

Case Number:	CM14-0104287		
Date Assigned:	07/30/2014	Date of Injury:	08/26/2011
Decision Date:	09/26/2014	UR Denial Date:	06/24/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/07/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Anesthesiology, has a subspecialty in Pain Medicine and is licensed to practice in California. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

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 56 year old male injured on 08/26/11 while returning a shotgun into vehicle holster resulting in injury to low back. The injured worker underwent L4 to S1 stabilization and decompression on 03/01/13 with subsequent removal of hardware, and L4 to S1 posterior lumbar inter-body fusion on 12/13/13. Clinical note dated 06/12/14 indicated the injured worker presented complaining of intermittent low back pain elevated by multiple factors characterized as dull with radiation into lower extremities. The injured worker reported pain was improving post-operatively rated 3/10. Objective clinical data included intact gait, palpable paravertebral muscle tenderness with spasm, seated nerve root test negative, guarded and restricted standing flexion/extension, coordination and balance intact, and normal sensation and strength. Diagnosis included lumbago. No list of medication provided for review. Treatment plan noted that prescriptions would be provided on separate page not provided for review. Initial request for omeprazole 20mg #120, Ondansetron 8mg #60, Terocin patch #30, and tramadol HCl ER 150mg #90 was non-certified on 06/24/14.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole 20mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDS, GI symptoms and cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Proton Pump Inhibitors.

Decision rationale: As noted in the Official Disability Guidelines - Online version, Pain Chapter, proton pump inhibitors are indicated for patients at intermediate and high risk for gastrointestinal events with concurrent use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug use. Risk factors for gastrointestinal events include age > 65 years; history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA). There is no indication that the injured worker is at risk for gastrointestinal events requiring the use of proton pump inhibitors. Furthermore, long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture. As such, the request for Omeprazole 20mg #120 cannot be established as medically necessary.

Ondansetron 8mg #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, Antiemetics (for opioid nausea).

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Antiemetics (for opioid nausea).

Decision rationale: As noted in the Pain chapter of the Official Disability Guidelines, antiemetics are not recommended for nausea and vomiting secondary to chronic opioid use. Zofran is FDA-approved for nausea and vomiting secondary to chemotherapy and radiation treatment. It is also FDA-approved for post-operative use and acute gastroenteritis. There is no documentation of previous issues with nausea or an acute diagnosis of gastroenteritis. Additionally, if prescribed for post-operative prophylaxis, there is no indication that the injured worker has previously suffered from severe post-operative nausea and vomiting. Additionally, the medication should be prescribed once an issue with nausea and vomiting is identified, not on a prophylactic basis. As such, the request for Ondansetron 8mg #60 cannot be recommended as medically necessary.

Tramadol HCl ER 150mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 76.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 77.

Decision rationale: As noted on page 77 of the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, patients must demonstrate functional improvement in addition to appropriate documentation of ongoing pain relief to warrant the continued use of narcotic medications. There is no clear

documentation regarding the functional benefits or any substantial functional improvement obtained with the continued use of narcotic medications. Specific examples of improved functionality should be provided to include individual activities of daily living, community activities, and exercise able to perform as a result of medication use. As such, Tramadol HCl ER 150mg #90 cannot be recommended as medically necessary at this time.

Terocin Patch #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 112.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111.

Decision rationale: As noted on page 111 of the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, the safety and efficacy of compounded medications has not been established through rigorous clinical trials. Topical analgesics are primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. There is no indication in the documentation that these types of medications have been trialed and/or failed. This compound is noted to contain capsaicin, menthol, and methyl salicylate. There is no indication in the documentation that the injured worker cannot utilize the readily available over-the-counter version of this medication without benefit. As such, the request for Terocin Patch #30 cannot be recommended as medically necessary.