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| Case Number: | CM15-0096465 | | |
| Date Assigned: | 05/26/2015 | Date of Injury: | 06/05/1997 |
| Decision Date: | 06/29/2015 | UR Denial Date: | 05/16/2015 |
| Priority: | Standard | Application Received: | 05/19/2015 |

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: Texas, 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 62 year old female who sustained a work related injury June 5, 1997. Past history included fusion C5-6, C7 herniation not repaired 2000, fusion L4-5, intrathecal pump implant 2005 and replaced 2012. According to a physician's office visit notes, dated April 29, 2015, the injured worker presented for medication maintenance and with complaints of pain in the bilateral legs, neck, bilateral shoulders, bilateral buttocks, thoracic spine, bilateral hands, abdomen, bilateral low back, and right ankle/foot. The pain with medication is rated 7/10 and without medication 9-10/10. Diagnoses are scoliosis, idiopathic; chronic pain syndrome; chronic neck pain; s/p arthrodesis with discectomy, below C2 spine; thoracic spine pain flare-up; left leg pain. At issue, is the request for authorization for Oxycodone, Soma, and Valium. The medication list include Oxycodone, Valium, Soma, Motrin, Promethazine, and Neurontin. The patient has had history of anxiety, depression and insomnia A recent urine drug screen report was not specified in the records provided. A recent detailed psychological evaluation note was not specified in the records provided.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Soma 350mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle relaxants (for pain), Antispasmodics.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Carisoprodol (Soma), page 29 and Muscle relaxants, page 63 Carisoprodol (Soma).

Decision rationale: Request: Soma 350mg #90. According to California MTUS, Chronic pain medical treatment guidelines, Carisoprodol (Soma) is a muscle relaxant and it is not recommended for chronic pain. Per the guidelines, "Carisoprodol is not indicated for long-term use. It has been suggested that the main effect is due to generalized sedation and treatment of anxiety." California MTUS, Chronic pain medical treatment guidelines recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. Per the guideline, "muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. 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. Sedation is the most commonly reported adverse effect of muscle relaxant medications." California MTUS, Chronic pain medical treatment guidelines recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. Soma is recommended for short term use only, in acute exacerbations in chronic pain. Patient had a chronic injury and any evidence of acute exacerbations in pain and muscle spasm was not specified in the records provided. The date of injury for this patient is 6/5/1997. As the patient does not have any acute pain at this time, the use of muscle relaxants is not supported by the CA MTUS chronic pain guidelines. Furthermore, as per guideline skeletal muscle relaxants show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Therefore, the medical necessity of Soma 350mg #90 is not established for this patient.

Valium 10mg #90: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24.

Decision rationale: Valium 10mg #90 Valium is a benzodiazepine, an anti anxiety drug. According to MTUS guidelines, 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 actions 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 detailed history of anxiety or insomnia is not specified in the records provided. Any trial of other measures for treatment of insomnia is not specified in the records provided. A detailed evaluation by a psychiatrist for the stress related conditions is not specified in the records provided. As mentioned above, prolonged

use of anxiolytic may lead to dependence and does not alter stressors or the individual's coping mechanisms. The cited guideline recommends that if anti-anxiety medication is needed for a longer time, appropriate referral needs to be considered. The medical necessity of the request for Valium 10mg #90 is not fully established in this patient.

Oxycodone HCl 30mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for the use for a therapeutic trial of opioids, Opioids for chronic pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines -Opioids, criteria for use: page 76-80 CRITERIA FOR USE OF OPIOIDS Therapeutic Trial of Opioids.

Decision rationale: Oxycodone HCl 30mg #120 Norco contains Hydrocodone with APAP which is an opioid analgesic in combination with acetaminophen. According to CA MTUS guidelines cited below, "A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals." The records provided do not specify that patient has set goals regarding the use of opioid analgesic. A treatment failure with non-opioid analgesics is not specified in the records provided. Other criteria for ongoing management of opioids are: "The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. Continuing review of the overall situation with regard to non-opioid means of pain control. Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Consider the use of a urine drug screen to assess for the use or the presence of illegal drugs." The records provided do not provide a documentation of response in regards to pain control and functional improvement to opioid analgesic for this patient. The continued review of overall situation with regard to non-opioid means of pain control is not documented in the records provided. The level of pain control with lower potency opioids like tramadol and other non opioid medications, without the use of Oxycodone, was not specified in the records provided. As recommended by MTUS a documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects should be maintained for ongoing management of opioid analgesic, these are not specified in the records provided. MTUS guidelines also recommend urine drug screen to assess for the use or the presence of illegal drugs in patients using opioids for long term. Recent urine drug screen report is not specified in the records provided. Whether improvement in pain translated into objective functional improvement, including ability to work is not specified in the records provided. With this, it is deemed that, this patient does not meet criteria for ongoing continued use of opioids analgesic. The medical necessity of Oxycodone HCl 30mg #120 is not established for this patient.