

Case Number:	CM14-0133343		
Date Assigned:	08/22/2014	Date of Injury:	09/04/2012
Decision Date:	05/04/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/13/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/20/2014

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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:
 State(s) of Licensure: Arizona, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 injured worker is a 56 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 9/4/2012. His diagnoses, and/or impressions, included: painful lumbar degenerative disc disease with central and foraminal spinal stenosis - improved status-post lumbar decompression and foraminotomy surgery; and lumbago. Current magnetic resonance imaging studies are not noted. His treatments have included surgery and medication management. The progress notes of 7/31/2014, shows low back pain and (illegible). The physician's requests for treatment included Norco, Naproxen Sodium and Flexeril for pain and inflammation.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #120: Upheld

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

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 in combination with Naproxen. Pain scores were inconsistently documented. There was no indication of Tylenol failure. Continued use of Norco was not justified and a controlled substance agreement was not noted. The Norco was not medically necessary.

Naproxen550mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDS Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: According to the guidelines, NSAIDs are recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. Acetaminophen may be considered for initial therapy for patients with mild to moderate pain. NSAIDs are recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief. In this case, the claimant had been on NSAIDs for over a year. There was no indication of Tylenol failure. Long-term NSAID use has renal and GI risks. The claimant had been on NSAIDS for several months with inconsistent documentation of pain response in combination with Norco. Continued use of Naproxen is not medically necessary.

Flexeril 7.5mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines muscle relaxants 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 several months. Continued and long term use is not recommended and not medically necessary.