

Case Number:	CM15-0173696		
Date Assigned:	09/24/2015	Date of Injury:	02/11/2005
Decision Date:	11/19/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/02/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/03/2015

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: California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

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 65 year old male injured worker suffered an industrial injury on 2-11-2005. The diagnoses included cervical spine sprain-strain, cervical herniated disc and upper extremity radiculitis, lumbar multiple discs with radiculopathy, right shoulder impingement, right wrist carpal tunnel syndrome and right knee internal derangement. On 8-21-2015, the treating provider reported increased pain to the right knee rated 8 out of 10. On exam, there was reduced range of motion and positive Mc Murray's test and joint tenderness along with chondromalacia patellar compression test that was positive and crepitus. He used a cane and knee brace for mobility. The provider noted the "Naproxen was for pain and inflammation, Ambien for sleep disorder, Nexium for stomach, Xanax for anxiety, Zanaflex to relax muscles, Flector patch for pain and Zoloft for depression". The Utilization Review on 9-2-2015 determined modification for Norco 10/325mg #240 to #108, non-certification for Ambien 10mg #60, Naproxen 550mg #240, Nexium 40mg #60, Xanax ER 0.5mg #120, Zanaflex 4mg #120, Flector patch #120, Zoloft 50mg #120, Esomeprazole MAG DR 40mg #30, and Sertraline HCL 50mg #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #240: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids (Classification), Opioids, California Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) [DWC], Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids for chronic pain.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Norco (hydrocodone/acetaminophen), Chronic 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 further specify for discontinuation of opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is indication that the medication is helpful. However, there is no documentation regarding improvement in 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 #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines.

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 Chapter & Mental Illness and Stress Chapter, Insomnia Topics.

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 is no diagnosis of insomnia in recent progress notes, and no documentation regarding the response to the current medication. Furthermore, there appears to be a longer-term use of Ambien in excess of guideline recommendations of 6 weeks. Given this, the currently requested Ambien is not medically necessary.

Naproxen 550mg #240: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Naproxen, Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that NSAIDs are recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation that Naproxen is providing any specific analgesic benefits (in terms of percent pain reduction, or reduction in numeric rating scale), or any objective functional improvement. Given this, the current request is not medically necessary.

Nexium 40mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Nexium, California MTUS states that proton pump inhibitors are appropriate for the treatment of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID therapy or for patients at risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use. Additionally, ODG recommends Nexium, Protonix, Dexilant, and AcipHex for use as 2nd line agents, after failure of omeprazole or lansoprazole. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has complaints of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID use, a risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use, or another indication for this medication. Furthermore, there is no indication that the patient has failed first-line agents prior to initiating treatment with Nexium (a 2nd line proton pump inhibitor). In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Nexium is not medically necessary.

Xanax ER 0.5mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Benzodiazepines.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Xanax (alprazolam), the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that 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. Their range of action includes sedative/hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, and muscle relaxant. Chronic benzodiazepines are the treatment of choice in very few conditions. Tolerance to hypnotic effects develops rapidly. 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. Tolerance to anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant effects occurs within weeks. (Baillargeon, 2003) (Ashton, 2005)." Within the documentation available

for review, there is no documentation that Xanax is providing any specific analgesic benefits, or any objective functional improvement. Furthermore, there is no indication that Xanax is being used for short-term use as recommended by guidelines. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Xanax is not medically necessary.

Zanaflex 4mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Muscle relaxants (for pain).

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for tizanidine (Zanaflex), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines support the use of non-sedating muscle relaxants to be used with caution as a 2nd line option for the short-term treatment of acute exacerbations of pain. Guidelines go on to state that tizanidine specifically is FDA approved for management of spasticity; unlabeled use for low back pain. Guidelines recommend LFT monitoring at baseline, 1, 3, and 6 months. Within the documentation available for review, there is no identification appropriate liver function testing, as recommended by guidelines. Additionally, it does not appear that this medication is being prescribed for the short-term treatment of an acute exacerbation, as recommended by guidelines. This worker has long-standing chronic pain. Given this, the currently requested tizanidine (Zanaflex), is not medically necessary.

Flector patch #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Topical Analgesics.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Flector patch (topical diclofenac), the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that topical NSAIDs are recommended for short-term use of 4-12 week duration for body regions that are amenable to topical treatment. Specifically, the CPMTG state: "There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder." Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has obtained any specific analgesic effect (in terms of percent reduction in pain, or reduced NRS) or specific objective functional improvement from the use of Flector patch. Additionally, there is no documentation that the patient would be unable to tolerate oral NSAIDs, which would be preferred. In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Flector patch is not medically necessary.

Zoloft 50mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors).

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Zoloft (sertraline), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors may have a role in treating secondary depression. Additionally, guidelines recommend follow-up evaluation with mental status examinations to identify whether depression is still present. Guidelines indicate that a lack of response to antidepressant medications may indicate other underlying issues. Within the documentation available for review, there is no evidence of any recent mental status examinations to determine a diagnosis of depression. Additionally, there is no documentation indicating whether the patient has responded to the current Zoloft treatment. Antidepressants should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Zoloft is not medically necessary.

Esomeprazole MAG DR 40mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for esomeprazole (Nexium), California MTUS states that proton pump inhibitors are appropriate for the treatment of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID therapy or for patients at risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use. Additionally, ODG recommends Nexium, Protonix, Dexilant, and AcipHex for use as 2nd line agents, after failure of omeprazole or lansoprazole. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has complaints of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID use, a risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use, or another indication for this medication. Furthermore, there is no indication that the patient has failed first-line agents prior to initiating treatment with Nexium (a 2nd line proton pump inhibitor). In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Nexium is not medically necessary.

Sertraline HCL 50mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors).

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Zoloft (sertraline), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors may have a role in treating secondary depression. Additionally, guidelines recommend follow-up evaluation with mental status examinations to identify whether depression is still present. Guidelines indicate that a lack of response to antidepressant medications may indicate other underlying issues. Within the documentation available for review, there is no evidence of any recent mental status examinations to determine a diagnosis of depression. Additionally, there is no documentation indicating whether or not the patient has responded to the current Zoloft treatment. Antidepressants should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Zoloft is not medically necessary.