

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0183933		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	11/10/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	04/14/2004
<b>Decision Date:</b>	12/15/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	10/27/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	11/04/2014

### 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 Occupational Medicine 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 case is a 66 year old female with a date of injury on 4/14/2004. A review of the medical records indicates that the patient has been undergoing treatment for meniscus tear of the left knee and chondromalacia of the right knee. Subjective complaints (7/3/2014, 8/14/2014) include bilateral knee pain, 7/10 scale, and decreased muscle mass. Objective findings (7/3/2014, 8/14/2014) include tenderness to palpation and decreased range of motion to left knee. Treatment has included Norco (since at least 5/2014), transdermal pain medications, naproxen, and Celebrex. A utilization review dated 10/27/2014 determined the following: -Partial approval for Norco 10/325 #14 (original #120)-Denial for Naproxen 500mg #60-Denial for Celebrex 200mg #30

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**1 prescription of Norco 10/325mg #120:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen; Weaning of Medications.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back (Acute and Chronic), Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Shoulder, Pain, Opioids

**Decision rationale:** ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for musculoskeletal pain "except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks." The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state 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. Additionally, medical documents indicate that the patient has been on Norco since 5/2014, in excess of the recommended 2-week limit. The utilization review partially approved for 14 pills to allow for weaning. As such, the question for Norco 325/10mg #120 is not medically necessary.

**1 prescription of Naproxen 500mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, specific drug list & adverse effects.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) Page(s): 67-73. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Naproxen, NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs)

**Decision rationale:** MTUS specifies four recommendations regarding NSAID use: 1) Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. 2) Back Pain - Acute exacerbations of chronic pain: Recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. In general, there is conflicting evidence that NSAIDs are more effective than acetaminophen for acute LBP. 3) Back Pain - Chronic low back pain: Recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief. A Cochrane review of the literature on drug relief for low back pain (LBP) suggested that NSAIDs were no more effective than other drugs such as acetaminophen, narcotic analgesics, and muscle relaxants. The review also found that NSAIDs had more adverse effects than placebo and acetaminophen but fewer effects than muscle relaxants and narcotic analgesics. 4) Neuropathic pain: There is inconsistent evidence for the use of these medications to treat longterm neuropathic pain, but they may be useful to treat breakthrough and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in with neuropathic pain. The medical documents do not indicate that the patient is being treated for osteoarthritis. Additionally, the treating physician does not document failure of primary (Tylenol) treatment. Progress notes do not indicate how long the patient has been on naproxen, but the MTUS guidelines recommend against long-term use. As such, the request for Naproxen 500mg #60 is not medically necessary.

**1 prescription of Celebrex 200mg #30:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, specific drug list & adverse effects.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-inflammatory medications, Celebrex, NSAIDs Page(s): 22, 30, 70. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk

**Decision rationale:** Anti-inflammatory medications are the traditional first line treatment for pain, but COX-2 inhibitors (Celebrex) should be considered if the patient has risk of GI complications, according to MTUS. The medical documentation provided does not indicate a reason for the patient to be considered high risk for GI complications. Risk factors for GI bleeding according to ODG include: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose or multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA). The patient is 66 years old and would be considered at elevated risk for GI bleeding. However, the medical records do indicate that the patient has been on this medication greater than a year and the subjective level of pain has not improved. This is indication that the medication may not be effective. As such, the request for 1 prescription of Celebrex 200mg #30 is not medically necessary.