

Case Number:	CM14-0218966		
Date Assigned:	01/09/2015	Date of Injury:	11/28/2007
Decision Date:	03/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	12/08/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/31/2014

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. 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: New York, Tennessee
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency Medicine

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 60 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/28/2007. The diagnoses included cervical facet joint arthropathy, chronic neck pain, right shoulder impingement and treatment to date has included medications and cervical diagnostic facet joint injections blocks. Currently, the IW complains of right neck pain radiating to the right upper back and right shoulder. The treating provider is requesting 12 sessions of Chiropractic therapy and Flexeril 10mg #60. On 12/08/2014 Utilization Review non-certified a request for Flexeril and modified the request of 12 sessions of Chiropractic to 60 session noting the MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Chiropractic Manipulation of cervical spine #12: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Manual Therapy & Manipulation Page(s): 58-60.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 58.

Decision rationale: Manual therapy and evaluation are recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. Recommended treatment parameters are as follows: Time to produce effect 4-6 treatments, frequency of 1-2 times per week with maximum duration of 8 weeks. In this case the patient has failed prior treatment with physical therapy. In addition the requested number of treatments surpasses the recommended number of 4-6 to produce effect. The request should not be authorized.

Flexeril 10mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle relaxants (for pain) Page(s): 64-66.

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

Decision rationale: Flexeril is the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine. 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 has been taking Flexeril since at least June 2014. The duration of treatment surpasses the recommended short-term duration of two weeks. The request should not be authorized.