

Case Number:	CM15-0023401		
Date Assigned:	02/13/2015	Date of Injury:	07/20/2007
Decision Date:	03/30/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/22/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/09/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & Gen Prev Med

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 43 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 07/20/2007. Current diagnosis includes impingement syndrome shoulder , left. Previous treatments included medication management, ulnar nerve transposition, physical therapy, and cortisone injections. Report dated 01/13/2015 noted that the injured worker presented with complaints that included limited range of motion, and discomfort with burning and numbness down the left arm. The injured worker noted minimal relief from the prior cortisone injection in the left shoulder. Physical examination was positive for abnormal findings. Utilization review performed on 01/22/2015 non-certified a prescription for ibuprofen, omeprazole, and gabapentin, based on the clinical information submitted does not support medical necessity. The reviewer referenced the California MTUS in making this decision.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

200 Tablets of Ibuprofen 800mg with 1 refill: 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
Ibuprofen, NSAIDs Page(s): 67-72.

Decision rationale: MTUS recommends the use of NSAIDs for the acute exacerbation of back pain at the lowest effective dose for the shortest amount of time due to the increased cardiovascular risk, renal, hepatic and GI side effects associated with long term use. MTUS states "Ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil [otc], generic available): 300, 400, 600, 800 mg. Dosing: Osteoarthritis and off-label for ankylosing spondylitis: 1200 mg to 3200 mg daily. Individual patients may show no better response to 3200 mg as 2400 mg, and sufficient clinical improvement should be observed to offset potential risk of treatment with the increased dose. Higher doses are generally recommended for rheumatoid arthritis: 400-800 mg PO 3-4 times a day, use the lowest effective dose. Higher doses are usually necessary for osteoarthritis. Doses should not exceed 3200 mg/day. Mild pain to moderate pain: 400 mg PO every 4-6 hours as needed. Doses greater than 400 mg have not provided greater relief of pain." The patient reported on going GI symptoms with concurrent use of Omeprazole while taking Ibuprofen. The treating physician did not document a decrease in pain or functional improvement from the use of Ibuprofen. As such the request for 200 Tablets of Ibuprofen 800mg with 1 refill is not medically necessary.

100 Capsules of Omeprazole 20mg with 1 refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI Symptoms & Cardiovascular risks.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk

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 (200g 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 has having documented GI bleeding, perforation, peptic ulcer, high dose NSAID, or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. As such, the request for 100 Capsules of Omeprazole 20mg with 1 refill is not medically necessary.

200 Tablets of Gabapentin 600mg with 2 refill: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-epilepsy drug (AEDs).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-Epilepsy Drugs Page(s): 16-22. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Chronic Pain, Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) for pain, Gabapentin (Neurontin[®]; 1/2)

Decision rationale: The MTUS considers Gabapentin as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain and effective for the treatment of spinal cord injury, lumbar spinal stenosis, and post op pain. MTUS also recommends a trial of Gabapentin for complex regional pain syndrome. ODG states "Recommended Trial Period: One recommendation for an adequate trial with Gabapentin is three to eight weeks for titration, then one to two weeks at maximum tolerated dosage. (Dworkin, 2003) The patient should be asked at each visit as to whether there has been a change in pain or function. Current consensus based treatment algorithms for diabetic neuropathy suggests that if inadequate control of pain is found, a switch to another first-line drug is recommended." Additionally, ODG states that Gabapentin "has been shown to be effective for treatment of diabetic painful neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia and has been considered as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain." Based on the clinical documentation provided, there is no evidence of radicular pain on exam or subjectively. As such, the request for 200 Tablets of Gabapentin 600mg with 2 refill is not medically necessary.