

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0208103		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	10/27/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	09/06/2007
<b>Decision Date:</b>	12/09/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	10/04/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	10/22/2015

### 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, Oregon, Washington  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

### 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 63-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 9-6-07. He reported pain in the neck, left shoulder, left arm, abdomen, low back, and hips. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral shoulder impingement syndrome, sacroiliac ligament sprain and strain, cervical sprain and strain, right cervical radiculopathy, lumbar sprain and strain, and left leg radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included hernia repair in 2014 and medication including Tramadol. On 9-22-15, pain was rated as 6 of 10 with Tramadol. On 9-22-15, physical examination findings included spinal restriction or subluxations at C1-7 and L1-L5. Left shoulder and bilateral knee restrictions were noted. Pain and tenderness was noted in the lumbar region, thighs, knees, calves, feet, ankles, buttocks, sacroiliac region, left shoulder, and the neck. On 8-22-15, pain was rated as 7 of 10. The injured worker had been taking Tramadol since at least 2012. On 9-22-15, the injured worker complained of pain in the neck, left shoulder, knees, legs, buttocks, and ankles. On 9-22-15, the treating physician requested authorization for Tramadol 50mg #90. On 10-4-15 the request was non-certified by utilization review.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Tramadol 50 mg Qty 90:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids (Classification), Opioids, criteria for use.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, specific drug list.

**Decision rationale:** Per the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines pages 93-94, opioids specific drug list, Tramadol is a synthetic opioid affecting the central nervous system. Tramadol is indicated for moderate to severe pain. Tramadol (Ultram) is a centrally acting synthetic opioid analgesic and it is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic. Tramadol is considered a second line agent when first line agents such as NSAIDs fail. The guidelines advise against prescription to patients that at risk for suicide or addiction. A recent Cochrane review found that this drug decreased pain intensity, produced symptom relief and improved function for a time period of up to three months but the benefits were small (a 12% decrease in pain intensity from baseline). Adverse events often caused study participants to discontinue this medication, and could limit usefulness. There are no long-term studies to allow for recommendations for longer than three months. (Cepeda, 2006) Similar findings were found in an evaluation of a formulation that combines immediate-release vs. extended release Tramadol. Adverse effects included nausea, constipation, dizziness/vertigo and somnolence. (Burch, 2007) Guidelines recommend 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. In this case, there is insufficient evidence in the records of 9/22/15 of failure of primary over the counter non-steroids or moderate to severe pain to warrant Tramadol. Therefore, use of Tramadol is not medically necessary and it is non-certified.