

Case Number:	CM14-0213803		
Date Assigned:	12/31/2014	Date of Injury:	06/11/2001
Decision Date:	02/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/24/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/22/2014

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 Jersey, Michigan, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 patient is a 58 year old woman who sustained a work-related injury on November 22, 2011. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic back pain. According to a progress report dated on July 31 2013, the patient was complaining of ongoing back pain, right knee pain and GI upset. Another note dated on November 18, 2014 and reported left foot pain. The patient physical examination demonstrated lumbar tenderness with reduced range of motion, minimally analgesic gait. The provider requested authorization for the following medications.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Pantoprazole - Protonix 20 mg #60, 1-2 daily: Upheld

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

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

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Omeprazole is indicated when NSAID are used in patients with intermediate or high risk for gastrointestinal events. The risk for gastrointestinal events are: (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. There is no documentation that the patient has GI issue that requires the use of Prilosec. There is no documentation in the patient's chart supporting that he is at intermediate or high risk for developing gastrointestinal events. Therefore, Pantoprazole - Protonix 20 mg #60, 1-2 daily is not medically necessary.

Gabapentin 600mg #60, 1 tablet twice per day: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Gabapentin Page(s): 49.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Gabapentin is anti-epilepsy drug (AEDs - also referred to as anti-convulsant), which 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. There was no documentation that the patient is suffering from neuropathic pain including diabetic neuropathic pain or post-herpetic neuralgia condition. There is no documentation of efficacy and safety from previous use of Gabapentin. Therefore, the prescription of Gabapentin 600mg #60, 1 tablet twice per day is not medically necessary.

Topiramate - Topamax 100mg #30, 1 tablet at night: 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 Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence: Topamax <http://www.rxlist.com/topamax-drug/side-effects-interactions.htm>.

Decision rationale: Topamax (Topiramate) Tablets and Topamax (Topiramate capsules) Sprinkle Capsules are indicated as initial monotherapy in patients 2 years of age and older with partial onset or primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures. It also indicated for headache prevention. It could be used in neuropathic pain. There is no documentation of neuropathic pain or chronic migraine headache in this patient. There is no documentation of improvement with previous use of Topamax. Therefore, the prescription of Topiramate - Topamax 100mg #30, 1 tablet at night is not medically necessary.

Norco 10-325mg #180, 1-2 tablets every 8 hours as needed for pain: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids Page(s): 76-79.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Norco (Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen) is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules: (a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. (b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. (c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non-adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework. According to the patient file, there is no objective documentation of pain and functional improvement to justify continuous use of Norco. Norco was used for a long time without documentation of functional improvement or evidence of improvement of activity of daily living. Therefore, the prescription of Norco 10-325mg #180, 1-2 tablets every 8 hours as needed for pain is not medically necessary.