

Case Number:	CM14-0198891		
Date Assigned:	12/09/2014	Date of Injury:	10/10/2011
Decision Date:	01/21/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/11/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	11/26/2014

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 Family Practice and is licensed to practice in North Carolina. 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 case involves a female injured worker who sustained an injury on 10/11/2011. The injured worker is being treated for ongoing wrist and elbow pain. Prior treatment has included cubital release and carpal tunnel release. Current treatments include Fenoprofen, omeprazole, tramadol, cyclobenzaprine and Ondansetron. This request is for Ondansetron 8 mg #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Ondansetron 8mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Antiemetic. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG)

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Pain, Antiemetics for Opioid Nausea

Decision rationale: CA MTUS is silent on the use of meclizine. Per Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), antiemetics such as Ondansetron are not recommended for nausea and vomiting secondary to chronic opioid use. Nausea and vomiting is common with use of opioids. These side effects tend to diminish over days to weeks of continued exposure. Studies of opioid adverse effects including nausea and vomiting are limited to short-term duration (less than four

weeks) and have limited application to long-term use. If nausea and vomiting remains prolonged, other etiologies of these symptoms should be evaluated for. The differential diagnosis includes gastroparesis (primarily due to diabetes). Current research for treatment of nausea and vomiting as related to opioid use primarily addresses the use of antiemetics in patients with cancer pain or those utilizing opioids for acute/postoperative therapy. Recommendations based on these studies cannot be extrapolated to chronic non-malignant pain patients. There is no high-quality literature to support any one treatment for opioid-induced nausea in chronic non-malignant pain patients. Therefore, based on the guidelines and medical records provided for review, the request for Ondansetron is not medically necessary.