

Case Number:	CM15-0068001		
Date Assigned:	04/15/2015	Date of Injury:	09/27/2012
Decision Date:	05/19/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/19/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/09/2015

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: Maryland, Texas, Virginia

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine, Allergy and Immunology, Rheumatology

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 48 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 9/27/12. The injured worker reported symptoms in the neck and back. The injured worker was diagnosed as having chronic pain syndrome, abnormality of gait, plantar fasciitis, tenosynovitis of foot and ankle and sciatica. Treatments to date have included oral pain medication, physical therapy, home exercise program, injection, and topical patches. Currently, the injured worker complains of neck and back pain. The plan of care was for medication prescriptions and a follow up appointment at a later date.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Lyrica 150mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drugs, Pregabalin (Lyrica).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs, Pregablin (Lyrica) Page(s): 16-17, 99. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) for pain.

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG state that Pregabalin (Lyrica) has been documented to be effective in treatment of diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia, has FDA approval for both indications, and is considered first-line treatment for both. Pregabalin was also approved to treat fibromyalgia. See Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) for general guidelines, as well as specific Pregabalin listing for more information and references. MTUS additionally comments Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) are also referred to as anti-convulsants. Recommended for neuropathic pain (pain due to nerve damage) A good response to the use of AEDs has been defined as a 50% reduction in pain and a moderate response as a 30% reduction. It has been reported that a 30% reduction in pain is clinically important to patients and a lack of response of this magnitude may be the trigger for the following: (1) a switch to a different first-line agent (TCA, SNRI or AED are considered first-line treatment); or (2) combination therapy if treatment with a single drug agent fails. (Eisenberg, 2007) (Jensen, 2006) After initiation of treatment there should be documentation of pain relief and improvement in function as well as documentation of side effects incurred with use. The medical records fail to document neuropathic pain for which Lyrica is an appropriate medication. The medical records provided do not detail any objective improvement while taking this medication. Pain rating ranged from 7-9/10. Overall, pain improvement has not been documented. As such, the request for one prescription of Lyrica 150 mg # 60 is not medically necessary.

Soma 350mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol (Soma).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol (Soma) and Muscle relaxants (for pain) Page(s): 29, 63-66. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Soma (Carisoprodol).

Decision rationale: Soma is not recommended. This medication is not indicated for long-term use. MTUS continues by discussing several severe abuse, addiction, and withdrawal concerns regarding Soma. Soma is not recommended for longer than a 2 to 3 week period and that weaning of medication should occur, according to MTUS. The request for Soma 350MG, #60 is in excess of the guidelines and weaning should occur. As such, the request for Soma 350MG, #60 is not medically necessary.