

Case Number:	CM15-0112564		
Date Assigned:	06/19/2015	Date of Injury:	07/15/2010
Decision Date:	08/17/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/28/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/11/2015

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: New York

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal 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 54 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 7/15/10. The injured worker was diagnosed as having subacromial bursitis and rotator cuff arthropathy. Treatment to date has included arthroscopic RCR, physical therapy, oral medications including Norco, Valium, Soma, Tramadol, Naproxen and Omeprazole; injections to the shoulder and activity restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complains of pain in lower back and bilateral shoulder pain described as burning, spasm with back pain radiating down both sides. He notes the pain is improved with medications and duration of the effect is 2-3 hours. His work status is permanent and stationary. Physical exam noted positive impingement test of right shoulder and pain with range of motion of left shoulder. The treatment plan included refilling Norco, Valium, Soma and Tramadol. A request for authorization was submitted for Norco 7.5mg #90, Valium 5mg #90, Soma 350mg #90 and Tramadol 50mg #90.

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 opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids for the treatment of chronic pain Page(s): 91-97. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Opioids.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS and ODG, Norco 7/325mg (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is a short-acting opioid analgesic indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain, and is used to manage both acute and chronic pain. The treatment of chronic pain with any opioid analgesic requires review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. A pain assessment should include current pain, intensity of pain after taking the opiate, and the duration of pain relief. In this case, there is insufficient evidence that the opioids were prescribed according to the CA MTUS, which recommends prescribing according to function, with specific functional goals, return to work, random drug testing, an opioid contract, and documentation of a prior failure of non-opioid therapy. The MTUS recommends urine drug screens for patients with poor pain control and to help manage patients at risk of abuse. There is no documentation of significant pain relief or increased function from the opioids used to date. Medical necessity of the requested item has not been established. Of note, discontinuation of an opioid analgesic should include a taper to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Valium 5mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines benzodiazepines. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

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

Decision rationale: According to CA MTUS Guidelines, benzodiazepines are prescribed for anxiety. They are not recommended for long-term use for the treatment of chronic pain because long-term efficacy is unproven and there is a risk of dependency. Valium (Diazepam) is a long-acting benzodiazepine, having anxiolytic, sedative, muscle relaxant, anticonvulsant, and hypnotic properties. Most guidelines recommend the use of Valium for the treatment of anxiety disorders, and as an adjunct treatment for anxiety associated with major depression. Use of this medication is limited to four weeks. There is no documentation provided indicating that the patient is maintained on any antidepressant medication. In addition, there are no guideline criteria that support the long-term use of benzodiazepines. In this case, there is no documentation indicating objective functional gain to support the patient's subjective benefit from taking Valium. Medical necessity for the requested medication has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Soma 350mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines muscle relaxants. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines-Treatment in Workers' Compensation Pain Procedure Summary last updated 06/07/2013.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 29, 63.

Decision rationale: The CA MTUS does not recommend muscle relaxants for chronic pain. Non-sedating muscle relaxants are an option for short term exacerbations of chronic low back pain. Soma (Carisoprodol) is the muscle relaxant requested in this case. This medication is sedating. No reports show any specific and significant improvements in pain or function as a result of prescribing muscle relaxants. According to the MTUS guidelines, Soma is categorically not recommended for chronic pain, noting its habituating and abuse potential. Medical necessity for the requested medication has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

Tramadol 50mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids for the treatment of chronic pain Page(s): 93-96.

Decision rationale: According to the California MTUS, Tramadol (Ultram) is a synthetic opioid which affects the central nervous system and is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe pain. Per CA MTUS Guidelines, certain criteria need to be followed, including an ongoing review and documentation of pain relief and functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include current pain: last reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid, and the duration of pain relief. In this case, there is insufficient evidence that the opioids were prescribed according to the CA MTUS, which recommends prescribing according to function, with specific functional goals, return to work, random drug testing, an opioid contract, and documentation of a prior failure of non-opioid therapy. The MTUS recommends urine drug screens for patients with poor pain control and to help manage patients at risk of abuse. There is no documentation of significant pain relief or increased function from the opioids used to date. Medical necessity of the requested item has not been established. Of note, discontinuation of an opioid analgesic should include a taper to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The requested medication is not medically necessary.