

Case Number:	CM15-0089410		
Date Assigned:	05/13/2015	Date of Injury:	04/18/2014
Decision Date:	07/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/03/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/08/2015

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: Georgia
 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:

This 40 year old female sustained an industrial injury on 4/18/14. She subsequently reported right shoulder, neck and low back pain. Diagnoses include right shoulder impingement syndrome, and sprain and strain of cervical and lumbar spine. Treatments to date include x-rays, chiropractic care, physical therapy and prescription pain medications. The injured worker continues to experience neck, low back and right shoulder pain. On examination, ranges of motion of affected areas are limited. There is tenderness noted on the right shoulder region, along the cervical spine and lumbar spine. Straight leg raising test was negative bilaterally. A request for Flexeril, Prilosec, Naproxen, Tramadol medications and aquatherapy 2-3 times a week for 6 weeks, lumbar cervical was made by the treating physician.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Flexeril: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Cyclobenzaprine Page(s): 76.

Decision rationale: Flexeril is not medically necessary. Flexeril is Cyclobenzaprine. The peer-reviewed medical literature does not support long-term use of Cyclobenzaprine in chronic pain management. Additionally, Per CA MTUS Cyclobenzaprine is recommended as an option, using a short course of therapy. The effect is greatest in the first 4 days of treatment, suggesting that shorter courses may be better (Browning, 2001). As per MTUS, the addition of Cyclobenzaprine to other agents is not recommended. In regards to this claim, Cyclobenzaprine was prescribed for long term use and in combination with other medications. Cyclobenzaprine is therefore, not medically necessary.

Prilosec: 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.

Decision rationale: Prilosec is not medically necessary. CA MTUS does not make a direct statement on proton pump inhibitors (PPI) but in the section on NSAID use page 67. Long term use of PPI, or Misoprostol or Cox-2 selective agents has been shown to increase the risk of Hip fractures. CA MTUS does state that NSAIDs are not recommended for long term use as well and if there possible GI effects of another line of agent should be used for example acetaminophen; therefore, the requested medication is not medically necessary.

Naproxen: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Naproxen Page(s): 67.

Decision rationale: Naproxen is not medically necessary. Per MTUS guidelines page 67, NSAIDS are recommended for osteoarthritis at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain so to prevent or lower the risk of complications associate with cardiovascular disease and gastrointestinal distress. The medical records do no document the length of time the claimant has been on anti-inflammatory medication. Additionally, the claimant had previous use of NSAIDs. The medication is therefore not medically necessary.

Tramadol: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Tramadol Page(s): 83; 79.

Decision rationale: Tramadol is not medically necessary. Tramadol is a centrally- acting opioid. Per MTUS page 83, opioids for osteoarthritis are recommended for short-term use after failure of first line non-pharmacologic and medication option including Acetaminophen and NSAIDS. Additionally, Page 79 of MTUS guidelines states that weaning of opioids are recommended if: (a) there are no overall improvement in function, unless there are extenuating circumstances; (b) continuing pain with evidence of intolerable adverse effects; (c) decrease in functioning; (d) resolution of pain; (e) if serious non-adherence is occurring; (f) the patient requests discontinuing. The claimant's medical records did not document that there was an overall improvement in function or a return to work with previous opioid therapy. In fact, the claimant continued to report pain. Given Tramadol is a synthetic opioid, its use in this case is not medically necessary. The claimant has long-term use with this medication and there was a lack of improved function or return to work with this opioid and all other medications; therefore the requested medication is not medically necessary.

Aquatherapy 2-3 times a week for 6 weeks, lumbar cervical: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Aqua Therapy Page(s): 22.

Decision rationale: Aquatherapy is not medically necessary. Aquatic therapy is recommended as an optional form of exercise therapy, where available, as an alternative to land-based physical therapy. Aquatic therapy can minimize effects of gravity, so it is specifically recommended where reduce weight bearing is desirable, for example extreme obesity. Whether exercise improves some components of health-related quality of life, balance, and stair climbing and 50 minutes with fibromyalgia, but regular exercise and high intensities may be required to preserve most of these gains. For ankle sprains postsurgical treatment allows 34 visits of physical therapy over 16 weeks. The exercise program goals should include strength, flexibility, endurance, coordination, and education. Patients can be of early passive range of motion exercises at home by therapist. This randomized controlled trial supports early motion (progressing to full weight bearing at 8 weeks from treatment) as acceptable form of rehabilitation and surgically treated patients with Achilles tendon ruptures. The claimant's records did not indicate the rationale for aqua therapy. Per MTUS Guidelines page 22 aqua therapy is recommended where weight bearing is desirable. There is no documentation that weight bearing exercises were desirable as result of a co-morbid condition such as extreme obesity; therefore, the requested service is not medically necessary.