

Case Number:	CM14-0130221		
Date Assigned:	08/20/2014	Date of Injury:	08/01/2012
Decision Date:	10/01/2014	UR Denial Date:	08/07/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/14/2014

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 Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in New York. 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 patient is a 40-year-old male who was injured on August 1, 2012. The patient continued to experience pain in his right shoulder. Physical examination was notable for positive impingement signs and positive Crank test. Diagnosis was residual right shoulder rotator cuff tendonitis. Treatment included surgery, physical therapy, home exercise program, and medications. Requests for authorization for naproxen 550 mg # 120, benzaprone 10/325 mg # 30, and prilosec 20 mg # 120 were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Naproxen 550mg #120: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 67-68.

Decision rationale: Naproxen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Chronic Medical Treatment Guidelines state that "anti-inflammatory drugs are the traditional first line of treatment, but long term use may not be warranted". For osteoarthritis it was recommended that the lowest dose for the shortest length of time be used. It was not shown to be more effective

that acetaminophen, and had more adverse side effects. Adverse effects for GI toxicity and renal function have been reported. Medications for chronic pain usually provide temporary relief. Medications should be prescribed only one at a time and should show effect within 1-3 days. Record of pain and function with the medication should be documented. In this case the patient had been taking NSAID medications since September 2013 and had not obtained relief. The duration of treatment increased the risk of side effects with limited benefit. The request should not be authorized.

Benzaprime 10/125 #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 63.

Decision rationale: Benzaprime is cyclobenzaprine, a muscle relaxant. It is recommended as an option, for a short course of therapy. It has been found to be more effective than placebo with greater adverse side effects. Its greatest effect is in the first 4 days. Treatment should be brief. Non-sedating muscle relaxants are recommended with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment (less than two weeks) of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. 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. These drugs should be used with caution in patients driving motor vehicles or operating heavy machinery. In this case medical necessity is not supported by the documentation of acute injury. The request should not be authorized.

Prilosec 20mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Guidelines Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: Prilosec is omeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). PPI's are used in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease and may be prescribed in patients who are using non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and are at high risk for gastrointestinal events. Risk factors for high-risk events are age greater than 65, 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). The patient in this case was using an NSAID medication, but did not have any of the risk factors for a gastrointestinal event. The request should not be authorized.