

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0193995		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	12/01/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	12/01/2009
<b>Decision Date:</b>	01/26/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	11/10/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	11/19/2014

### 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 Physical Medicine Rehab 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 41-year old patient sustained a left shoulder injury on 12/1/09 while employed by the [REDACTED]. Request(s) under consideration include Fexmid 7.5mg #60 and Norco 5/325mg #30. Diagnoses include left shoulder/arm sprain NOS/ shoulder impingement/ bursitis/ and partial rotator cuff tear. Conservative care has included medications, therapy, and modified activities/rest. Medications list Fexmid, Norco, and Anaprox. Report from the provider noted chronic ongoing shoulder symptoms with pain and weakness on left side. Exam showed unchanged findings of diffuse weakness in movements of flex/abduction, and external rotation of left shoulder. Treatment plan was for continued medications. The request(s) for Fexmid 7.5mg #60 and Norco 5/325mg #30 were non-certified on 11/10/14 citing guidelines criteria and lack of medical necessity.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Fexmid 7.5mg #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 Muscle relaxants Page(s): 128.

**Decision rationale:** Per MTUS Chronic Pain Guidelines on muscle relaxant, Fexmid is not recommended for mild to moderate chronic persistent pain problems including chronic pain (other than for acute exacerbations) due to the high prevalence of adverse effects in the context of insufficient evidence of benefit as compared to other medications. Submitted reports have no demonstrated acute change or progressive clinical deficits to warrant long-term use of a muscle relaxant beyond few weeks for this chronic injury. Submitted reports have not documented extenuating circumstances outside guidelines criteria to support for this continued treatment with a muscle relaxant, Fexmid without demonstrated functional improvement from treatment already rendered. MTUS Guidelines do not recommend long-term use of this muscle relaxant beyond first few weeks of acute treatment for this chronic 2009 injury. The Fexmid 7.5mg #60 is not medically necessary.

**Norco 5/325mg #30:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96.

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS Guidelines cited, opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Norco 5/325mg #30 is not medically necessary.