

Case Number:	CM15-0176596		
Date Assigned:	09/17/2015	Date of Injury:	08/19/2014
Decision Date:	10/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/19/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/08/2015

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: North Carolina

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:

This 43-year-old male sustained an industrial injury on 8-19-14. Documentation indicated that the injured worker was receiving treatment for left shoulder strain with rotator cuff tendinopathy, adhesive capsulitis and acromial osteoarthritis. Previous treatment included physical therapy, occupational therapy, chiropractic therapy, injection and medications. In a Pr-2 dated 6-2-15, the injured worker complained of left shoulder pain, rated 6 out of 10 on the visual analog scale. The treatment plan included a prescription for Motrin and chiropractic therapy twice a week for three weeks. In a Pr-2 dated 8-6-15, the injured worker reported improving left shoulder pain, rated 4 out of 10 on the visual analog scale. The injured worker reported that a glenohumeral joint injection (6-18-15), Motrin and chiropractic therapy both decreased his pain. The physician noted that the injured worker exhibited improved lifting and strength since his last office visit. The treatment plan included additional chiropractic therapy, increasing home exercise and a prescription for Motrin. On 8-19-15, Utilization Review modified a request for Motrin 800mg #60 with 1 refill to Motrin 800 mg #60 with 0 refills.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Motrin 800mg #60 with 1 refill: Overturned

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 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on NSAID therapy states: Recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. Acetaminophen may be considered for initial therapy for patients with mild to moderate pain, and in particular, for those with gastrointestinal, cardiovascular or renovascular risk factors. NSAIDs appear to be superior to acetaminophen, particularly for patients with moderate to severe pain. There is no evidence to recommend one drug in this class over another based on efficacy. In particular, there appears to be no difference between traditional NSAIDs and COX-2 NSAIDs in terms of pain relief. The main concern of selection is based on adverse effects. COX-2 NSAIDs have fewer GI side effects at the risk of increased cardiovascular side effects, although the FDA has concluded that long-term clinical trials are best interpreted to suggest that cardiovascular risk occurs with all NSAIDs and is a class effect (with naproxyn being the safest drug). There is no evidence of long-term effectiveness for pain or function. (Chen, 2008) (Laine, 2008) 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. In addition, evidence from the review suggested that no one NSAID, including COX-2 inhibitors, was clearly more effective than another. (Roelofs-Cochrane, 2008) See also Anti-inflammatory medications. 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. This medication is recommended for the shortest period of time and at the lowest dose possible. The dosing of this medication is within the California MTUS guideline recommendations. The definition of shortest period possible is not clearly defined in the California MTUS. Therefore, the request is medically necessary.

Chiropractic treatments 2 times a week for 3 weeks for the left shoulder: 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): Manual therapy & manipulation.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical guidelines section on manual manipulation states: Recommended for chronic pain if caused by musculoskeletal conditions. Manual Therapy is widely used in the treatment of musculoskeletal pain. The intended goal or effect of Manual Medicine is the achievement of positive symptomatic or objective measurable gains in functional improvement that facilitate progression in the patient's therapeutic exercise

program and return to productive activities. Manipulation is manual therapy that moves a joint beyond the physiologic range-of-motion but not beyond the anatomic range-of-motion. Low back: Recommended as an option. Therapeutic care & Trial of 6 visits over 2 weeks, with evidence of objective functional improvement, total of up to 18 visits over 6-8 weeks. Elective/maintenance care & Not medically necessary. Recurrences/flare-ups & Need to reevaluate treatment success, if RTW achieved then 1-2 visits every 4-6 months. Ankle & Foot: Not recommended. Carpal tunnel syndrome: Not recommended. Forearm, Wrist, & Hand: Not recommended. Knee: Not recommended. Treatment Parameters from state guidelines a. Time to produce effect: 4 to 6 treatments Manual manipulation is recommended form of treatment for chronic pain. However, previous sessions have not produced documented significant objective improvements in pain and function. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.