

Case Number:	CM15-0001527		
Date Assigned:	01/12/2015	Date of Injury:	12/16/1997
Decision Date:	04/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	12/10/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	01/05/2015

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: New York, Tennessee
Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency Medicine

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 68-year-old male who was injured on December 16, 1997. The patient continued to experience pain in his neck and lower back. Physical examination was notable for hyperesthesia and allodynia of the left lower extremity. Diagnoses included cervical radiculitis, lumbar radiculitis, status post Intradiscal Electrothermal Annuloplasty, and chronic regional pain syndrome of the left lower extremity. Treatment included epidural steroid injections, surgery, medications, aquatic therapy, and home exercise program. Requests for authorization for Baclofen 20 mg # 120 and Amitiza 24 mcg #60 were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Baclofen 20mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxant Page(s): 63-64.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 63-64.

Decision rationale: Baclofen is a muscle relaxant, recommended orally for the treatment of spasticity and muscle spasm related to multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries. Baclofen has been noted to have benefits for treating lancinating, paroxysmal neuropathic pain. Side effects include sedation, dizziness, weakness, hypotension, nausea, respiratory depression, and constipation. In this case the patient does not have multiple sclerosis or spinal cord injury. There is no documentation of muscle spasm or spasticity. Medical necessity is not supported by the documentation in the medical record. The request should not be authorized.

Amitiza 24mcg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Pain, Opioid-induced constipation treatment.

Decision rationale: Amitiza is lubiprostone, a medication used as a second-line option for the treatment of opioid-induced constipation. Opioid-induced constipation is a common adverse effect of long-term opioid use because the binding of opioids to peripheral opioid receptors in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract results in absorption of electrolytes, such as chloride, with a subsequent reduction in small intestinal fluid. Activation of enteric opioid receptors also results in abnormal GI motility. Constipation occurs commonly in patients receiving opioids and can be severe enough to cause discontinuation of therapy. If prescribing opioids has been determined to be appropriate, then ODG recommend that prophylactic treatment of constipation should be initiated. First-line: When prescribing an opioid, and especially if it will be needed for more than a few days, there should be an open discussion with the patient that this medication may be constipating, and the first steps should be identified to correct this. Simple treatments include increasing physical activity, maintaining appropriate hydration by drinking enough water, and advising the patient to follow a proper diet, rich in fiber. These can reduce the chance and severity of opioid-induced constipation and constipation in general. In addition, 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. Second-line: If the first-line treatments do not work, there are other second-line options. About 20% of patients on opioids develop constipation, and some of the traditional constipation medications do not work as well with these patients, because the problem is not from the gastrointestinal tract but from the central nervous system, so treating these patients is different from treating a traditional patient with constipation. Second line options include methylnaltrexone and lubiprostone. In this case there is documentation that the patient is experiencing constipation. There is no documentation that the patient has failed first line therapies other than dulcolax. Second line therapies are not indicated unless multiple first-line therapies have failed. The request should not be authorized.