

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0198458		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	12/08/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/30/2012
<b>Decision Date:</b>	01/21/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	11/10/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	11/25/2014

### 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 Neurology, has a subspecialty in Neuromuscular Medicine and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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 28-year-old man who sustained a work-related injury on November 13, 2012. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic back pain. According to a progress report dated on October 29, 2014, the patient was complaining of ongoing back pain, stress, anxiety, sleep disturbance and sexual problems. The patient was treated with physical therapy, chiropractic therapy, acupuncture and pain medications. The patient physical examination demonstrated antalgic gait with back stiffness. The provider requested authorization for naproxen.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Naproxen 550mg #60 with 1 refill:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Non-selective NSAIDS Page(s): 72.

**Decision rationale:** The cited guidelines indicate that: "Naproxen (Naprosyn): delayed release (EC-Naprosyn), as Sodium salt (Anaprox, Anaprox DS, Aleve [otc]) Generic available; extended-release (Naprelan): 375 mg. Different dose strengths and formulations of the drug are not necessarily bioequivalent. Dosing Information: Osteoarthritis or ankylosing spondylitis:

Dividing the daily dose into 3 doses versus 2 doses for immediate-release and delayed-release formulations generally does not affect response. Morning and evening doses do not have to be equal in size. The dose may be increased to 1500 mg/day of naproxyn for limited periods when a higher level of analgesic/anti-inflammatory activity is required (for up to 6 months). Naprosyn or naproxyn: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily (total dose may be increased to 1650 mg a day for limited periods). EC-Naprosyn: 375 mg or 500 mg twice daily. The tablet should not be broken, crushed or chewed to maintain integrity of the enteric coating. Naprelan: Two 375 mg tablets (750 mg) PO once daily or two 500 mg tablets (1000 mg) once daily. If required (and a lower dose was tolerated) Naprelan can be increased to 1500 mg once daily for limited periods (when higher analgesia is required). Pain: Naprosyn or naproxyn: 250-500 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1250 mg and 1000 mg on subsequent days. Anaprox: 275-550 mg PO twice daily. The maximum dose on day one should not exceed 1375 mg and 1100 mg on subsequent days. Extended-release Naprelan: Not recommended due to delay in absorption. (Naprelan Package Insert). "There is no documentation of the rationale behind using Naproxen. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) should be used for the shortest duration and the lowest dose. There is no documentation from the patient file that the provider titrated Naproxen to the lowest effective dose and used it for the shortest period possible. Furthermore, there is no also documentation that the provider followed the patient for NSAID adverse reactions that are not limited to gastrointestinal (GI) side effect, but also may affect the renal function. There is no documentation that the patient developed arthritis pain that justify continuous use of Naproxen. There is no documentation of pain and functional improvement of previous use of Naproxen. Therefore, the request for Naproxen 550mg #60 1 refill is not medically necessary.