

Case Number:	CM14-0027065		
Date Assigned:	06/13/2014	Date of Injury:	01/21/2013
Decision Date:	09/29/2014	UR Denial Date:	02/10/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/03/2014

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 29-year-old male who was injured on January 21, 2013. The patient continued to experience pain in his left elbow after falling and sustaining, radial head fracture and coronoid fracture. Physical examination was notable for tenderness over the radial-humeral interval, decreased range of motion of the left elbow, and decreased strength on extension of the left elbow. Diagnoses included left lateral epicondylitis and history of multiple elbow fractures. Treatment included medications, TENS unit, and physical therapy. Requests for authorization for Anaprox # 90, Prilosec # 60, and Vicodin 2.5 mg # 90 were submitted for consideration.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DATE OF SERVICE 1/21/2014): 1 PRESCRIPTION FOR ANAPROX #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs (Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

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

Decision rationale: Anaprox is naproxen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. 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 than 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 request is for 90 pills, indicating long-term use. Long duration increases the risk of adverse effects. The request should not be authorized.

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DATE OF SERVICE 1/21/2014): 1 PRESCRIPTION FOR PRILOSEC #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms and cardiovascular risk.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment 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 a NSAID medication, but did not have any of the risk factors for a gastrointestinal event. The request should not be authorized.

RETROSPECTIVE REQUEST (DATE OF SERVICE 1/21/2014): 1 PRESCRIPTION FOR VICODIN 2.5 MG #90: 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): 74-96.

Decision rationale: Vicodin is the compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain or function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDs have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is

recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case the patient had been taking hydrocodone since at least July 2013 and had not obtained analgesia. In addition there is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract or is participating in urine drug testing. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request should not be authorized.