:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids for chronic pain.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids  
Page(s): 76 - 79.

**Decision rationale:** CHRONIC PAIN MEDICAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES Chronic Pain  
Medical Treatment Guidelines Page 76. Opioids, CRITERIA FOR USE OF

OPIOIDSTherapeutic Trial of Opioids1) Establish a Treatment Plan. The use of opioids should be part of a treatment plan that is tailored to the patient. Questions to ask prior to starting therapy: (a) Are there reasonable alternatives to treatment, and have these been tried? (b) Is the patient likely to improve? Examples: Was there improvement on opioid treatment in the acute and subacute phases? Were there trials of other treatment, including non-opioid medications? (c) Is there likelihood of abuse or an adverse outcome? See Substance abuse (tolerance, dependence, addiction). (d) Ask about Red Flags indicating that opioids may not be helpful in the chronic phase: (1) Little or no relief with opioid therapy in the acute and subacute phases. (2) The patient has had a psychological evaluation and has been given a diagnosis of somatoform disorder. (3) The patient has been given a diagnosis in one of the particular diagnostic categories that have not been shown to have good success with opioid therapy: conversion disorder; somatization disorder; pain disorder associated with psychological factors (such as anxiety or depression). (e) When the patient is requesting opioid medications for their pain and inconsistencies are identified in the history, presentation, behaviors or physical findings, physicians and surgeons who make a clinical decision to withhold opioid medications should document the basis for their decision.2) Steps to Take Before a Therapeutic Trial of Opioids:(a) Attempt to determine if the pain is nociceptive or neuropathic. Also attempt to determine if there are underlying contributing psychological issues. Neuropathic pain may require higher doses of opioids, and opioids are not generally recommended as a first-line therapy for some neuropathic pain. CHRONIC PAIN MEDICAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines Page 78. 4) On-Going Management. Actions Should Include: (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 nonadherent) 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 for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. (Passik, 2000) (d) Home: To aid in pain and functioning assessment, the patient should be requested to keep a pain diary that includes entries such as pain triggers, and incidence of end-of-dose pain. It should be emphasized that using this diary will help in tailoring the opioid dose. This should not be a requirement for pain management. (e) Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. (f) Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-

shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion).(g) Continuing review of overall situation with regard to nonopioid means of paincontrol. (h) Consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Consider an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse. Carpal tunnel syndrome is not treated with opiates MTUS guidelines.

**Prilosec 20mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines  
GuidelinesNSAIDS, Risk GI bleed Page(s): 68 - 70.

**Decision rationale:** There is no documentation of peptic ulcer disease, GI bleed or GERD. She is not at a high risk for GI bleed. She is less than 65 years of age.**CHRONIC PAIN MEDICAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES**Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines Page 68.Back pain with sciatica a recent Cochrane review (including three heterogeneous randomized controlled trials) found no differences in treatment with NSAIDs vs. placebo. In patients with axial low back pain this same review found that NSAIDs were not more effective than acetaminophen for acute low-back pain, and that acetaminophen had fewer side effects. (Roelofs-Cochrane, 2008) The addition of NSAIDs or spinal manipulative therapy does not appear to increase recovery in patients with acute low back pain over that received with acetaminophen treatment and advice from their physician. (Hancock, 2007)The review also found that NSAIDs had more adverse effects than placeboand acetaminophen but fewer effects than muscle relaxants and narcotic analgesics. In addition, evidence from the review suggested that no one NSAID, including COX-2 inhibitors, was clearly more effective than another. (Roelofs-Cochrane, 2008) See also Anti-inflammatory medications.Neuropathic pain: There is inconsistent evidence for the use of these medications to treat long term neuropathic pain, but they may be useful to treat breakthrough and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in with neuropathic pain. (Namaka, 2004)Besides the above well-documented side effects of NSAIDs, there are other less wellknown effects of NSAIDs, and the use of NSAIDs has been shown to possibly delay and hamper healing in all the soft tissues, including muscles, ligaments, tendons, and cartilage. (Maroon, 2006)NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular riskRecommend with precautions as indicated below.Clinicians should weight the indications for NSAIDs against both GI and cardiovascular riskfactors. Determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA). Recent studies tend to show that H. Pylori does not act synergistically with NSAIDS to develop gastroduodenal lesions. Recommendations Patients with no risk factor and no cardiovascular disease: Non-selective NSAIDs OK (e.g, ibuprofen, naproxen, etc.) Patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease:(1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 g four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year)

has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44). Patients at high risk for gastrointestinal events with no cardiovascular disease: A Cox-2 selective agent plus a PPI if absolutely necessary. Patients at high risk of gastrointestinal events with cardiovascular disease: If GI risk is high the suggestion is for a low-dose Cox-2 plus low dose Aspirin (for cardioprotection) and a PPI. She does not meet MTUS criteria for high risk of GI bleed that requires a PPI.