

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0090346		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	07/23/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	06/23/2012
<b>Decision Date:</b>	08/28/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	06/10/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	06/16/2014

### 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 25-year-old male who was injured on June 23, 2012. The patient continued to experience pain in his neck with radiation into his scalp and into the left trapezius. The physical examination was notable for tenderness got the paraspinal muscles of the upper thoracic spine, normal motor strength and intact sensation. The patient's diagnoses included cervical spine strain, thoracic spine strain, and head contusion. The treatment included medications and modified activity. Requests for authorization for Omnicin 30 capsules and Laxacin 100 tablets were submitted for consideration.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Omnicin 30 capsules:** 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): 68.

**Decision rationale:** There is no information regarding Omnicin in the literature. Omicin is present in the literature and 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 NSAID medication but did not have any of the risk factors for a gastrointestinal event. The request is not medically necessary.

**Laxacin 100 tablets:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Opioid-induced constipation treatment.

**Decision rationale:** Laxacin is a compound medication containing Docusate and Senna. If prescribing opioids has been determined to be appropriate, then ODG recommend that prophylactic treatment of constipation should be initiated. When prescribing an opioid; and especially if it will be needed for more than a few days, there should be an open discussion with the patient that this medication may be constipating, and the first steps should be identified to correct this. Simple treatments include increasing physical activity, maintaining appropriate hydration by drinking enough water, and advising the patient to follow a proper diet, rich in fiber. These can reduce the chance and severity of opioid-induced constipation and constipation in general. In addition, some laxatives may help to stimulate gastric motility. Other over-the-counter medications can help loosen otherwise hard stools, add bulk, and increase water content of the stool. In this case there is no documentation that the patient is taking opioid medications or that he is suffering from constipation. The documentation does not support the medical necessity for laxative medications. The request is not medically necessary.