

Case Number:	CM15-0117062		
Date Assigned:	06/25/2015	Date of Injury:	12/13/2011
Decision Date:	07/24/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/09/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/17/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 50-year-old male, who sustained an industrial injury on December 13, 2011. Treatment to date has included work restrictions, pain pump, and oral medications. Currently, the injured worker complains of cervical and lumbar discomfort. He describes the discomfort as sharp pain and dull aching pain, which radiates down the right leg. He rates the pain a 10 on a 10-point scale without medications and an 8 on a 10-point scale with medications. Almost any movement such as lifting, pulling aggravates the symptoms, pushing, carrying, sitting, reaching, twisting, walking, driving, cooking and sleeping. On physical examination, the injured worker has spinal restrictions of the cervical and lumbar spine. He has moderate muscle spasms of the neck, upper thoracic, bilateral trapezius, right lower extremity, sacral area, right buttock, and right lower extremity. An MRI of the left knee on December 26, 2014 revealed degenerative changes of the lateral patellofemoral joint and trochlea, a large ganglion cyst following the posterior medial patellar retinaculum and synovial osteochondromatosis of the posterior compartment of the knee. AN MRI of the right shoulder on December 26, 2014 revealed moderate severe degenerative intra-articular derangement. The diagnoses associated with the request include failed neck/back syndrome with pain pump currently in use. The treatment plan includes Prilosec and hydrocodone/acetaminophen.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Prilosec 40mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDS (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs) GI (Gastrointestinal) Symptoms & Cardiovascular Risk.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic), NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

Decision rationale: 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 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)." The medical documents provided do not establish the patient has having documented GI bleeding/perforation/peptic ulcer or other GI risk factors as outlined in MTUS. Additionally, there is no evidence provided to indicate the patient suffers from dyspepsia because of the present medication regimen. As such, the request for Prilosec 40mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 10/325mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Hydrocodone, Opioids Page(s): 51, 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back (Acute and Chronic), Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Shoulder, Pain, Opioids.

Decision rationale: ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for neck and low back pain "except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks." The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that "ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life." The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain

relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Additionally, medical documents indicate that the patient has been on an opioid in excess of the recommended 2-week limit. The treating physician does not detail sufficient information to substantiate the need for continued opioid medication. Prior utilization reviews have noted the need for tapering and weaning. As such, the request for Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 10/325mg #90 is not medically necessary.