

Case Number:	CM15-0022239		
Date Assigned:	02/11/2015	Date of Injury:	12/06/1999
Decision Date:	03/26/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/08/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/05/2015

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: Indiana

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine

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 53-year-old male reported a work-related injury on 12/6/1999. According to the progress report from the treating provider dated 12/23/2014, the injured worker reports neck pain radiating down the left arm with numbness and tingling in the arm and the hand; the left shoulder aches. The diagnoses are cervical pain with evidence of disc disease, complete rotator cuff tear of the left shoulder and cervical discogenic pain with radiculopathy. Previous treatments include medications, chiropractic therapy, TENS and surgery. The treating provider retrospectively requests one prescription of Omeprazole 20mg #60, one prescription of Lunesta 2mg #60 and a urine drug screen. The Utilization Review on 1/8/2015 non-certified the request for one prescription of Omeprazole 20mg #60, one prescription of Lunesta 2mg #60 and a urine drug screen, citing ODG and CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole 20mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs; GI protection Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG); NSAIDs; GI protection

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG states, "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)." And "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)." The medical documents provided do not establish the patient as having documented GI bleeding/perforation/peptic ulcer or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. As such, the request for Omeprazole 20mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Lunesta 2mg #60: 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) Mental Illness & Stress

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Chronic Pain, insomnia, Mental Illness, Eszopicolone (Lunesta)

Decision rationale: MTUS is silent specifically regarding eszopicolone (Lunesta), therefore other guidelines were utilized.ODG states regarding Eszopicolone, "Not recommended for long-term use, but recommended for short-term use. See Insomnia treatment. See also the Pain Chapter. Recommend limiting use of hypnotics to three weeks maximum in the first two months of injury only, and discourage use in the chronic phase." For insomnia ODG recommends that "Pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. Failure of sleep disturbance to resolve in a 7 to 10 day period may indicate a psychiatric and/or medical illness. (Lexi-Comp, 2008) Primary insomnia is generally addressed pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning." Medical records do not indicate patient's sleep hygiene or the need for variance from the guidelines, such as "a) Wake at the same time everyday; (b) Maintain a consistent bedtime; (c) Exercise regularly (not within 2 to 4 hours of bedtime); (d) Perform relaxing activities before bedtime; (e) Keep your bedroom quiet and cool; (f) Do not watch the clock; (g) Avoid caffeine and nicotine for at least six hours before bed; (h) Only drink in moderation; & (i) Avoid napping." Medical records do not indicate what components of insomnia has been addressed, treated with conservative measures, and the results of those conservative treatments. The request is for a greater quantity than recommended. As such, the request for Lunesta 2mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Urine Drug Screen: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), Urine drug testing (UDT)

Decision rationale: MTUS states that use of urine drug screening for illegal drugs should be considered before therapeutic trial of opioids are initiated. Additionally, "Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion)." Would indicate need for urine drug screening. ODG further clarifies frequency of urine drug screening:- "low risk" of addiction/aberrant behavior should be tested within six months of initiation of therapy and on a yearly basis thereafter.-"moderate risk" for addiction/aberrant behavior are recommended for point-of-contact screening 2 to 3 times a year with confirmatory testing for inappropriate or unexplained results.-"high risk" of adverse outcomes may require testing as often as once per month. There is insufficient documentation provided to suggest issues of abuse, misuse, or addiction. The patient is classified not as high risk. As such, the current request for urine drug screening is not medically necessary.