

Case Number:	CM15-0047714		
Date Assigned:	03/19/2015	Date of Injury:	06/14/2012
Decision Date:	05/11/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/18/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/13/2015

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: New York
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology

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 61-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 6/14/12. The injured worker has complaints of low back pain with radiation of pain into the lower extremities. There is frequent pain in the left knee with some swelling and buckling. The diagnoses have included lumbosacral neuritis, lumbago and right foot pain. The documentation noted that the injured worker has had injections that have only helped a few days. The requested treatment is for Omeprazole, Cyclobenzaprine, Tramadol ER and Eszopiclone.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

120 Omeprazole 20mg (██████████): 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 Proton Pump Inhibitors Page(s): 68.

Decision rationale: According to CA MTUS (2009), proton pump inhibitors, such as Omeprazole (Prilosec), are recommended for patients taking NSAIDs with documented GI distress symptoms or specific GI risk factors. Risk factors include, age >65, history of peptic ulcer disease, GI bleeding, concurrent use of aspirin, corticosteroids, and/or anticoagulants or high-dose/multiple NSAIDs. There is no documentation indicating the patient has any GI symptoms or GI risk factors. This patient is not currently taking an NSAID. Based on the available information provided for review, the medical necessity for Omeprazole has not been established. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

120 Cyclobenzaprine 7.5mg (██████████): Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 63.

Decision rationale: According to the reviewed literature, Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril) is not recommended for the long-term treatment of chronic pain. The medication has its greatest effect in the first four days of treatment. There is no documentation of functional improvement from any previous use of this medication. According to CA MTUS Guidelines, muscle relaxants are not considered any more effective than non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications alone. In this case, there is no documentation of muscle spasms on physical exam. Based on the currently available information, the medical necessity for this muscle relaxant medication has not been established. The requested treatment is not medically necessary.

90 Tramadol ER 150mg (██████████): Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids for the treatment of chronic pain Page(s): 93-96.

Decision rationale: According to the California MTUS, Tramadol (Ultram) is a synthetic opioid, which affects the central nervous system and is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe pain. Per CA MTUS Guidelines, certain criteria need to be followed, including an ongoing review and documentation of pain relief and functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include current pain: last reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid, and the duration of pain relief. According to the medical records, there has been no documentation of the medication's analgesic effectiveness and no clear documentation that the patient has responded to ongoing opioid therapy. Medical necessity of the requested medication has not been established. Of note, discontinuation of an opioid analgesic requires a taper to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The requested medication is not medically necessary.

30 Eszopiclone 1mg ([REDACTED]): 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: Insomnia Treatment.

Decision rationale: Eszopiclone (Lunesta) is a prescription short-acting non-benzodiazepine sedative-hypnotic, which is recommended for short-term treatment of insomnia (two to six weeks). Lunesta is indicated for the treatment of insomnia with difficulty of sleep onset and/or sleep maintenance. According to the ODG guidelines, non-Benzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics are considered first-line medications for insomnia. All of the benzodiazepine-receptor agonists are schedule IV controlled substances, which have potential for abuse and dependency. It appears that the non-benzodiazepines have similar efficacy to the benzodiazepines with fewer side effects and short duration of action. Eszopiclone has demonstrated reduced sleep latency and sleep maintenance. It is recommended for short-term use. While sleeping pills, so-called minor tranquilizers, and anti-anxiety agents are commonly prescribed in chronic pain, pain specialists rarely, if ever, recommend them for long-term use. In this case, Eszopiclone is a hypnotic and should not be used on a daily basis. There is no documentation indicating the patient has sleep related complaints that would warrant the use of a hypnotic medication. Medical necessity for the requested medication has not been established. The requested item is not medically necessary.