

Case Number:	CM14-0031316		
Date Assigned:	04/09/2014	Date of Injury:	08/05/2003
Decision Date:	05/27/2014	UR Denial Date:	01/27/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/03/2014

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 Anesthesiology, has a subspecialty in Acupuncture & Pain Medicine and is licensed to practice in California. 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:

This 56 year old female injured worker with date of injury 8/5/03 with related pain in the right shoulder, bilateral wrists at the carpal tunnel, low back, right trochanteric area, and the bilateral knees. Per 1/08/14 report, the she has not worked since 2003. She is limited to some activities of daily living. The physical exam demonstrated tenderness to palpation in the bilateral knees with weakness to resisted flexion in the right knee, range of motion in the right hip was reduced on flexion. There was tenderness to palpation in the bilateral knee joint lines. MRI of the right knee showed major degenerative changes. The injured worker is status post left carpal tunnel release with internal neurolysis, fasciotomy, and tenosynovectomy performed on 3/26/12. She is status post right shoulder surgery on 10/18/04 and right knee surgery on 7/17/06. She was deemed to have reached a permanent and stationary status on 3/20/07. She has been treated with medication management, TENS, and hot/cold wrap. The documentation do not indicate if physical therapy was utilized. The date of Utilization Review (UR) decision was 1/27/14.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DOS: 1/8/14) FOR 90 TABLETS OF VICODIN 7.5MG:
Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 78,91.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines p78 regarding on-going management of opioids "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 any 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." Review of the available medical records reveal no documentation to support the medical necessity of vicodin nor any documentation addressing the '4 A's' domains, which is a recommended practice for the on-going management of opioids. Additionally, the notes do not appropriately review and document pain relief, functional status improvement, appropriate medication use, or side effects. The MTUS considers this list of criteria for initiation and continuation of opioids in the context of efficacy required to substantiate medical necessity, and they do not appear to have been addressed by the treating physician in the documentation available for review. Furthermore, efforts to rule out aberrant behavior (e.g. CURES report, UDS, opiate agreement) are necessary to assure safe usage and establish medical necessity. There is no documentation comprehensively addressing this concern in the records available for my review. The request is not medically necessary.

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DOS: 1/8/14) FOR 60 TABLETS OF FLEXERIL 7.5MG:
Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antispasmodics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 63-64.

Decision rationale: With regard to muscle relaxants, the MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines states: "Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. (Chou, 2007) (Mens, 2005) (Van Tulder, 1998) (van Tulder, 2003) (van Tulder, 2006) (Schnitzer, 2004) (See, 2008) Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)'s in pain and overall improvement." Regarding Cyclobenzaprine: "Recommended for a short course of therapy. Limited, mixed-evidence does not allow for a recommendation for chronic use. Cyclobenzaprine is a skeletal muscle relaxant and a central nervous system depressant with similar effects to tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. amitriptyline). Cyclobenzaprine is more effective than placebo in the management of back pain, although the effect is modest and comes at the price of adverse effects." The injured worker is not being treated for an acute exacerbation of chronic back pain, so the requested treatment is not medically necessary.

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DOS: 1/8/14) FOR 60 TABLETS OF SOMA 350MG:
Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol Page(s): 29.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines p29, "Not recommended. This medication is not indicated for long-term use. Carisoprodol is a commonly prescribed, centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant whose primary active metabolite is meprobamate (a schedule-IV controlled substance). Carisoprodol is now scheduled in several states but not on a federal level. It has been suggested that the main effect is due to generalized sedation and treatment of anxiety. Abuse has been noted for sedative and relaxant effects. In regular abusers the main concern is the accumulation of meprobamate. Carisoprodol abuse has also been noted in order to augment or alter effects of other drugs." As this medication is not recommended by MTUS, it is not medically necessary.

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DOS: 1/8/14) FOR 20 TEROGIN PATCHES: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 25, 60, 111-113.

Decision rationale: Regarding the use of multiple medications, MTUS p. 60 states "Only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. Analgesic medications should show effects within 1 to 3 days, and the analgesic effect of antidepressants should occur within 1 week. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. (Mens, 2005) The recent AHRQ review of comparative effectiveness and safety of analgesics for osteoarthritis concluded that each of the analgesics was associated with a unique set of benefits and risks, and no currently available analgesic was identified as offering a clear overall advantage compared with the others." Therefore, it would be optimal to trial each medication individually.