

Case Number:	CM15-0163917		
Date Assigned:	09/01/2015	Date of Injury:	09/18/1996
Decision Date:	10/16/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/07/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/20/2015

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 is a 55-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 9-18-96. The injured worker was diagnosed as having degenerative disc disease and degenerative joint disease with associated neuropathy of arms. Treatment to date has included cervical epidural steroid injection, oral medications including Oxycontin, Soma, Ambien and Oxycodone; and activity modifications. Currently on 8-3-15, the injured worker complains of dropping objects due to not feeling objects on hands. He notes epidural injection provided 50% reduction in pain for approximately 2 days. Physical exam performed on 8-3-15 revealed decreased range of motion of cervical spine with pain in lateral right arm, poor grips and poor deep tendon reflexes of biceps and triceps. A request for authorization was submitted on 8/3/15 for Peg 3350 #60, Ambien 10mg #30, Oxycodone 5mg #120, Soma 350 #120 and Oxycontin.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Soma 350mg #120: 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): Carisoprodol (Soma).

Decision rationale: Per MTUS CPMTG p 29, "Not recommended. This medication is not indicated for long-term use. Carisoprodol is a commonly prescribed, centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant whose primary active metabolite is meprobamate (a schedule-IV controlled substance). Carisoprodol is now scheduled in several states but not on a federal level. It has been suggested that the main effect is due to generalized sedation and treatment of anxiety. Abuse has been noted for sedative and relaxant effects. In regular abusers, the main concern is the accumulation of meprobamate. Carisoprodol abuse has also been noted in order to augment or alter effects of other drugs." The records were evaluated as to the history of medication use, this appears to be the first time this was the medication was prescribed. However, as this medication is not recommended by MTUS, it is not medically necessary.

Ambien 10mg #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), Pain (Chronic): Zolpidem (Ambien) (2015).

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

Decision rationale: The MTUS is silent on the treatment of insomnia. With regard to Ambien, the ODG guidelines state "Zolpidem is a prescription short-acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for the short-term (usually two to six weeks) treatment of insomnia. Proper sleep hygiene is critical to the individual with chronic pain and often is hard to obtain. Various medications may provide short-term benefit. While sleeping pills, so-called minor tranquilizers, and anti-anxiety agents are commonly prescribed in chronic pain, pain specialists rarely, if ever, recommend them for long-term use. They can be habit-forming, and they may impair function and memory more than opioid pain relievers. There is also concern that they may increase pain and depression over the long-term." With regard to medication history, the medical records indicate that the injured worker has been using this medication since at least 3/2015. While it is noted that chronic pain severely affects sleeping patterns, the documentation submitted for review does not contain information regarding sleep onset, sleep maintenance, and sleep quality and next-day functioning. It was not noted whether simple sleep hygiene methods were tried and failed. As hypnotics are not recommended for long-term use, the request is not medically necessary.