

Case Number:	CM14-0206333		
Date Assigned:	12/18/2014	Date of Injury:	05/30/1989
Decision Date:	02/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/20/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/09/2014

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 Neurology, has a subspecialty in Neuromuscular Medicine and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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 65 year old woman who sustained a work-related injury on May 30, 1989. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic low back pain... According to a progress report dated on November 11, 2014, the patient was complaining of radiating to both lower extremities with the numbness in the left leg. The pain severity was rated 2-10 over 10. The patient physical examination demonstrated lumbar tenderness with reduced range of motion . The patient was diagnosed with chronic pain syndrome. The provider requested authorization for baclofen and Norco.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Baclofen 10mg #60 with 3 refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Baclofen Page(s): 65.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, a non-sedating muscle relaxant is recommended with caution as a second line option for short term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic lumbosacral pain. Efficacy appears to diminish over time

and prolonged use may cause dependence. Baclofen is usually used for spasm in spinal cord injury and multiple sclerosis. There is no clear evidence of acute exacerbation of spasticity in this case. Continuous use of baclofen may reduce its efficacy and may cause dependence. Therefore, the request for Baclofen 10mg #60 with 3 refills is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325mg #90 with 1 refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 78-81. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain Jane C. Ballantyne M.D., and Jianren Mano, M.D., Ph.D. N Engl J Med 2003; 349:1943-1953 November 13, 2003 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra025411, http://www.americanpainsociety.org/uploads/pdfs/opioid_Final_Evidence_Report.pdf

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids Page(s): 76-79.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Norco (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules:(a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy.(b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function.(c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non-adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework. There is no clear evidence of objective and recent functional and pain improvement with previous use of opioids (Norco). There is no clear documentation of the efficacy/safety of previous use of Norco. There is no clear justification for the need to continue the use of Norco. There is no evidence of compliance of the patient with her medication. Therefore, the prescription of Norco 10/325mg #90 with 1 refill is not medically necessary at this time.