

Case Number:	CM15-0087879		
Date Assigned:	05/12/2015	Date of Injury:	07/31/2002
Decision Date:	07/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/11/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/07/2015

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:

The injured worker is a 39 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 07/31/2002. Diagnoses include herniated lumbar disc with radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, medications, and use of a cane with ambulation. A physician progress note dated 02/26/2015 documents the injured worker complains of low back pain. Her pain has been severe in the lumbosacral area. She complains of bilateral knee pain. She also has numbness and tingling in her leg. Lumbosacral range of motion is flexion 40% and extension 10%. Straight leg test is positive. There is tenderness to palpation to the lumbosacral muscles. She has spasms and tightness present. The injured worker received a Toradol injection due to the spinal pain. Treatment requested is for Ambien 10 MG #30 with 2 Refills, IM Injection of Toradol 60 MG, Ultram 50 MG #120 with 2 Refills, Xanax 1 MG #60 with 2 Refills, and Zantac 150 MG #60 with 2 Refills.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Ultram 50 MG #120 with 2 Refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids; Tramadol Page(s): 74-123. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Tramadol.

Decision rationale: Ultram is the brand name version of Tramadol, which is classified as central acting synthetic opioids. MTUS states regarding Tramadol that "A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. " ODG further states, "Tramadol is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic because of its inferior efficacy to a combination of Hydrocodone/acetaminophen. "The treating physician did not provide sufficient documentation that the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics at the time of prescription or in subsequent medical notes. Additionally, no documentation was provided which discussed the setting of goals for the use of Tramadol prior to the initiation of this medication. As such, the request is not medically necessary.

Xanax 1 MG #60 with 2 Refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Benzodiazepines Page(s): 24. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Mental Illness, Benzodiazepines.

Decision rationale: Long-term use because long-term efficacy is unproven and there is a risk of dependence. Most guidelines limit use to 4 weeks. Their range of action includes sedative/hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, and muscle relaxant. Chronic benzodiazepines are the treatment of choice in very few conditions. Tolerance to hypnotic effects develops rapidly. Tolerance to anxiolytic effects occurs within months and long-term use may actually increase anxiety. A more appropriate treatment for anxiety disorder is an antidepressant. Tolerance to anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant effects occurs within weeks. ODG further states regarding Lorazepam "Not recommended". Medical records indicate that the patient has been on Xanax for a time period far exceeding MTUS recommendations. The medical record does not provide any extenuating circumstances to recommend exceeding the guideline recommendations. As such, the request is not medical necessary.

Ambien 10 MG #30 with 2 Refills: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: The CA MTUS silent regarding this topic. ODG states that Zolpidem is a prescription short acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic, which is approved for short-term treatment of insomnia. In this case, the patient has been taking this medication for an extended period of time. There has been no discussion of the 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 documents also do not include results of these first line treatments, if they were used in treatment of the patient's insomnia. ODG additionally states "The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning. " Medical documents provided do not detail these components. As such, the request for Ambien is not medically necessary at this time.

Zantac 150 MG #60 with 2 Refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs; GI distress Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk. Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: Uptodate. com, NSAIDs (including aspirin): Primary prevention of gastroduodenal toxicity.

Decision rationale: Ranitidine is an H2 antagonist used for the treatment of stomach ulcers and gastroesophageal reflux. MTUS 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). "Uptodate states regarding H2 antagonist for GI prophylaxis, "Standard doses of H2 receptor antagonists were not effective for the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers in most reports, although they may prevent duodenal ulcers [33]. Studies that detected a benefit on gastric ulcer prevention were short-term (12 to 24 weeks) and focused on endoscopic rather than clinical endpoints". The patient does not meet the age recommendations for increased GI risk. The medical documents provided establish the patient has experienced GI discomfort, but is nonspecific and does not indicate history of peptic ulcer, GI bleeding or perforation. Medical records do not indicate that the patient is on ASA, corticosteroids, and/or an anticoagulant; or high dose/multiple NSAID. Additionally, uptodate suggests that H2 antagonist at this dose is not useful for to prevent ulcers. As such, the request for Ranitidine is not medically necessary.

IM Injection of Toradol 60 MG: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 67-73. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, NSAIDs.

Decision rationale: Ketorolac/Toradol is an NSAID. MTUS is silent on Ketorolac specifically, but MTUS has four recommendations regarding NSAID use in general: "1) Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. 2) Back Pain - Acute exacerbations of chronic pain: Recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. In general, there is conflicting evidence that NSAIDs are more effective than acetaminophen for acute LBP. 3) Back Pain - Chronic low back pain: Recommended as an option for short-term symptomatic relief. A Cochrane review of the literature on drug relief for low back pain (LBP) suggested that NSAIDs were no more effective than other drugs such as acetaminophen, narcotic analgesics, and muscle relaxants. The review also found that NSAIDs had more adverse effects than placebo and acetaminophen but fewer effects than muscle relaxants and narcotic analgesics. 4) Neuropathic pain: There is inconsistent evidence for the use of these medications to treat long term neuropathic pain, but they may be useful to treat breakthrough and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in with neuropathic pain. " ODG states the following: "Ketorolac (Toradol, generic available): The oral form is only recommended for short-term (up to 5 days) in management of moderately severe acute pain that requires analgesia at the opioid level and only as continuation following IV or IM dosing, if necessary. This medication is not indicated for minor or chronic painful conditions. Increasing doses beyond a daily maximum dose of 40 mg will not provide better efficacy, and will increase the risk of serious side effects. The FDA boxed warning would relegate this drug to second-line use unless there were no safer alternatives. Dosing: Acute pain (transition from IV or IM) for adults < 65 years of age: 20mg PO followed by 10mg PO every 4 to 6 hours (max 40 mg/day). An oral formulation should not be given as an initial dose. "The employee has chronic pain and has been taking NSAIDs for an undetermined amount of time. The guidelines advise against using them for chronic pain. The employee is also taking an opioid and there is not discussion on the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Therefore, the request for Toradol is not medically necessary.