

Case Number:	CM15-0135700		
Date Assigned:	07/23/2015	Date of Injury:	09/24/2008
Decision Date:	09/18/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/23/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/14/2015

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: Indiana

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 injured worker is a 52 year old male with an industrial injury dated 07/01/2008 and 09/24/2008. The initial injury is documented as occurring when he was pushing a wheelbarrow causing sharp pain in his lower back. The second injury was documented as occurring while he was flagging traffic and was struck by a vehicle striking his right elbow causing him to fall and hit his head. His diagnoses included post-concussive head injury, cervical disc protrusions with right cervical radiculopathy, and lumbar spine disc protrusions with right lumbar radiculopathy, lumbosacral spondylolisthesis, anxiety disorder, sleep disorder and bilateral plantar fasciitis. Prior treatment included trigger point injections and medications. He presents on 03/13/2015 requesting repeat trigger point injections to the lumbar and rhomboid region. He stated he had been flared up for the last 3 days. He remains on Nucynta, which has been helpful and allows him to stay active. Objective findings revealed diffuse neck, periscapular and lumbar spine tenderness. There were trigger points found in the thoracic and lumbar region. Treatment plan included medications and in office palliative trigger point injections in rhomboid and lumbar region. The treatment request for one (1) prescription of Zantac 150 mg was authorized. The treatment requests for review are: One (1) prescription for Azor 5/20 mg; One (1) prescription for Butrans patch 5 mcg; One (1) prescription for Tizanidine 4 mg; One (1) prescription of Ambien 10 mg; One (1) prescription of Neurontin 300 mg.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

One (1) prescription for Tizanidine 4mg: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle relaxants.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Zanaflex Page(s): 63-67.

Decision rationale: Zanaflex is the brand name version of tizanidine, which is a muscle relaxant. MTUS states concerning muscle relaxants "Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. (Chou, 2007) (Mens, 2005) (VanTulder, 1998) (Van Tulder, 2003) (Van Tulder, 2006) (Schnitzer, 2004) (See, 2008) Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. (Homik, 2004) Sedation is the most commonly reported adverse effect of muscle relaxant medications. These drugs should be used with caution in patients driving motor vehicles or operating heavy machinery. Drugs with the most limited published evidence in terms of clinical effectiveness include chlorzoxazone, methocarbamol, dantrolene and baclofen. (Chou, 2004) According to a recent review in American Family Physician, skeletal muscle relaxants are the most widely prescribed drug class for musculoskeletal conditions (18.5% of prescriptions), and the most commonly prescribed antispasmodic agents are carisoprodol, cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone, and methocarbamol, but despite their popularity, skeletal muscle relaxants should not be the primary drug class of choice for musculoskeletal conditions. (See2, 2008)" MTUS further states, "Tizanidine (Zanaflex, generic available) is a centrally acting alpha2-adrenergic agonist that is FDA approved for management of spasticity; unlabeled use for low back pain. (Malanga, 2008) Eight studies have demonstrated efficacy for low back pain. (Chou, 2007) One study (conducted only in females) demonstrated a significant decrease in pain associated with chronic myofascial pain syndrome and the authors recommended its use as a first line option to treat myofascial pain. (Malanga, 2002) May also provide benefit as an adjunct treatment for fibromyalgia. (ICSI, 2007)" The request has no quantity specified. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

One (1) prescription of Ambien 10mg: 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) 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) Pain; insomnia; Ambien.

Decision rationale: The CA MTUS silent regarding this topic. ODG states that zolpidem is a prescription short acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for short-term treatment of insomnia. In this case, the patient has been taking this medication as early as July 2013. There has been no discussion of the patient's sleep hygiene or the need for variance from the guidelines, such as: "a) Wake at the same time everyday; (b) Maintain a consistent bedtime; (c) Exercise regularly (not within 2 to 4 hours of bedtime); (d) Perform relaxing activities before bedtime; (e) Keep your bedroom quiet and cool; (f) Do not watch the clock; (g) Avoid caffeine and nicotine for at least six hours before bed; (h) Only drink in moderation; & (i) Avoid napping." Medical documents also do not include results of these first line treatments, if they were used in treatment of the patient's insomnia. ODG additionally states "The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning." Medical documents provided do not detail these components. As such, the request for Ambien is not medically necessary at this time.

One (1) prescription of Neurontin 300mg: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drug (AEDs).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drugs Page(s): 16-22. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) for pain, Gabapentin (Neurontin®).

Decision rationale: The MTUS considers Gabapentin as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain and effective for the treatment of spinal cord injury, lumbar spinal stenosis, and post op pain. MTUS also recommends a trial of Gabapentin for complex regional pain syndrome. ODG states "Recommended Trial Period: One recommendation for an adequate trial with Gabapentin is three to eight weeks for titration, then one to two weeks at maximum tolerated dosage. (Dworkin, 2003) The patient should be asked at each visit as to whether there has been a change in pain or function. Current consensus based treatment algorithms for diabetic neuropathy suggests that if inadequate control of pain is found, a switch to another first-line drug is recommended." Additionally, ODG states that Gabapentin "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." Based on the clinical documentation provided, there is no evidence of neuropathic type pain or radicular pain on exam or subjectively. As such, without any evidence of neuropathic type pain, the medication is not medically necessary.

One (1) prescription for Azor 5/20mg: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation JNC 8 hypertension guidelines. <http://jnc8.jamanetwork.com/>.

Decision rationale: MTUS is silent on Azor. Azor is the trade name of the following pharmaceutical drugs: Olmesartan/amlodipine which are used for hypertension. The guidelines cited above cite the best practices for hypertension management. They cite that the first line treatment should be an ACE Inhibitor like lisinopril. The medication Azor is not a first line therapy. There is no indication that first line therapy but lifestyle changes failed. Therefore, the request for Azor is not medically necessary.

One (1) prescription for Butrans patch 5mcg: 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), Buprenorphine for chronic pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Buprenorphine Page(s): 26-27. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, Butrans.

Decision rationale: MTUS states that Butrans and Suboxone, which is a brand name of the drug known as buprenorphine, is "recommended for treatment of opiate addiction. Also recommended as an option for chronic pain, especially after detoxification in patients who have a history of opiate addiction." ODG states "Buprenorphine transdermal system (Butrans; no generics): FDA-approved for moderate to severe chronic pain. Available as transdermal patches at 5mcg/hr, 10mcg/hr and 20mcg/hr. See also Buprenorphine for treatment of opioid dependence." The ODG states that Suboxone is "recommended as an option for treatment of chronic pain (consensus based) in selected patients (not first-line for all patients). Suggested populations: (1) Patients with a hyperalgesic component to pain; (2) Patients with centrally mediated pain; (3) Patients with neuropathic pain; (4) Patients at high-risk of non-adherence with standard opioid maintenance; (5) For analgesia in patients who have previously been detoxified from other high-dose opioids. Use for pain with formulations other than Butrans is off-label. Due to complexity of induction and treatment the drug should be reserved for use by clinicians with experience." The employee is using this medication for chronic pain. However, there is no medical documentation of any of the five conditions listed above which are the specific indications for using a Butrans patch instead of one of the first line agents. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.