

Case Number:	CM15-0028813		
Date Assigned:	02/20/2015	Date of Injury:	09/21/2012
Decision Date:	03/31/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/15/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/17/2015

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
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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 67-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury on September 21, 2012. She reported an injury related to a motor vehicle accident. The diagnoses have included sprain of shoulder/arm. Treatment to date has included medication, physical therapy, epidural steroid injection, and surgical intervention. Currently, the injured worker complains of improved pain of the low back. She rates the pain a 4/5 and describes it as intermittent. The pain radiates into the bilateral lower extremities and she reports that a previous epidural steroid injection provided 50% relief. On examination, the injured worker had an unstable and wide gait. A straight leg raise was positive on the right and left and she had decreased range of motion in flexion and extension. On January 15, 2015 Utilization Review modified a request for Cymbalta 60 mg #30, Norco 10/325 mg #90 and Lyrica 25 mg #30, noting that the medications were modified to allow for weaning purposes. The California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule was cited. On February 17, 2015, the injured worker submitted an application for IMR for review of Cymbalta 60 mg #30, Norco 10/325 mg #90 and Lyrica 25 mg #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines on going management Page(s): 78.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 74-96.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines cited, opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Norco 10/325mg #90 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Cymbalta 60mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antidepressant Page(s): 13-14.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-depressants, Page 15.

Decision rationale: Per MTUS Chronic Treatment Pain Guidelines, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as Cymbalta (Duloxetine, a class of antidepressants that inhibit serotonin reuptake without action on noradrenaline), are controversial based on controlled trials. It has been suggested that the main role of SSRIs may be in addressing psychological symptoms associated with chronic pain; however, more information is needed regarding the role of SSRIs and pain. Duloxetine (Cymbalta) is FDA-approved for anxiety, depression, diabetic neuropathy, and fibromyalgia; Used off-label for neuropathic pain and radiculopathy; and is recommended as a first-line option for diabetic neuropathy; however, no high quality evidence is reported to support the use of duloxetine for musculoskeletal disorders and more studies are needed to determine the efficacy of duloxetine for other types of neuropathic pain. Submitted reports have not adequately shown any previous failed trial of TCA or other first-line medications without specific functional improvement from treatment already rendered and certified previously. The Cymbalta 60mg #30 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Lyrica 25mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-Epilepsy Page(s): 16-17.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines Pregabalin (Lyrica), page 100.

Decision rationale: Pregabalin (Lyrica) has been documented to be effective in treatment of diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia, has FDA approval for both indications, and is considered first-line treatment for both. This anti-epileptic medication may be helpful in the treatment of radiculopathy and would be indicated if there is documented significant benefit. It appears the medication has been prescribed for quite some time; however, there is no documented functional improvement as the patient continues with constant severe significant pain level and remains functionally unchanged for this chronic injury. Submitted medical report has not adequately demonstrated indication and functional benefit to continue ongoing treatment with this anti-epileptic. The Lyrica 25mg #30 is not medically necessary and appropriate.