

Case Number:	CM15-0073322		
Date Assigned:	04/23/2015	Date of Injury:	12/24/1993
Decision Date:	05/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/02/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/16/2015

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

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 63 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 12/24/1993. She reported falling and injuring her knees, right shoulder, neck and low back. The injured worker was diagnosed as having left knee pain, cervicgia, lumbago, chronic pain syndrome, and right shoulder pain. Treatment to date has included medications, acupuncture, and physical therapy. The request is for Gabapentin, Norco, and Prozac. On 3/19/2015, she complained of pain to the neck, low back, right shoulder, and left knee. She reported radiating pain in the right arm, right forearm, right hand, left thigh, left leg, and left foot. She rated her pain as 5/10 on pain scale. She indicated her current pain to be 8/10 with medications, and is increased since her last visit. She attended 14/16 physical therapy sessions, and reported improvement in pain and range of motion. The treatment plan included: Gabapentin, Norco, Prozac, and Percocet. The records indicate she has had irritability, difficulty with sleeping, and has been utilizing Percocet, Prozac, Norco, and Gabapentin since at least December 2014.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Gabapentin 600mg #180: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-Epilepsy Drugs/Gabapentin, pages 18-19.

Decision rationale: Although Neurontin (Gabapentin) has been shown to be effective for treatment of diabetic painful neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia and has been considered as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain; however, submitted reports have not adequately demonstrated the specific symptom relief or functional benefit from treatment already rendered for this chronic injury. Medical reports have not demonstrated specific change, progression of neurological deficits or neuropathic pain with functional improvement from treatment of this chronic injury. Previous treatment with Neurontin has not resulted in any functional benefit and medical necessity has not been established. The Gabapentin 600mg #180 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Norco 10/325mg #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, pages 74-96.

Decision rationale: Per the MTUS Guidelines cited, opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Norco 10/325mg #90 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Prozac 10mg pulvule #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-depressant.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antidepressant for Chronic Pain, 13-16.

Decision rationale: MTUS Medical Treatment Guidelines do not recommend Cymbalta, a Selective Serotonin and Norepinephrine ReUptake Inhibitor (SSRI/SNRIs) without evidence of failed treatment with first-line tricyclics (TCAs) not evident here. Tolerance may develop and rebound insomnia has been found as for this patient who has sleeping complaints. An SSRI/SNRI may be an option in patients with coexisting diagnosis of major depression that is not the case for this chronic injury without remarkable acute change or red-flag conditions. Submitted reports from the provider have not adequately documented any failed trial with first-line TCAs nor is there any diagnosis of major depression. The patient has been prescribed the medication without any functional improvement derived from treatment already rendered. The Prozac 10mg pulvule #30 is not medically necessary and appropriate.