

Case Number:	CM14-0184008		
Date Assigned:	11/10/2014	Date of Injury:	08/17/2012
Decision Date:	12/18/2014	UR Denial Date:	10/02/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/05/2014

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 Occupational & Environmental Medicine, has a subspecialty in Public Health and is licensed to practice in West Virginia & Ohio. 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 individual is a 48 year old male who sustained industrially related injuries on June 2nd, 2011 and on August 8th, 2012 involving his right upper extremities and lower back respectively. He has ongoing complaints of upper extremity (2-7/10) and low back pain (3-4/10). The latest available physical examinations from the provided record (6/16/14 and 6/23/14) note an assisted gait, tenderness in the right low back/gluteal region, positive facet loading, negative straight leg raise test bilaterally and normal lower body strength (5/5) and sensation. Additionally the exam describes right forearm tenderness, palmar and extensor surface tenderness, reduced right wrist range of motion and decreased grip strength on the right (not defined in the note) with a positive right Tinels' sign. He currently receives naproxen for pain control, baclofen for muscle spasms and omeprazole for GI protection due to NSAID use.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole 20 Mg, 1 Po Qd #30 Refills: 3;: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation

Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk

Decision rationale: MTUS states regarding GI prophylaxis, "Determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA)." And "Patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease: (1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg Omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44)." The medical documents provided do not establish the patient as having documented GI bleeding/perforation/peptic ulcer or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. It is mention that the individual is at intermediate risk for GI symptoms but does not describe how that evaluation was arrived at. As such, the request for Omeprazole 20mg quantity 30 with three refills is deemed not medically necessary.

Naproxen 500 Mg, 1 Po Bid #60 Refills: 3;: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) Page(s): 67-73. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Naproxen, NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs)

Decision rationale: MTUS specifies four recommendations regarding NSAID use: 1) Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. 2) Back Pain - Acute exacerbations of chronic pain: Recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. In general, there is conflicting evidence that NSAIDs are more effective than acetaminophen for acute LBP. 3) Back Pain - Chronic low back pain: Recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief. A Cochrane review of the literature on drug relief for low back pain (LBP) suggested that NSAIDs were no more effective than other drugs such as acetaminophen, narcotic analgesics, and muscle relaxants. The review also found that NSAIDs had more adverse effects than placebo and acetaminophen but fewer effects than muscle relaxants and narcotic analgesics. 4) Neuropathic pain: There is inconsistent evidence for the use of these medications to treat long-term neuropathic pain, but they may be useful to treat breakthrough and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in with neuropathic pain. The medical documents do not indicate that the patient is being treated for osteoarthritis. Additionally, the treating physician does not document failure of primary (Tylenol) treatment. Progress notes do not indicate specifically how long the he has been on naproxen, but the implication is that his use is chronic and continuous and MTUS guidelines recommend against long-term use. As such the request for Naproxen 500 Mg #60 x 3 is deemed not medically necessary.

Baclofen 10 Mg, 1 Po Qhs #5 Refills: 3: 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 Muscle Relaxants (for pain) Page(s): 63-64.

Decision rationale: Baclofen is classified as a muscle relaxant. MTUS states "Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment 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." Additionally, MTUS states "Baclofen: The mechanism of action is blockade of the pre- and post-synaptic GABAB receptors. It is recommended orally for the treatment of spasticity and muscle spasm related to multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries. Baclofen has been noted to have benefits for treating lancinating, paroxysmal neuropathic pain (trigeminal neuralgia, non-FDA approved). The treating physician has not provided documentation of muscle spasms related to multiple sclerosis or spinal cord injuries. Additionally, the treating physician has not provided documentation of trials and failures of first line therapies. As such the request for Baclofen 10mg, #5 with 3 refills is deemed not medically necessary.