

Case Number:	CM14-0182928		
Date Assigned:	11/07/2014	Date of Injury:	08/23/1998
Decision Date:	12/15/2014	UR Denial Date:	10/03/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/03/2014

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 Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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:

The patient is a 45-year-old male who was injured on August 22, 1998. The patient continued to experience pain in his neck and lower back. Physical examination was notable for severe tenderness and spasm to the bilateral trapezius muscles. Diagnoses included cervical disc disease with radiculitis. Treatment included cervical epidural steroid injections, and surgery. Requests for authorization for Flexeril 10 mg #60, Zolpidem 10 mg #30, Nexium 40 mg #30, and cervical epidural steroid injection at C6-7 under fluoroscopy were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Prospective request for 1 prescription for Flexeril 10mg #60.: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 63.

Decision rationale: Flexeril is Cyclobenzaprine, a muscle relaxant. Cyclobenzaprine is recommended as an option, for a short course of therapy. It has been found to be more effective than placebo with greater adverse side effects. Its greatest effect is in the first 4 days. Treatment should be brief. Non-sedating muscle relaxants are recommended with caution as a

second-line option for short-term treatment (less than two weeks) of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. 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. 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. In this case the patient had been taking Flexeril since at least October 2013. The duration of treatment surpasses the recommended short-term duration of two weeks. The request should not be authorized.

Prospective request for 1 prescription for Zolpidem 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)

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

Decision rationale: Zolpidem is a prescription short-acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for the short-term (usually two to six weeks) treatment of insomnia. Proper sleep hygiene is critical to the individual with chronic pain and often is hard to obtain. Various medications may provide short-term benefit. While sleeping pills, so-called minor tranquilizers, and anti-anxiety agents are commonly prescribed in chronic pain, pain specialists rarely, if ever, recommend them for long-term use. They can be habit-forming, and they may impair function and memory more than opioid pain relievers. There is also concern that they may increase pain and depression over the long-term. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) should be an important part of an insomnia treatment plan. A study of patients with persistent insomnia found that the addition of Zolpidem immediate release to CBT was modestly beneficial during acute (first 6 weeks) therapy, but better long-term outcomes were achieved when Zolpidem IR was discontinued and maintenance CBT continued. Zolpidem is linked to a sharp increase in ED visits, so it should be used safely for only a short period of time. In this case the patient had been taking the Zolpidem since at least October 2013. The duration of treatment surpasses the recommended short-term duration of two to six weeks. The request should not be authorized.

Prospective request for 1 prescription for Nexium 40mg #30.: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: Nexium is esomeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). PPI's are used in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease and may be prescribed in patients who are using non-

steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and are at high risk for gastrointestinal events. Risk factors for high-risk events are age greater than 65, history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation, concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant, or high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA). The patient in this case was not using NSAID medication and did not have any of the risk factors for a gastrointestinal event. The request should not be authorized.

Prospective request for 1 cervical epidural steroid injection at C6-7 under fluoroscopy.:
Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 46.

Decision rationale: Epidural steroid injections are recommended as an option for treatment of radicular pain (defined as pain in dermatomal distribution with corroborative findings of radiculopathy). Radiculopathy must be documented by physical examination and corroborated by imaging studies and/or electrodiagnostic testing. Epidural steroid injection can offer short term pain relief and use should be in conjunction with other rehab efforts, including continuing a home exercise program. There is little information on improved function. The American Academy of Neurology recently concluded that epidural steroid injections may lead to an improvement in radicular lumbosacral pain between 2 and 6 weeks following the injection, but they do not affect impairment of function or the need for surgery and do not provide long-term pain relief beyond 3 months, and there is insufficient evidence to make any recommendation for the use of epidural steroid injections to treat radicular cervical pain. The request should not be authorized.