

Case Number:	CM15-0134910		
Date Assigned:	07/23/2015	Date of Injury:	05/15/2012
Decision Date:	10/27/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/17/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/13/2015

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

Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology

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 53 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 5-15-12. Diagnoses are noted as cervical sprain with radiculopathy, bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, and bilateral shoulder strain. In a progress report dated 3-24-15, the physician notes swelling of the left hand and neck pain. Without medication, pain is rated at 10 out of 10. With medication, pain is rated at 3 out of 10 and she is able to do activities of daily living and walk 3 blocks. In a progress report dated 6-3-15, the physician notes left hand pain continues and she had a recent flare up of hand pain. Medication decreases pain to a 3 out of 10 and without medications is 10 out of 10. The objective exam notes cervical and lumbar tenderness to palpation and limited right shoulder range of motion. A request for authorization is dated 6-4-15. The requested treatment of Celebrex 100mg quantity 30, Promethazine 25mg quantity 60, Lyrica 75mg quantity 60, Ambien CR 6.25 quantity 30, Norco 10-325mg quantity 90, and MS Contin 15mg quantity 60 was denied on 6-17-15.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Celebrex 100 mg Qty 30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Anti-inflammatory medications.

Decision rationale: Celebrex (Celecoxib) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is a COX-2 selective inhibitor, a drug that directly targets COX-2, an enzyme responsible for inflammation and pain. Unlike other NSAIDs, Celebrex does not appear to interfere with the anti-platelet activity of aspirin and is bleeding neutral when patients are being considered for surgical intervention or interventional pain procedures. Celebrex may be considered if the patient has a risk of GI complications, but not for the majority of patients. Generic NSAIDs and COX-2 inhibitors have similar efficacy and risks when used for less than 3 months. In this case, there is no documentation of the medication's pain relief effectiveness or functional improvement, as compared to functionality using a non-prescription anti-inflammatory medication. The medical necessity of the requested medication has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Promethazine 25 mg Qty 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: Pain - Antiemetics (for opioid nausea).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Promethazine.

Decision rationale: Promethazine (Phenergan) is an anti-emetic. However, it is not recommended for nausea and vomiting secondary to chronic opioid use. Studies of opiate adverse effects including nausea and vomiting are limited to short-term duration (less than four weeks) and have limited application to long-term use. If nausea and vomiting remains prolonged, other etiologies of these symptoms should be evaluated for. In this case, there is no evidence of nausea and/or vomiting. Medical necessity for the requested medication has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Lyrica 75 mg Qty 60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Pregabalin (Lyrica).

Decision rationale: According to California MTUS Guidelines, anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) are a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain. Lyrica is FDA approved for diabetic neuropathy and post-herpetic neuralgia and has been used effectively for the treatment of other neuropathic pain. The guidelines indicate a good to moderate response to the use of Lyrica is a 30-50% reduction in pain. In this case, the patient has been taking Lyrica without any significant improvement documented. Medical necessity for the requested medication has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Ambien CR (controlled release) 6.25 mg Qty 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: Pain - Zolpidem (Ambien).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Insomnia treatment.

Decision rationale: Ambien (Zolpidem) is a prescription short-acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is recommended for short-term treatment of insomnia (two to six weeks). Ambien is indicated for treatment of insomnia with difficulty of sleep onset and/or sleep maintenance. Longer-term studies have found Ambien to be effective for up to 24 weeks in adults. It can be habit-forming, and may impair function and memory more than opioid analgesics. There is also concern that Ambien may increase pain and depression over the long-term. The treatment of insomnia should be based on the etiology, and pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. In this case, there is no documentation indicating that the patient uses this medication every night, or on an as needed basis. There is no documentation provided indicating medical necessity for Ambien CR. The requested item is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325 mg Qty 90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Opioids.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS and ODG, Norco 10/325mg (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is a short-acting opioid analgesic indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain, and is used to manage both acute and chronic pain. The treatment of chronic pain with any opioid analgesic requires review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. A pain assessment should include current pain, intensity of pain after taking the opiate, and the duration of pain relief. In this case, there is insufficient evidence that the opioids were prescribed according to the CA MTUS guidelines, which recommend prescribing according to function, with specific functional goals, return to work, random drug testing, an opioid contract, and documentation of a prior failure of non-opioid therapy. There is no documentation of significant pain relief or increased function from the opioids used to date. Medical necessity of the requested medication has not been established. Of note, discontinuation of an opioid analgesic should include a taper to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

MS (morphine sulfate) Contin 15 mg Qty 60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Opioids.

Decision rationale: According to ODG and MTUS, MS Contin (Morphine Sulfate Controlled-Release) is a controlled-release preparation that should be reserved for patients with chronic pain, who are in need of continuous treatment. The treatment of chronic pain with any opioid analgesic requires review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. A pain assessment should include current pain, intensity of pain after taking the opiate, and the duration of pain relief. For opioids, such as MS Contin, to be supported for longer than 6 months, there must be documentation of decreased pain levels and functional improvement. A satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by decreased pain, increased level of function, and/or improved quality of life. In this case, there was no evidence of functional benefit or response to ongoing analgesic therapy, to support continuation of this medication. Medical necessity of the requested medication has not been established. Of note, discontinuation of MS Contin should include a taper, to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The requested medication is not medically necessary.