

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0084120		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	05/06/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	08/08/2000
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/04/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	04/16/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	05/01/2015

### 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: Family Practice

### 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 59-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 8/8/2000. She reported injury from turning a patient. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar disc disease, cervical spine strain, thoracic spine strain, lumbar disc rupture, right carpal tunnel syndrome and status post left carpal tunnel release and a recent fall with injury to the right lower extremity. There is no record of a recent diagnostic study. Treatment to date has included surgery and medication management. In a progress note dated 3/19/2015, the injured worker complains of pain that is rated 9/10 that Norco does not relieve. A recent urine drug screen is consistent with medications prescribed with the exception of Soma was not present in the urine. The treating physician is requesting Percocet 10/325 mg #120 and Soma 325 mg #60 for 3 refills.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Percocet 10/325mg #120:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 65, 78-80.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids  
Page(s): 76-78, 80.

**Decision rationale:** The MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines comment on the long-term use of opioids, including Percocet. These guidelines have established criteria of the use of opioids for the ongoing management of pain. Actions should include prescriptions from a single practitioner and from a single pharmacy. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. There should be an 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. There should be evidence of documentation of the 4A's for Ongoing Monitoring. These four domains include pain relief, side effects, physical and psychological functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant drug-related behaviors. Further, there should be consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain that does not improve on opioids in 3 months. There should be consideration of an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse (Pages 76-78). Finally, the guidelines indicate that for chronic pain, the long-term efficacy of opioids is unclear. Failure to respond to a time-limited course of opioids has led to the suggestion of reassessment and consideration of alternative therapy (Page 80). Based on the review of the medical records, there is insufficient documentation in support of these stated MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines for the ongoing use of opioids. There is insufficient documentation of the 4A's for Ongoing Monitoring. The treatment course of opioids in this patient has extended well beyond the timeframe required for a reassessment of therapy. In summary, there is insufficient documentation to support the chronic use of an opioid in this patient. Treatment with Percocet is not considered as medically necessary.

**Soma 350mg #60 x 3 refills:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines  
Carisoprodol Page(s): 29.

**Decision rationale:** The MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines comment on the use of Soma (also known as carisoprodol) as a treatment modality. Soma is not recommended. This medication is not indicated for long-term use. Carisoprodol is a commonly prescribed, centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant whose primary active metabolite is meprobamate (a schedule-IV controlled substance). Carisoprodol is now scheduled in several states but not on a federal level. It has been suggested that the main effect is due to generalized sedation and treatment of anxiety. Abuse has been noted for sedative and relaxant effects. In regular abusers, the main concern is the accumulation of meprobamate. Carisoprodol abuse has also been noted in order to augment or alter effects of other drugs. This includes the following: (1) increasing

sedation of benzodiazepines or alcohol; (2) use to prevent side effects of cocaine; (3) use with tramadol to produce relaxation and euphoria; (4) as a combination with hydrocodone, an effect that some abusers claim is similar to heroin (referred to as a Las Vegas Cocktail); & (5) as a combination with codeine (referred to as Soma Coma). In this case, there is no justification provided for the long-term use of Soma; a drug that is not recommended; particularly in a patient on opioids. For this reason, Soma is not considered as medically necessary.