

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0012884		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	01/30/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	03/25/2003
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/13/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	12/23/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	01/22/2015

### 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: California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

### 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 66 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 3/25/03. The injured worker reported symptoms in the neck and back. The diagnoses included degeneration of cervical intervertebral disc, depression with anxiety, sleep disorder, cervical disc displacement, cervical radiculitis and carpal tunnel syndrome. Treatments to date include oral pain medications and physical therapy. In a progress note dated 12/17/14 the treating provider reports the injured worker was with "pain located in the neck and shoulders. Pain is described as, sharp, stabbing, burning and constant." On 12/22/14 Utilization Review non-certified the request for Morphine Sulfate Contin extended release 60 mg #72 and Xanax 1 mg #30. The MTUS, ACOEM Guidelines, (or ODG) was cited.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**MS Contin ER 60 mg #72:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use Page(s): 76-80.

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the request for MS Contin, California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines note that it is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the medication is improving the patient's function or pain (in terms of specific examples of functional improvement and percent reduction in pain or reduced NRS), no documentation regarding side effects, and no discussion regarding aberrant use. As such, there is no clear indication for ongoing use of the medication. Opioids should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In light of the above issues, the currently requested MS Contin is not medically necessary.

**Xanax 1 mg #30:** 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), Xanax.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the request for Xanax (alprazolam), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the benzodiazepines are "Not recommended for long-term use because long-term efficacy is unproven and there is a risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit use to 4 weeks" Tolerance to anxiolytic effects occurs within months and long-term use may actually increase anxiety. A more appropriate treatment for anxiety disorder is an antidepressant." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation identifying any objective functional improvement as a result of the use of the medication and no rationale provided for long-term use of the medication despite the CA MTUS recommendation against long-term use. Benzodiazepines should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Xanax (alprazolam) is not medically necessary.