

Case Number:	CM15-0079542		
Date Assigned:	04/30/2015	Date of Injury:	06/30/2008
Decision Date:	06/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/07/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/25/2015

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: Family Practice

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 39 year old female, who sustained an industrial/work injury on 6/30/08. She reported initial complaints of back pain. The injured worker was diagnosed as having degenerative disc disease, spinal stenosis in cervical region, sprain of joints and ligaments of unspecified parts of neck. Treatment to date has included medication, lumbar steroid epidural injection, and work restrictions. MRI results were reported on 7/24/12. Currently, the injured worker complains of left sided neck pain with minimal pain in back since the epidural injection. Per the primary physician's progress report (PR-2) on 3/31/15, examination revealed tenderness to palpation as well as spasm about the left side of the cervical paraspinal musculature. The requested treatments include Norflex, Diclofenac, and Ultracet.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norflex 100mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines muscle relaxants Page(s): 63-64.

Decision rationale: According to guidelines muscle relaxants are recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. 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. According to the patient's medical records the patient has been on muscle relaxants for a prolonged period of time and is not recommended and is not medically necessary.

Diclofenac 100mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: According to guidelines NSAIDs are used for Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. Acetaminophen may be considered for initial therapy for patients with mild to moderate pain, and in particular, for those with gastrointestinal, cardiovascular or renovascular risk factors. NSAIDs appear to be superior to acetaminophen, particularly for patients with moderate to severe pain. Based on this it is not medically necessary.

Ultracet #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for Use of Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 76-82.

Decision rationale: According to guidelines it states opioids should only be continued if there is functional improvement. It also states chronic use of opioids can lead to dependence and addiction. According to the patient's medical records it does not state the patient has functional improvement with opioid usage and thus is not medically necessary.