

Case Number:	CM15-0166579		
Date Assigned:	09/04/2015	Date of Injury:	12/01/1999
Decision Date:	10/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/20/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/25/2015

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: North Carolina, Georgia
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 73 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 12-1-1999. The mechanism of injury is unknown. The injured worker was diagnosed as having bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, bilateral knee internal derangement, low back pain due to chronic muscle strain and spasm and neck pain due to muscle strain and spasm. There is no record of a recent diagnostic study. Treatment to date has included knee Hyalgan injections, therapy and medication management. In a progress note dated 7-9-2015, the injured worker complains of pain in the neck, low back, bilateral knees and bilateral lower extremities wrists. He presented for the third out of 5 Hyalgan injections to the left knee. Physical examination showed bilateral knee tenderness. The treating physician is requesting Vicodin 5-300mg #60, Lunesta 2mg #30 and Aciphex 20mg #30.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Vicodin 5/300mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Section 2 Page(s): 74-89.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS allows for the use of opioid medication, such as Vicodin, for the management of chronic pain and outlines clearly the documentation that would support the need for ongoing use of an opioid. These steps include documenting pain and functional improvement using validated measures at 6 months intervals, documenting the presence or absence of any adverse effects, documenting the efficacy of any other treatments and of any other medications used in pain treatment. The medical record in this case does not use any validated method of recording the response of pain to the opioid medication or of documenting any functional improvement. It does not address the efficacy of concomitant medication therapy. Therefore, the record does not support medical necessity of ongoing opioid therapy with Vicodin.

Lunesta 2mg #30: 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, Insomnia treatment.

Decision rationale: The CA MTUS is silent on the use of Lunesta. ODG addresses insomnia treatments in the section on pain. ODG states that treatment should be based on the etiology of the insomnia. Pharmacologic agents should be used only after a careful investigation for cause of sleep disturbance. Primary insomnia should be treated with pharmacologic agents while secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacologic and/or psychological measures. It is important to address all four components of sleep- sleep onset, sleep maintenance, sleep quality and next day function. Lunesta is recognized as the only benzodiazepine based sleep aid, which is FDA, approved for use greater than 35 days. In this case, the medical records do not detail any history of the insomnia or response to treatment with Lunesta. Therefore, there is no documentation of the medical necessity of treatment with Lunesta and the UR denial is upheld.

Aciphex 20mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Section 2 Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: CA MTUS guidelines state that a proton pump inhibitor should be considered for administration with anti-inflammatory medication if there is a high risk for gastrointestinal events. In this case, the medical record does not document any history to indicate a moderate or high risk for gastrointestinal events and Aciphex therefore is not medically necessary.

