

Case Number:	CM15-0172580		
Date Assigned:	09/14/2015	Date of Injury:	07/26/2008
Decision Date:	10/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/24/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/01/2015

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: Arizona, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 54 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 7-26-08. Progress report dated 7-17-15 reports the pain and numbness in her left hand has improved. She has complaints of increasing pain in the right biceps and continues with neck pain that radiates into both arms. Diagnoses include: status post left carpal tunnel release, right carpal tunnel syndrome, cervical radiculopathy, right biceps tendinitis, bilateral forearm tendinitis, trapezial para-cervical and para-scapular strain, status post left shoulder arthroscopy with subacromial decompression excision of the distal clavicle and rotator cuff repair and lower back pain. Plan of care includes: recommend occupational therapy for the next 6 weeks and continue anti-inflammatory. Follow up in 6 weeks.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Orphenadrine Citrate 100mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Muscle relaxants (for pain).

Decision rationale: Orphenadrine is a muscle relaxant that is similar to diphenhydramine, but has greater anticholinergic effects. According to the MTUS guidelines, muscle relaxants are to be used with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic low back pain. Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most low back pain cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence. In this case, the claimant had been on Orphenadrine for several with persistent symptoms in combination with Norco. The pain symptoms have persisted and are unchanged but there is no mention of spasms on recent exam. Continued and chronic use of Orphenadrine is not medically necessary.

Norco tablets 10/325mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids for neuropathic pain.

Decision rationale: Norco is a short acting opioid used for breakthrough pain. According to the MTUS guidelines, it is not indicated as 1st line therapy for neuropathic pain, and chronic back pain. It is not indicated for mechanical or compressive etiologies. It is recommended for a trial basis for short-term use. Long Term-use has not been supported by any trials. In this case, the claimant had been on Norco for several months without significant improvement in pain or function. There was no mention of Tylenol, NSAID, Tricyclic or weaning failure. The continued use of Norco is not medically necessary.

Omeprazole 20mg #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk.

Decision rationale: According to the MTUS guidelines, Omeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that is to be used with NSAIDs for those with high risk of GI events such as bleeding, perforation, and concurrent anticoagulation/anti-platelet use. In this case, there is no documentation of GI events or antiplatelet use that would place the claimant at risk. The claimant was on Omeprazole for upset stomach which is not an indication. Therefore, the continued use of Omeprazole is not medically necessary.