

Case Number:	CM15-0132316		
Date Assigned:	07/10/2015	Date of Injury:	07/01/2009
Decision Date:	08/05/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/16/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/23/2015

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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:
 State(s) of Licensure: California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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 injured worker is a (n) 48 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 7/1/09. She reported pain in her neck and right elbow. The injured worker was diagnosed as having myofascial pain, chronic cervical strain and chronic right lateral epicondylitis. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, chiropractic treatments, acupuncture, ultrasound guided injections, Diclofenac ER, Gabapentin, Tizanidine and Omeprazole. As of the PR2 dated 6/4/15, the injured worker reports pain in her right elbow. Objective findings include normal bicep and triceps strength, tenderness along the lateral epicondyle and proximal extensor group and increased pain with resistive dorsiflexion of the wrist. The treating physician requested to continue Omeprazole 20mg #100.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole capsules 20mg quantity 100 with no refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI Symptoms and Cardiovascular risk, Pages 68-69.

Decision rationale: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medication is for treatment of the problems associated with active gastric ulcers, erosive esophagitis, Barrett's esophagitis, or in patients with pathologic hypersecretion diseases. Although preventive treatment is effective for the mentioned diagnosis, studies suggest; however, nearly half of PPI prescriptions are used for unapproved or no indications. Per MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines, the patient does not meet criteria for Omeprazole (Prilosec) namely reserved for patients with history of prior GI bleeding, the elderly (over 65 years), diabetics, and chronic cigarette smokers. Long term use of PPIs have potential increased risks of B12 deficiency; iron deficiency; hypomagnesemia; susceptibility to pneumonia, enteric infections, fractures, hypergastrinemia and cancer, and cardiovascular effects of myocardial infarction (MI). In the elderly, studies have demonstrated increased risk for Clostridium difficile infection, bone loss, and fractures from long-term use of PPIs. Given treatment criteria outweighing risk factors, if a PPI is to be used, omeprazole (Prilosec), lansoprazole (Prevacid), and esomeprazole (Nexium) are to be considered over second-line therapy of other PPIs such as pantoprazole (Protonix), dexlansoprazole (Dexilant), and rabeprazole (Aciphex). Submitted reports have not described or provided any GI diagnosis that meets the criteria to indicate medical treatment. Review of the records show no documentation of any history, symptoms, or GI diagnosis to warrant this medication. The Omeprazole capsules 20mg quantity 100 with no refill is not medically necessary and appropriate.