

Case Number:	CM14-0099643		
Date Assigned:	07/28/2014	Date of Injury:	03/14/2013
Decision Date:	12/05/2014	UR Denial Date:	06/05/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/27/2014

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 General Preventive Medicine and is licensed to practice in Indiana. 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 employee is a 54 year old male with date of injury of 3/14/2013. A review of the medical records indicates that the patient is undergoing treatment for lumbar strain and sprain. Subjective complaints include continued 8/10 pain in his lower back. Objective findings include limited range of motion of the lumbar spine with tenderness to palpation of the paravertebrals. Treatment has included Hydrocodone, Flexeril, Tylenol, Meloxicam, and Colace. The utilization review dated 6/5/2014 partially-certified Meloxicam #30 with 2 refills and Colace #60.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Colace 100mg #60 with 2 refills: 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 Opioid Page(s): 77. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Opioid-induced constipation treatment; Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: UpToDate.com, Docusate and Senna

Decision rationale: Docusate and Sennoside are stool softeners and laxatives, respectively. This patient is undergoing treatment with hydrocodone, which is an opioid. The length of time this

patient has been on methadone is unknown. Opioids can commonly cause constipation and treatment to prevent constipation is recommended. Official Disability Guidelines states that first line treatment should include "physical activity, appropriate hydration by drinking enough water, and advising the patient to follow a proper diet, rich in fiber" and "some laxatives may help to stimulate gastric motility. Other over-the-counter medications can help loosen otherwise hard stools, add bulk, and increase water content of the stool". Uptodate states "Patients who respond poorly to fiber, or who do not tolerate it, may require laxatives other than bulk forming agents." Additionally, "There is little evidence to support the use of surfactant agents in chronic constipation. Stool softeners such as docusate sodium (eg, Colace) are intended to lower the surface tension of stool, thereby allowing water to more easily enter the stool. Although these agents have few side effects, they are less effective than other laxatives". The treating physician did not report how compliant the patient was to the first line constipation treatment and did not indicate if fiber treatment was initiated. Additionally, no quantitative or qualitative description of bowel movement frequency/difficulty was provided either pre or post "constipation treatment education" by the physician, which is important to understand if first line constipation treatment was successful. As such, the request for Colace 100mg #60 with 2 refills is not medically indicated at this time.

Meloxicam 15mg #30 with 2 refills: 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): 61, 67-68.

Decision rationale: MTUS states "Meloxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for the relief of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis. See NSAIDs." MTUS guidelines for NSAIDs are divided into four usage categories: Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip), Back Pain- Acute exacerbations of chronic pain, Back Pain - Chronic low back pain, and Neuropathic pain. Regarding "Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip)", medical records do not indicate that the patient is being treated for osteoarthritis, which is the main indication for meloxicam. Regarding "Back Pain- Acute exacerbations of chronic pain", MTUS recommends as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. Medical records do not indicate that the patient has 'failed' a trial of Tylenol alone. Regarding "Back Pain - Chronic low back pain", MTUS states, "Recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief". The medical records indicate that the patient has been prescribed meloxicam for longer than what would be considered 'short-term'. Regarding "Neuropathic pain", MTUS writes "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". Medical records do not indicate that the patient is being treated for osteoarthritis. As such, the request for Meloxicam 15mg #30 with 2 refills is not medically necessary at this time.

