

Case Number:	CM14-0035461		
Date Assigned:	06/23/2014	Date of Injury:	05/21/2009
Decision Date:	12/23/2014	UR Denial Date:	03/04/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/21/2014

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 Family Practice 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:

45 year old female claimant sustained a work injury on 5/21/09 involving the low back. She was diagnosed with right Piriformis syndrome, right lumbar radiculopathy and bilateral lumbar facet syndrome. She had undergone hone exercises and physical therapy. She had received Piriformis injections and radiofrequency neurotomies for the lumbar spine. A progress note on 2/10/14 indicated the claimant had pain in the legs and spasms in the back. Exam findings were notable for paraspinal spasms, decreased range of motion of the lumbar spine and decreased sensation in both legs. She had been treated with Norco , Celebrex and Neurontin for pain. She was given Flexeril for muscle spasms and Ambien for sleep. She had been on the above medications for several months.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Chronic pain Page(s): 91.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 82-92.

Decision rationale: Norco is a short acting opioid used for breakthrough pain. According to the MTUS guidelines, it is not indicated as 1st line therapy for neuropathic pain, and chronic back pain . It is not indicated for mechanical or compressive etiologies. It is recommended for a trial basis for short-term use. Long Term-use has not been supported by any trials. In this case, the claimant had been on Norco for several months without significant improvement in pain or function. The continued use of Norco is not medically necessary.

Flexeril 10mg: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 41,64.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Flexeril Page(s): 63.

Decision rationale: According to the MTUS guidelines , Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril) is more effective than placebo for back pain. It is recommended for short course therapy and has the greatest benefit in the first 4 days suggesting that shorter courses may be better. Those with fibromyalgia were 3 times more likely to report overall improvement, particularly sleep. Treatment should be brief. There is also a post-op use. The addition of cyclobenzaprine to other agents is not recommended. The claimant had been on Flexeril for a prolonged for over a month without improvement in pain or function. Continued use is not medically necessary.

Celebrex 200mg: 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 NSAIDs Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: According to the MTUS guidelines, there appears to be no difference between traditional NSAIDs and COX-2 NSAIDs in terms of pain relief. Celebrex is a COX 2 inhibitor indicated for those with high risk for GI bleed. In this case, there was no indication of GI risk factors or evidence of failure on an NSAID or Tylenol. The Celebrex is not medically necessary.

Ambien 10mg: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines Treatment in Workers Comp: Insomnia treatment

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Insomnia

Decision rationale: The MTUS guidelines do not comment on insomnia. According to the ODG guidelines, insomnia medications recommend that treatment be based on the etiology, with the medications. 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. Primary insomnia is generally addressed pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. Ambien is indicated for the short-term treatment of insomnia with difficulty of sleep onset (7-10 days). In this case, the claimant had used the medication for for over a month. The etiology of sleep disturbance was not defined or further evaluated. Continued use of Ambien is not medically necessary.