MAXIMUS Federal Services

Case Number:	CM15-0051757		
Date Assigned:	03/25/2015	Date of Injury:	05/14/2007
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/19/2015

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: Massachusetts
Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, 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 46-year-old male who sustained an industrial injury to his left knee on May 14, 2007. The injured worker was diagnosed with internal derangement of the left knee and depression related to chronic pain. The injured worker is status post arthroscopic partial medial meniscectomy in 2008, arthroscopic synovectomy and micro fracture chondroplasty in 2009 and total knee replacement with synovectomy and meniscectomy of the joint on May 14, 2014 followed by physical therapy. Treatment to date has included surgical interventions, viscoelastic supplementation injections, knee brace, psychiatric care, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TEN's) unit, physical therapy and medications. According to the primary treating physician's progress report on February 25, 2015 the patient continues to experience pain in the left knee. Examination of the left knee demonstrated knee flexion at 105 degrees with extension at 180 degrees with weakness to resisted function. Medial and lateral laxity was noted along with an anterior and posterior drawer. Current medications are listed as Bupropion, Wellbutrin, Pantoprazole and Tramadol. Treatment plan consists of changing Wellbutrin to Effexor XR, continue with ambulation as tolerated, and the current request for authorization for Pantoprazole and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TEN's) unit with garment and pads.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

TENS Unit: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS, chronic pain; Criteria for use of TENS.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Tens Unit Page(s): 113.

Decision rationale: TENS, chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), p114. According to the MTUS, TENS is not recommended as a primary treatment modality, but a one-month home-based TENS trial may be considered as a noninvasive conservative option, if used as an adjunct to a program of evidence-based functional restoration for the conditions described below: a home based treatment trial of one month may be appropriate for neuropathic pain and CRPS II, CRPS I, neuropathic pain, phantom limb pain, spasticity, multiple sclerosis. According to the documents available for review, injured worker has none of the MTUS / recommended indications for the use of a TENS unit. Therefore, at this time the requirements for treatment have not been met, and medical necessity has not been established.

TENS Pad: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS, chronic pain; Criteria for use of TENS.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines TENS Page(s): 113.

Decision rationale: TENS, chronic pain (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), p114.According to the MTUS, TENS is not recommended as a primary treatment modality, but a one-month home based TENS trial may be considered as a noninvasive conservative option, if used as an adjunct to a program of evidence-based functional restoration for the conditions described below: a home based treatment trial of one month may be appropriate for neuropathic pain and CRPS II, CRPS I, neuropathic pain, phantom limb pain, spasticity, multiple sclerosis. According to the documents available for review, injured worker has none of the MTUS / recommended indications for the use of a TENS unit. Therefore, at this time the requirements for treatment have not been met, and medical necessity has not been established.

Pantoprazole 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 PPI Page(s): 68-69.

Decision rationale: The MTUS makes the following recommendations for the use of proton pump inhibitors. Clinicians should weight the indications for NSAIDs against both GI and

cardiovascular risk factors. Determine if the injured worker 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 Injured workers with no risk factor and no cardiovascular disease: Non-selective NSAIDs OK (e.g, ibuprofen, naproxen, etc.) Injured workers 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 omeprazoledaily) 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). Injured workers at high risk for gastrointestinal events with no cardiovascular disease: A Cox-2 selective agent plus a PPI if necessary. Injured workers at high risk of gastrointestinal events with cardiovascular disease: If GI risk is high the suggestion is for a low-dose Cox-2 plus low dose Aspirin (for cardioprotection) and a PPI. If cardiovascular risk is greater than GI risk, the suggestion is naproxyn plus low-dose aspirin plus a PPI. Cardiovascular disease: A non-pharmacological choice should be the first option in injured workers 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 naproxyn 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 naproxyn is ineffective, the suggested treatment is (1) the addition of aspirin to naproxyn plus a PPI, or (2) a low-dose Cox-2 plus ASA. According to the records available for review the injured worker does not meet any of the guidelines required for the use of this medication therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have not been met and medical necessity has not been established.