

Case Number:	CM15-0029950		
Date Assigned:	02/23/2015	Date of Injury:	10/28/2013
Decision Date:	04/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/04/2015
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: 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 year old male injured worker suffered and industrial injury on 8/21/2013. The diagnoses were sprain of the lumbar region, sciatica, and sprain of hip/thigh. The treatments were medications. The treating provider reported tightness on the straight leg raise and lumbar spasms. The Utilization Review Determination on 2/4/2015 non-certified: 1. Gabapentin 300mg #30 with 3 refills, MTUS; 2. Gabapentin 100mg #90 with 2 refills, MTUS; 3. 6 sessions of Chiropractic for the lumbar spine, MTUS.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Gabapentin 300mg #30 with 3 refills: Upheld

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

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 postherpetic 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.

Gabapentin 100mg #90 with 2 refills: Upheld

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

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 postherpetic 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.

6 sessions of Chiropractic for the lumbar spine: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual Therapy Page(s): 58-60. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Chiropractic, Manipulation.

Decision rationale: ODG recommends chiropractic treatment as an option for acute low back pain, but additionally clarifies that "medical evidence shows good outcomes from the use of manipulation in acute low back pain without radiculopathy (but also not necessarily any better than outcomes from other recommended treatments). If manipulation has not resulted in functional improvement in the first one or two weeks, it should be stopped and the patient reevaluated." Additionally, MTUS states "Low back: Recommended as an option. Therapeutic care" Trial of 6 visits over 2 weeks, with evidence of objective functional improvement, total of up to 18 visits over 6-8 weeks. Elective /maintenance care "Not medically necessary. Recurrences/flare-ups. Need to reevaluate treatment success, if RTW achieved then 1-2 visits every 4-6 months." Medical documents indicate that patient has undergone prior chiropractic sessions, which would not be considered in the "trial period" anymore. The treating provider has not demonstrated evidence of objective and measurable functional improvement during or after the trial of therapeutic care to warrant continued treatment. As such, the request for 6 sessions of chiropractic manipulation is not medically necessary.