

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0177486		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	10/30/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	01/22/2004
<b>Decision Date:</b>	12/08/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	10/10/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	10/27/2014

### 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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, has a subspecialty in Pain Management and is licensed to practice in California. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

### 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 is a female patient with the date of injury of January 22, 2004. A Utilization Review dated October 10, 2014 recommended modification of Norco 7.5/325mg #90 to Norco 7.5/325mg #60 and non-certification of Ambien 10mg #30 and Xanax 0.5mg #30. An Evaluation dated October 7, 2014 identifies Interim History of increased right hip pain, right leg pain, left shoulder and arm and lumbar pain. Physical Exam identifies tenderness left anterior shoulder. Tenderness to palpation over the right lumbar facets, left lumbar facets, right paravertebral thoracic spasm, left paravertebral thoracic spasm, right thoracolumbar spasm, left thoracolumbar spasm, right sacroiliac joint, left sacroiliac joint, and right greater trochanter bursa. Decreased lumbar range of motion. Diagnosis/Impression identifies joint pain - shoulder, postlaminectomy syndrome - lumbar, lumbosacral neuritis NOS, headache, and type 2 NIDDM. Plan identifies refill Ambien 10 mg quantity 30, Norco 7.5 mg-325 mg quantity 90, and Xanax 0.5 mg quantity 30.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 7.5/325mg #90:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 80-81.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 44, 47, 75-79, 120 of 127.

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the request for Norco (hydrocodone/acetaminophen), California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that Norco is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the medication is improving the patient's function or pain (in terms of specific examples of functional improvement and percent reduction in pain or reduced NRS), no documentation regarding side effects, and no discussion regarding aberrant use. As such, there is no clear indication for ongoing use of the medication. Opioids should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Norco (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is not medically necessary.

**Ambien 10mg #30:** 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) Treatment in Workers Compensation, 5th Edition 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) Chronic Pain, Sleep Medication, Insomnia treatment

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the request for Ambien, California MTUS guidelines are silent regarding the use of sedative hypnotic agents. ODG recommends the short-term use (usually two to six weeks) of pharmacological agents only after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. They go on to state the failure of sleep disturbances to resolve in 7 to 10 days, may indicate a psychiatric or medical illness. Within the documentation available for review, there are no subjective complaints of insomnia, no discussion regarding how frequently the insomnia complaints occur or how long they have been occurring, no statement indicating what behavioral treatments have been attempted for the condition of insomnia, and no statement indicating how the patient has responded to Ambien treatment. . Finally, there is no indication that Ambien is being used for short term use as recommended by guidelines. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Ambien is not medically necessary.

**Xanax 0.5mg #30:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antidepressants for chronic pain Page(s): 13-16.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 24 of 127. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Chronic Pain Chapter, Benzodiazepines

**Decision rationale:** Regarding the request for Xanax (alprazolam), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the benzodiazepines are "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... 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." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation identifying any objective functional improvement as a result of the use of the medication and no rationale provided for long-term use of the medication despite the CA MTUS recommendation against long-term use. Benzodiazepines should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Xanax (alprazolam) is not medically necessary.