

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0052199		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	04/29/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	10/01/1991
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/29/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	03/06/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/19/2015

### 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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 58-year-old female who sustained an industrial injury on 10/01/99. Initial complaints and diagnoses are not available. Treatments to date include an intrathecal pump, and back surgery. Diagnostic studies are not addressed. Current complaints include neck, low back, upper and lower extremity pain, as well as insomnia and right knee poor strength. Current diagnoses include cervical and lumbar radiculopathy, anxiety, depression, vitamin D deficiency, and status post multiple falls. In a progress note dated 02/09/15 the treating provider reports the plan of care as continued medications including Dilaudid, Tizanidine, Vitamin D, Zolpidem, Xanax, and Naloxone, as well as physical therapy, intrathecal pump refill, Toradol and Vitamin B12 injections, and a urine toxicology test. The requested treatments are Dilaudid, Tizanidine, Xanax, and Zolpidem.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**55 Dilaudid 2mg:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 51, 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Opioids.

**Decision rationale:** Per MTUS, Dilaudid is the brand name version of Hydromorphone, which is a pure agonist/short acting opioid and "they are often used for intermittent or breakthrough pain." ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for low back pain "except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks." The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that "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." The treating physician does not document any of the following: the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, how long it takes for pain relief and how long pain relief lasts. Despite long-term use there is a lack of functional improvement, the treating physician notes the patient reports pain is worse since last visit on the 2/9/15 exam and the 4/9/15 exam. As such, the request for 55 Dilaudid 2mg is not medically necessary.

**90 Tizanidine 4mg:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle relaxants (for pain).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants, Zanaflex Page(s): 63-67.

**Decision rationale:** Zanaflex is the brand name version of tizanidine, which is a muscle relaxant. MTUS states concerning muscle relaxants "Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. (Chou, 2007) (Mens, 2005) (Van Tulder, 1998) (Van Tulder, 2003) (Van Tulder, 2006) (Schnitzer, 2004) (See, 2008) Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also, there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. (Homik, 2004) Sedation is the most commonly reported adverse effect of muscle relaxant medications. These drugs should be used with caution in patients driving motor vehicles or operating heavy machinery. Drugs with the most limited published evidence in terms of clinical effectiveness include chlorzoxazone, methocarbamol, dantrolene and baclofen. (Chou, 2004) According to a recent review in American Family Physician, skeletal muscle relaxants are the most widely prescribed drug class for musculoskeletal conditions (18.5% of prescriptions), and the most commonly prescribed antispasmodic agents are carisoprodol, cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone, and methocarbamol, but despite their popularity, skeletal muscle relaxants should not be the primary drug class of choice

for musculoskeletal conditions." (See2, 2008) MTUS further states, "Tizanidine (Zanaflex, generic available) is a centrally acting alpha2-adrenergic agonist that is FDA approved for management of spasticity; unlabeled use for low back pain. (Malanga, 2008) Eight studies have demonstrated efficacy for low back pain. (Chou, 2007) One study (conducted only in females) demonstrated a significant decrease in pain associated with chronic myofascial pain syndrome and the authors recommended its use as a first line option to treat myofascial pain. (Malanga, 2002) May also provide benefit as an adjunct treatment for fibromyalgia." (ICSI, 2007)It is not clear that the patient is getting relief from Tizanidine; there is no documentation of functional improvement. In the most recent progress, report there is a lack of evidence of muscle spasm on exam. As such, the request for 90 Tizanidine 4mg is not medically necessary.

### **60 Xanax 1mg: Upheld**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain (Chronic), Alprazolam (Xanax).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

**Decision rationale:** MTUS states that benzodiazepine (ie Xanax) is "not recommended for long-term use because long-term efficacy is unproven and there is a risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit use to 4 weeks. Their range of action includes sedative/hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, and muscle relaxant. Chronic benzodiazepines are the treatment of choice in very few conditions. Tolerance to hypnotic effects develops rapidly. Tolerance to anxiolytic effects occurs within months and long-term use may actually increase anxiety. A more appropriate treatment for anxiety disorder is an antidepressant. Tolerance to anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant effects occurs within weeks."Medical records indicate that the patient has been on Xanax since 2012, far exceeding MTUS recommendations. The medical record does not provide any extenuating circumstances to recommend exceeding the guideline recommendations. Additionally, no documentation as to if a trial of antidepressants was initiated and the outcome of this trial. As such, the request for 60 Xanax 1mg is not medical necessary.

### **30 Zolpidem 10mg: 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).

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

**Decision rationale:** The CA MTUS silent regarding this topic. ODG states that zolpidem is a prescription short acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for short-term treatment of insomnia. In this case, the patient has been taking this medication as early as July

2013. There has been no discussion of the patient's sleep hygiene or the need for variance from the guidelines, such as: (a) Wake at the same time everyday; (b) Maintain a consistent bedtime; (c) Exercise regularly (not within 2 to 4 hours of bedtime); (d) Perform relaxing activities before bedtime; (e) Keep your bedroom quiet and cool; (f) Do not watch the clock; (g) Avoid caffeine and nicotine for at least six hours before bed; (h) Only drink in moderation; & (i) Avoid napping. Medical documents also do not include results of these first line treatments, if they were used in treatment of the patient's insomnia. ODG additionally states "The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning." Medical documents provided do not detail these components.

Additionally, guidelines recommend against long-term use of this medication, documentation provided indicate this patient has been utilizing Zolpidem since at least 5/2014. As such, the request for 30 Zolpidem 10mg is not medically necessary at this time.