

Case Number:	CM15-0233029		
Date Assigned:	12/08/2015	Date of Injury:	08/10/2006
Decision Date:	01/19/2016	UR Denial Date:	11/13/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/30/2015

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: Maryland, Texas, Virginia

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine, Allergy and Immunology, Rheumatology

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

This injured worker is a 51 year old male who reported an industrial injury on 8-10-2006. His diagnoses, and or impressions, were noted to include: rule-out left lumbar radiculopathy; lumbar myofascial pain; and lumboparaspinal trigger points. No imaging studies were noted. His treatments were noted to include: several comprehensive formal medical-legal evaluations with supplemental reports; panel qualified medical evaluation with supplemental reports; medication management; and being classified as permanent and stationary. The progress notes of 10-13-2015 reported complaints which included: low back pain, rated 8 out of 10, with left lower extremity symptoms; of multiple trigger points lumboparaspinal musculature refractory; unchanged radicular component; failed physical therapy, home exercise, activity modifications, and trigger point injections; and that he took Tramadol ER 100 mg and Cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg, without side-effects. The objective findings were noted to include: lumbar spine tenderness with positive left straight leg raise, decreased range-of-motion, and diminished sensation in the lumbosacral dermatomal distribution; and spasms with multiple tender trigger points in the lumboparaspinal musculature. The physician's requests for treatment were noted to include Tramadol ER 100 mg, #60, and Cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg, #90. These medications were noted ordered as far back as 7-7-2015. The Request for Authorization, dated 10-15-2015, was noted to include Tramadol ER 100 mg, #60, and Cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg, #90. The Utilization Review of 11-12-2015 non-certified the request for Tramadol ER 100 mg, #60, and Cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg, #90.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tramadol ER 100mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids, specific drug list. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic) - Medications for acute pain (analgesics), Tramadol (Ultram®).

Decision rationale: Tramadol is classified as a central acting synthetic opioids. MTUS states regarding tramadol that "A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals." ODG further states, "Tramadol is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic because of its inferior efficacy to a combination of Hydrocodone/ acetaminophen." The treating physician did not provide sufficient documentation that the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics at the time of prescription or in subsequent medical notes. Additionally, no documentation was provided which discussed the setting of goals for the use of tramadol prior to the initiation of this medication. MTUS states 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 fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. As such, the request for tramadol ER 100mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril), Muscle relaxants (for pain). Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain and Other Medical Treatment Guidelines UpToDate, Flexeril.

Decision rationale: MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment states for Cyclobenzaprine, "Recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy. The effect is greatest in the first 4 days of treatment, suggesting that shorter courses may be better. (Browning, 2001) Treatment should be brief." "The medication is not recommended to be used for longer than 2-3 weeks."

The medical documents indicate that patient is far in excess of the initial treatment window and period. Additionally, MTUS outlines that "Relief of pain with the use of medications is generally temporary, and measures of the lasting benefit from this modality should include evaluating the effect of pain relief in relationship to improvements in function and increased activity. Before prescribing any medication for pain the following should occur: (1) determine the aim of use of the medication; (2) determine the potential benefits and adverse effects; (3) determine the patient's preference. Only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. Analgesic medications should show effects within 1 to 3 days, and the analgesic effect of antidepressants should occur within 1 week. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. (Mens, 2005)" Uptodate "flexeril" also recommends "Do not use longer than 2-3 weeks". Medical documents do not fully detail the components outlined in the guidelines above and do not establish the need for long term/chronic usage of cyclobenzaprine. As such, the request for Flexeril 7.5mg #90 is not medically necessary.