

Case Number:	CM15-0188317		
Date Assigned:	09/30/2015	Date of Injury:	12/12/2007
Decision Date:	12/18/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/24/2015

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, Pain Management

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 55 year old female who sustained an industrial injury 12-12-07. A review of the medical records reveals the injured worker is undergoing treatment for discogenic cervical condition, impingement syndrome of the bilateral shoulders, carpal tunnel syndrome status post decompression, stenosing tenosynovitis, and issues with sleep and weight gain due to pain. Medical records (07-31-15) reveal the injured worker complains of neck pain radiating from the shoulders to the neck which limits her chores and overhead activities with both arms. She also reports headaches, issues with sleep, and numbness along the right upper extremity. The physical exam reveals (07-31-15) tenderness along the facet, cervical spine, and shoulder girdle musculature with spasm, as well as the rotator cuff. Prior treatment includes carpal tunnel syndrome release, right shoulder surgery, shoulder injections, epidural steroid injections, medications, trigger point injections, and physical therapy. The original utilization review (09-03-15) non certified the request for Celebrex 200 mg #30, Aciphex 20 mg #30, Ultracet 37.5 mg #60, Tramadol ER 150 gm #30, Norco #60, Maxalt 10mg #12, and electrodiagnostic and nerve conduction studies of the bilateral upper extremities.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Celebrex 200mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk, NSAIDs, hypertension and renal function, NSAIDs, specific drug list & adverse effects.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for celecoxib (Celebrex), Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that Celebrex may be considered if the patient has a risk of GI complications. Within the documentation available for review, there is no identification of a high risk of GI complications. There is no indication that Celebrex is providing any specific analgesic benefits (in terms of percent pain reduction, or reduction in numeric rating scale), or any objective functional improvement. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested celecoxib (Celebrex) is not medically necessary.

Aciphex 20mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), NSAIDs, GI symptoms and cardiovascular risk.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk, NSAIDs, hypertension and renal function, NSAIDs, specific drug list & adverse effects. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain Chapter, Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs).

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Aciphex 20mg #30, California MTUS states that H2 receptor antagonists are appropriate for the treatment of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID therapy. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has complaints of dyspepsia secondary to NSAID use or another indication for this medication. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Aciphex 20mg #30 is not medically necessary.

Ultracet 37.5mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids (Classification), Opioids, California Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) [DWC], Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids for neuropathic pain, Opioids for osteoarthritis, Opioids, cancer pain vs. nonmalignant pain, Opioids, dealing with misuse & addiction, Opioids, differentiation:

dependence & addiction, Opioids, dosing, Opioids, indicators for addiction, Opioids, long-term assessment.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Ultracet 37.5mg #60, California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that this is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the medication is improving the patient's function or pain (in terms of specific examples of functional improvement and percent reduction in pain or reduced NRS), no documentation regarding side effects, and no discussion regarding aberrant use. As such, there is no clear indication for ongoing use of the medication. Opioids should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Ultracet 37.5mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Tramadol ER 150mg #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids (Classification), Opioids, California Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) [DWC], Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids for neuropathic pain, Opioids for osteoarthritis, Opioids, cancer pain vs. nonmalignant pain, Opioids, dealing with misuse & addiction, Opioids, differentiation: dependence & addiction, Opioids, dosing, Opioids, indicators for addiction, Opioids, long-term assessment.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Ultram ER (tramadol), California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that this is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the medication is improving the patient's function or pain (in terms of specific examples of functional improvement and percent reduction in pain or reduced NRS), no documentation regarding side effects, and no discussion regarding aberrant use. As such, there is no clear indication for ongoing use of the medication. Opioids should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Ultram ER (tramadol) is not medically necessary.

Norco #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids (Classification), Opioids, California Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) [DWC], Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids for neuropathic pain, Opioids for osteoarthritis, Opioids, cancer pain vs. nonmalignant pain, Opioids, dealing with misuse & addiction, Opioids, differentiation: dependence & addiction, Opioids, dosing, Opioids, indicators for addiction, Opioids, long-term assessment.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Norco (hydrocodone/acetaminophen), California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that this is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the medication is improving the patient's function or pain (in terms of specific examples of functional improvement and percent reduction in pain or reduced NRS), no documentation regarding side effects, and no discussion regarding aberrant use. As such, there is no clear indication for ongoing use of the medication. Opioids should not be abruptly discontinued, but unfortunately, there is no provision to modify the current request to allow tapering. In light of the above issues, the currently requested Norco (hydrocodone/acetaminophen) is not medically necessary.

Maxalt 10mg #12: 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), Head Chapter.

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Head Chapter, Triptans and Other Medical Treatment Guidelines Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: http://ihs-classification.org/en/02_klassifikation/02_teil1/01.01.00_migraine.html.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Maxalt, California MTUS does not contain criteria regarding the use of triptan medications. ODG states the triptans are recommended for migraine sufferers. The International Headache Society contains criteria for the diagnosis of migraine headaches. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that the patient has met the criteria for the diagnosis of migraine headaches. Additionally, there is no documentation indicating how often headaches occur, and how the headaches have responded to the use of triptan medication. In the absence of clarity regarding those issues, the currently requested Maxalt is not medically necessary.

EMG/NCV bilateral upper extremities: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Forearm, Wrist, and Hand Complaints 2004.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Neck and Upper Back Complaints 2004, Section(s): Special Studies. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck Chapter, Electrodiagnostic Studies, Electromyography, Nerve Conduction Studies.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for EMG/NCS of bilateral upper extremities, Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines state that the electromyography and nerve conduction velocities including H-reflex tests, may help identify subtle focal neurologic dysfunction in patients with neck or arm symptoms, or both, lasting more than three or four weeks. Within the documentation available for review, there are no recent physical examination findings identifying subtle focal neurologic deficits, for which the use of electrodiagnostic testing would be indicated. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested EMG/NCS of bilateral upper extremities is not medically necessary.