

Case Number:	CM14-0126123		
Date Assigned:	08/13/2014	Date of Injury:	09/16/2009
Decision Date:	09/15/2014	UR Denial Date:	07/30/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/08/2014

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 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has a subspecialty in Pain Management 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:

This is a patient with a date of injury of 9/16/09. A utilization review determination dated 7/30/14 recommends non-certification of Prilosec. Xanax was modified from #30 to #15 for the purpose of weaning. 7/16/14 medical report identifies low back pain 10/10, difficulty sleeping, and depression. On exam, there is decreased lumbar ROM and tenderness. SLR is positive at 25 degrees bilaterally. There is decreased sensation below the right knee area on the medial side. There is weakness of the quads, hamstrings, hip flexors, and hip extensors bilaterally. Patient is taking Norco, fentanyl patch, Abilify, citalopram, alprazolam, and omeprazole. Prilosec was recommended for stomach protection and Xanax for anxiety and stress.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Prilosec 20mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs: GI Symptoms and Cardiovascular risk Page(s): 46, 68.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 68-69 of 127.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Prilosec, California MTUS states that proton pump inhibitors are appropriate for the treatment of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID therapy or

for patients at risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has complaints of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID use, a risk for gastrointestinal events with NSAID use, or another indication for this medication. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Prilosec is not medically necessary.

Xanax 0.5mg #30: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 24 of 127.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Xanax, Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the 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... Tolerance to anxiolytic effects occurs within months and long-term use may actually increase anxiety. A more appropriate treatment for anxiety disorder is an antidepressant." Within the documentation available for review, there is no documentation identifying any objective functional improvement as a result of the use of the medication and no rationale provided for long-term use of the medication despite the CA MTUS recommendation against long-term use. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Xanax is not medically necessary.