

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0195498		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	10/09/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/10/1994
<b>Decision Date:</b>	11/30/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	09/23/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	10/05/2015

### 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

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 72 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 11-10-1994. Medical records indicate the worker is undergoing treatment for lumbar degenerative disc disease. A recent progress report dated 7-10-2015, reported the injured worker complained of low back pain radiating to the left lower extremity, rated 9 out of 10 without medications and 6-9 out of 10 with medications. Physical examination revealed lumbosacral tenderness, decreased lumbar range of motion and positive straight leg raise test. The injured worker reports the medication management helps with activity, walking, shopping and light household chores. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, home exercise program, Tylenol with codeine (since at least 4-16-2015). The physician is requesting Celebrex 200mg #30 with 3 refills and Tylenol with codeine 300-30 #180. On 9-23-2015, the Utilization Review noncertified the request from 7-10-2015 for Celebrex 200mg #30 with 3 refills and modified the request for Tylenol with codeine 300-30 #180.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Celebrex 200mg, one by mouth everyday #30 with 3 refills:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Anti-inflammatory medications.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

**Decision rationale:** The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on NSAID use and proton pump inhibitors (PPI) states: Clinicians should weight the indications for NSAIDs against both GI and cardiovascular risk factors. Determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events: (1) age > 65 years; (2) history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation; (3) concurrent use of ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or (4) high dose/multiple NSAID (e.g., NSAID + low-dose ASA). Recent studies tend to show that H. Pylori does not act synergistically with NSAIDs to develop gastroduodenal lesions. Recommendations; Patients with no risk factor and no cardiovascular disease: Non-selective NSAIDs OK. (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen, etc.) Patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease: (1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 g four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44). Patients at high risk for gastrointestinal events with no cardiovascular disease: A Cox-2 selective agent plus a PPI if absolutely necessary. Cardiovascular disease: A non-pharmacological choice should be the first option in patients with cardiac risk factors. It is then suggested that acetaminophen or aspirin be used for short term needs. An opioid also remains a short-term alternative for analgesia. Major risk factors (recent MI, or coronary artery surgery, including recent stent placement): If NSAID therapy is necessary, the suggested treatment is naproxen plus low-dose aspirin plus a PPI. Mild to moderate risk factors: If long-term or high-dose therapy is required, full-dose naproxen (500 mg twice a day) appears to be the preferred choice of NSAID. If naproxen is ineffective, the suggested treatment is; (1) the addition of aspirin to naproxen plus a PPI, or (2) a low-dose Cox-2 plus ASA. Cardiovascular risk does appear to extend to all non-aspirin NSAIDs, with the highest risk found for the Cox-2 agents. (Johnsen, 2005) (Lanas, 2006) (Antman, 2007) (Laine,2007) Use with Aspirin for cardioprotective effect: In terms of GI protective effect: The GI protective effect of Cox-2 agents is diminished in patients taking low-dose aspirin and a PPI may be required for those patients with GI risk factors. (Laine, 2007) In terms of the actual cardioprotective effect of aspirin: Traditional NSAIDs (both ibuprofen and naproxen) appear to attenuate the antiplatelet effect of enteric-coated aspirin and should be taken 30 minutes after ASA or 8 hours before. (Antman, 2007) Cox-2 NSAIDs and Diclofenac (a traditional NSAID) do not decrease anti-platelet effect. (Laine, 2007) The patient does not have risk factors that would require a COX-2 inhibitor over a traditional NSAID. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

**Tylenol with codeine 300/30 one by mouth every 4 hours (not to exceed 6 per day) #180:**  
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 for chronic pain.

**Decision rationale:** The California MTUS states: When to Continue Opioids; (a) If the patient has returned to work. (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. (Washington, 2002) (Colorado, 2002) (Ontario, 2000) (VA/DoD, 2003) (Maddox-AAPM/APS, 1997) (Wisconsin, 2004) (Warfield, 2004) The long-term use of this medication class is not recommended per the California MTUS unless there documented evidence of benefit with measurable outcome

measures and improvement in function. There is documented significant improvement in VAS scores for significant periods of time with pain decreased from a 9/10 to a 6/10. There are no objective measurements of improvement in function or activity specifically due to the medication. Therefore, all criteria for the ongoing use of opioids have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.