

Case Number:	CM14-0196002		
Date Assigned:	12/03/2014	Date of Injury:	09/23/2010
Decision Date:	01/21/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/10/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/21/2014

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 Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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:

The patient is a 62-year-old female who was injured on September 23, 2010. The patient continued to experience pain in bilateral knees and right ankle. Physical examination was notable for tenderness to medial and lateral joint lines of bilateral knees, crepitus in both knees, muscle weakness of left knee flexors and extensors, and tenderness over the right Achilles tendon. Diagnoses included lumbosacral musculoligamentous sprain/strain, right sacroiliac joint sprain, and right Achilles tendonitis. Treatment included medications, surgery, home exercise program, and visco injections of bilateral knees. Requests for authorization for Norco 5/325 #120, Flexeril 10 mg, #30, and urine drug screen were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 5/325mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids, criteria for use.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 11, 74-96.

Decision rationale: Norco is the compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not

recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain of function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDS have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case the patient has been taking Norco since at least August 2012 and has not obtained relief. In addition There is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request should not be authorized.

Urine drug screen: Overturned

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids, steps to avoid misuse/addiction.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 78. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Urine Drug Testing

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that urinary drug testing should be used if there are issues of abuse, addiction, or pain control in patients being treated with opioids. ODG criteria for Urinary Drug testing are recommended for patients with chronic opioid use. Patients at low risk for addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested within 6 months of initiation of therapy and yearly thereafter. Those patients with moderate risk for addiction/aberrant behavior should undergo testing 2-3 times/year. Patients with high risk of addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested as often as once per month. In this case the last documented urine drug test was dated November 2013. Annual urine drug testing is recommended and would be scheduled November 2014. The request should be authorized.

Flexeril 10mg #60: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: Flexeril is the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine. Cyclobenzaprine is recommended as an option, for a short course of therapy. It has been found to be more effective than placebo with greater adverse side effects. Its greatest effect is in the first 4 days. Treatment should be brief. Non-sedating muscle relaxants are recommended with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment (less than two weeks) of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. Sedation is the most commonly reported adverse effect of muscle relaxant medications. These drugs should be used with caution in patients driving motor vehicles or operating heavy machinery. In this case the patient has been taking muscle relaxants since at least August 2012. The duration of treatment surpasses the recommended short-term duration of two weeks. The request should not be authorized.