

Case Number:	CM15-0132643		
Date Assigned:	07/20/2015	Date of Injury:	12/08/2013
Decision Date:	08/31/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/25/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/08/2015

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, District of Columbia, Maryland
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, 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 (IW) is a 39-year-old male who sustained an industrial injury on 12/08/2013. He reported back pain after tripping and falling at work. The injured worker was diagnosed as having: low back pain; Lumbar degenerative disc disease; Lumbar radiculopathy; Spinal canal stenosis. Treatment to date has included medications, psychotherapy, MRI of the lumbar spine, and physical therapy. Currently, the injured worker complains of persistent low back pain rated a 7 on a scale of 0-10 with radiation to the right hip and left lower extremity. He has numbness in the left lower extremity. He complains of depression and has been seeing a psychiatrist. Medications include Tylenol #3 and Gabapentin. On examination, he has an antalgic gait and uses a walker for ambulation. Dysentia is noted to light touch in the left lower extremity. Lumbar spine mobility is limited. There is no joint swelling or stiffness. The treatment plan includes medications, physical therapy, and home exercises. A request for authorization was made for the following: 1. Gabapentin 100mg #60; 2. Tylenol #3 #90

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Gabapentin 100mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) Page(s): 18-19.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy Drugs Page(s): 16-18.

Decision rationale: With regard to anti-epilepsy drugs, the MTUS CPMTG states "Fibromyalgia: Gabapentin and pregabalin have been found to be safe and efficacious to treat pain and other symptoms. (Arnold, 2007) (Crofford, 2005) Pregabalin is FDA approved for fibromyalgia." Per MTUS CPMTG, "Gabapentin (Neurontin) has been shown to be effective for treatment of diabetic painful neuropathy and post herpetic neuralgia and has been considered as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain." Per MTUS CPMTG p17, "After initiation of treatment there should be documentation of pain relief and improvement in function as well as documentation of side effects incurred with use. The continued use of AEDs depends on improved outcomes versus tolerability of adverse effects." With regard to medication history, the medical records indicate that the injured worker has been using this medication since at least 1/2015. The documentation submitted for review did not contain evidence of improvement in function. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

Tylenol #3 #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 76-78, 92.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 78, 92.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines p78 regarding ongoing management of opioids "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 any aberrant drug-taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs." Review of the available medical records reveals no documentation to support the medical necessity of Tylenol #3 nor any documentation addressing the '4 A's' domains, which is a recommended practice for the on-going management of opioids. Specifically, the notes do not appropriately review and document pain relief, functional status improvement, appropriate medication use, or side effects. The MTUS considers this list of criteria for initiation and continuation of opioids in the context of efficacy required to substantiate medical necessity, and they do not appear to have been addressed by the treating physician in the documentation available for review. Furthermore, efforts to rule out aberrant behavior (e.g. CURES report, UDS, opiate agreement) are necessary to assure safe usage and establish medical necessity. There is no documentation comprehensively addressing this concern in the records available for my review. As MTUS recommends discontinuing

opioids if there is no overall improvement in function, therefore the request is not medically necessary.