

Case Number:	CM15-0053741		
Date Assigned:	03/27/2015	Date of Injury:	08/28/1999
Decision Date:	05/04/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/27/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/20/2015

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: New Jersey, Michigan, California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 57 year old male who sustained an industrial injury, to his left wrist and cervical and lumbar spine, on 8/28/1999, versus 8/29/1999. The medical record notes previous industrial injuries to the cervical and lumbar spine in 1977 and 1978, a previous injury to his neck and shoulders in 1980, injury to his head in 1988, and injury to the bilateral upper extremities and the spine, on 8/29/1999. His diagnoses, and/or impressions, include "HNP"; chronic pain; and multi-level lumbar degenerative disc disease; displacement of lumbar intervertebral disc without myelopathy; lumbar facet arthrosis; mid-thoracic back pain due to disc bulge at thoracic-7-8; thoracic region spondylosis with myelopathy; and past chronic cervical sprain/strain. No current magnetic resonance imaging studies are noted. His treatments have included computed tomography scan (8/2001); heat/cold therapy; rest; gentle stretching and exercise; and long-term medication management. The physician's notes of 2/19/2015 show the injured worker being followed for his chronic low back pain in the setting of lumbar degenerative disc disease and lumbar facet osteoarthritis. The physician's requested treatments included the continuation of Methadone and Restoril as part of his long-term medication regimen which has helped to control his radiating pain and ability to carry out his activities of daily living.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Methadone 10 mg #30: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Medications for chronic pain Page(s): 61.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, section Medications for chronic pain, Methadone is recommended as a second line drug for moderate to severe pain if the potential benefit outweighs the risk. The FDA reports that they have received reports of severe morbidity and mortality with this medications. As an opioid, Methadone should be used in the context of a well established plan, tailored to the patient needs, when there is no reasonable alternative to treatment and when the patient is responsive to treatment. The lowest possible effective dose should be used. In this case, the patient continue to have severe pain despite the use of Methadone. Furthermore, it appears that a multidisciplinary approach was not used in this patient who continued to report severe pain despite the use of Methadone and other pain medications. Based on the above, the prescription of Methadone 10mg #30 is not medically necessary.

Restoril 30 mg #30: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines and in the treatment of insomnia section. Recommend that treatment be based on the etiology, with the medications recommended below. See Insomnia. Pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. Failure of sleep disturbance to resolve in a 7 to 10 day period may indicate a psychiatric and/or medical illness. (Lexi-Comp, 2008) Primary insomnia is generally addressed pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning. Pharmacologic Treatment: There are four main categories of pharmacologic treatment: (1) Benzodiazepines; (2) Non-benzodiazepines; (3) Melatonin & melatonin receptor agonists; & (4) Over-the-counter medications. The majority of studies have only evaluated short-term treatment (i.e., 4 weeks) of insomnia; therefore more studies are necessary to evaluate the efficacy and safety of treatments for long-term treatment of insomnia. In 2007, the FDA requested that manufacturers of all sedative-hypnotic drugs strengthen product labeling regarding risks (i.e., severe allergic reactions and complex sleep-related behaviors, such as sleep driving). It is recommended that treatments for insomnia should reduce time to sleep onset, improve sleep maintenance, avoid residual effects and increase next-day functioning. (Morin, 2007) (Reeder, 2007) (1) Benzodiazepines: FDA-approved benzodiazepines for sleep maintenance insomnia include estazolam (ProSom),

flurazepam (Dalmane), quazepam (Doral), and temazepam (Restoril). Triazolam (Halcion) is FDA-approved for sleep-onset insomnia. These medications are only recommended for short-term use due to risk of tolerance, dependence, and adverse events (daytime drowsiness, anterograde amnesia, next-day sedation, impaired cognition, impaired psychomotor function, and rebound insomnia). These drugs have been associated with sleep-related activities such as sleep driving, cooking and eating food, and making phone calls (all while asleep). Particular concern is noted for patients at risk for abuse or addiction. Withdrawal occurs with abrupt discontinuation or large decreases in dose. Decrease slowly and monitor for withdrawal symptoms. Benzodiazepines are similar in efficacy to benzodiazepine-receptor agonists; however, the less desirable side-effect profile limits their use as a first-line agent, particularly for long-term use. According to MTUS guidelines, benzodiazepines are not recommended for long term use for pain management because of unproven long term efficacy and because of the risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit their use to 4 weeks. There is no recent documentation of insomnia related to pain. There is no documentation of improvement of symptoms with previous use of Restoril. Therefore, the prescription of RESTORIL 30MG #30 is not medically necessary.