

Case Number:	CM15-0136364		
Date Assigned:	07/24/2015	Date of Injury:	07/01/2014
Decision Date:	08/21/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/02/2015
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: New Jersey, Alabama, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 30-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on July 1, 2014. He reported injury to his head, shoulders, arms, back and legs. The injured worker was diagnosed as having cervical disc herniations and lumbar facet arthropathy L4-5 and L5-S1 with MRI evidence of facet arthropathy and synovial cysts at L4-5 and L5-S1. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, surgery, physical therapy, medication and epidural steroid injection with no benefit. He reported the physical therapy and exercises increased his pain. On June 25, 2015, the injured worker complained of increased back pain since a prior exam visit. He reported posterior neck pain rated as an 8-9 on a 1-10 pain scale and aching low back pain rated as a 9/10. He reported his Percocet medication to bring his pain down from a 9/10 on the pain scale to a 4/10, allowing him to do more activities. His Naproxen and Gabapentin were noted to relax him but did not reduce his pain much. The treatment plan included medications and a follow-up visit. On July 2, 2015, Utilization Review non-certified the request for Naproxen Sodium 550 mg #60 and Cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg #30. A request for Percocet 5/325 mg #60 has been modified to Percocet 5/325 mg #45. The California MTUS Guidelines were cited.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Naproxen sodium 550mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Naproxen (Naprosyn).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines non-selective NSAIDS Page(s): 72.

Decision rationale: Naproxen (Naprosyn): delayed release (EC-Naprosyn), as Sodium salt (Anaprox, Anaprox DS, Aleve [otc]) Generic available; extended-release (Naprelan): 375 mg. Different dose strengths and formulations of the drug are not necessarily bioequivalent. Dosing Information: Osteoarthritis or ankylosing spondylitis: Dividing the daily dose into 3 doses versus 2 doses for immediate-release and delayed-release formulations generally does not affect response. Morning and evening doses do not have to be equal in size. The dose may be increased to 1500 mg/day of naproxyn for limited periods when a higher level of analgesic / anti-inflammatory activity is required (for up to 6 months). Naprosyn or naproxyn: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily. (total dose may be increased to 1650 mg a day for limited periods). EC-Naprosyn: 375 mg or 500 mg twice daily. The tablet should not be broken, crushed or chewed to maintain integrity of the enteric coating. Naprelan: Two 375 mg tablets (750 mg) PO once daily or two 500 mg tablets (1000 mg) once daily. If required (and a lower dose was tolerated) Naprelan can be increased to 1500 mg once daily for limited periods (when higher analgesia is required). Pain: Naprosyn or naproxyn: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1250 mg and 1000 mg on subsequent days. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1375 mg and 1100 mg on subsequent days. Extended-release Naprelan: Not recommended due to delay in absorption. (Naprelan Package Insert). There is no documentation of the rationale behind the long-term use of Naproxen. NSAID should be used for the shortest duration and the lowest dose. There is no documentation from the patient file that the provider titrated Naproxen to the lowest effective dose and used it for the shortest period possible. Naproxen was used without clear documentation of its efficacy. The patient continued to complain of severe back pain despite the use of the medication. Furthermore, there is no documentation that the provider followed the patient for NSAID adverse reactions that are not limited to GI side effect, but also may affect the renal function. Therefore, the request for Naproxen sodium 550mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg #30: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 63-66.

Decision rationale: The MTUS for Chronic Pain does not recommend muscle relaxants for chronic pain. According to MTUS guidelines, non-sedating muscle relaxants, is recommended with caution as a second line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic spasm and pain. Efficacy appears to diminish over time and prolonged use may cause dependence. According to MTUS guidelines, Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril, Amrix, Fexmid, generic available): Recommended for a short course of therapy. Limited, mixed-evidence does not allow for a recommendation for chronic use. Cyclobenzaprine is a skeletal muscle relaxant and a central nervous system depressant with similar effects to tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. Amitriptyline). Cyclobenzaprine is more effective than placebo in the management of back pain,

although the effect is modest and comes at the price of adverse effects. The greatest effect appears to be in the first 4 days of treatment. The muscle relaxant prescribed in this case is sedating. This injured worker has chronic pain with no evidence of prescribing for flare-ups. There is no recent evidence of pain flare or spasm and the prolonged use of Flexeril is not justified. Therefore, the request for authorization of Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg #30 is not medically necessary.

Percocet 5/325mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids Page(s): 76-79.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules: "(a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. (b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. (c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: 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 aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework." The patient has been using opioids for long time without recent documentation of full of pain control and without any documentation of functional or quality of life improvement. There is no clear documentation of patient improvement in level of function, quality of life, adequate follow up for absence of side effects and aberrant behavior with a previous use of narcotics. Therefore, the prescription of Percocet 5/325mg #60 is not medically necessary.