

Case Number:	CM15-0176786		
Date Assigned:	09/17/2015	Date of Injury:	01/05/2014
Decision Date:	11/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/02/2015
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: California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency 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 45 year old, female who sustained a work related injury on 1-5-14. The diagnoses have included cervical spine strain-sprain, thoracic spine strain-sprain and lumbar spine strain-sprain with radiculopathy bilateral lower extremities. She is being treated for neck and low back pain. Treatments have included oral medications, medicated topical creams, physical therapy (helpful), deep tissue massage (helpful), 20 sessions of acupuncture (helpful), chiropractic treatments (short benefit), and cervical epidural steroid injection. Current medications include Tramadol, Ibuprofen and Prilosec. She has been using Tramadol since 6-2015. In the progress notes dated 8-21-15, the injured worker reports constant, dull to sharp cervical neck pain. She reports numbness and tingling. She reports weakness in right side. She rates this pain level a 7 out of 10. She reports thoracic back pain. She rates this pain as 8 out of 10. She reports constant aching lumbar spine pain. She reports numbness and tingling. She states pain increases with cold weather. She rates this pain level an 8 out of 10. These pain levels have not changed much in the last few office visits. Upon physical exam, there have been no changes since last visit. She is not working. The treatment plan includes prescriptions for medications and a heat unit.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Purchase Solar Care FIR Heating System: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Low Back Complaints 2004.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Low Back Complaints 2004, Section(s): Physical Methods.

Decision rationale: The request is for the use of a physical method to aid in pain relief. The ACOEM guidelines state the following regarding this topic: "Physical modalities such as massage, diathermy, cutaneous laser treatment, ultrasound, transcutaneous electrical neurostimulation (TENS) units, percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (PENS) units, and biofeedback have no proven efficacy in treating acute low back symptoms. Insufficient scientific testing exists to determine the effectiveness of these therapies, but they may have some value in the short term if used in conjunction with a program of functional restoration. Insufficient evidence exists to determine the effectiveness of sympathetic therapy, a noninvasive treatment involving electrical stimulation, also known as interferential therapy. At-home local applications of heat or cold are as effective as those performed by therapists." In this case, the use of this treatment modality is not indicated. This is secondary to a lack of clinical evidence regarding efficacy. As such, the request is not certified.

Voltaren #30 with 1 Refill: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic)/NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Decision rationale: The request is for the use of a medication in the NSAID class. The ODG state the following regarding this topic: Specific recommendations: Osteoarthritis (including knee and hip): 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 - Acute low back pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain: Recommended as a second-line treatment after acetaminophen. In general, there is conflicting to negative evidence that NSAIDs are more effective than acetaminophen for acute LBP. (Van Tulder, 2006) (Hancock, 2007) For patients with acute low back pain with sciatica a recent Cochrane review (including three heterogeneous randomized controlled trials)

found no differences in treatment with NSAIDs vs. placebo. In patients with axial low back pain this same review found that NSAIDs were not more effective than acetaminophen for acute low-back pain, and that acetaminophen had fewer side effects. (Roelofs-Cochrane, 2008) The addition of NSAIDs or spinal manipulative therapy does not appear to increase recovery in patients with acute low back pain over that received with acetaminophen treatment and advice from their physician. (Hancock, 2007) 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 pain and mixed pain conditions such as osteoarthritis (and other nociceptive pain) in patients with neuropathic pain. (Namaka, 2004) (Gore, 2006) See NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk; NSAIDs, hypertension and renal function; & Medications for acute pain (analgesics). Besides the above well-documented side effects of NSAIDs, there are other less well-known effects of NSAIDs, and the use of NSAIDs has been shown to possibly delay and hamper healing in all the soft tissues, including muscles, ligaments, tendons, and cartilage. (Maroon, 2006) The risks of NSAIDs in older patients, which include increased cardiovascular risk and gastrointestinal toxicity, may outweigh the benefits of these medications. (AGS, 2009) As stated above, acetaminophen would be considered first-line treatment for chronic pain. In this case, the use of an NSAID is not advised. This is secondary to the duration of use and significant side effect profile. Also, the use of NSAIDs is known to delay the healing of soft tissue including ligaments, tendons, and cartilage. As such, the request is not certified.

Prilosec 20 MG #30 with 1 Refill: 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: The request is for the use of a medication in the class of a proton pump inhibitor. It is indicated for patients with peptic ulcer disease. It can also be used as a preventative measure in patients taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatories for chronic pain. Unfortunately, they do have certain side effects including gastrointestinal disease. The MTUS guidelines states that patients who are classified as intermediate or high risk, should be treated prophylactically. Criteria for risk are as follows: "(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)." Due to the fact the patient does not meet to above stated criteria, the request for use is not certified.

Sentra PM #30 with 1 Refill: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain/Sentra.

Decision rationale: The request is for the use of Sentra, which is a blend of multiple supplements. The Official Disability Guidelines state the following regarding this topic: Not recommended. Sentra PM is a medical food from [REDACTED], intended for use in management of sleep disorders associated with depression. It is a proprietary blend of choline bitartrate, glutamate, and 5-hydroxytryptophan, hawthorn berry, cocoa, ginkgo biloba, and acetyl L-carnitine. See Medical food, Choline, Glutamic Acid, & 5-hydroxytryptophan. In this case, the use of this medication is not indicated. As stated above, there is limited evidence to support its effectiveness. As such, the request is not certified.

Ultram 50 MG #60 with 1 Refill: 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.

Decision rationale: Tramadol is a pain medication in the category of a centrally acting analgesic. They exhibit opioid activity and a mechanism of action that inhibits the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine. Centrally acting drugs are reported to be effective in managing neuropathic type pain although it is not recommended as first line therapy. The side effect profile is similar to opioids. For chronic back pain, it appears to be efficacious for short-term pain relief, but long term (>16 weeks) results are limited. It also did not appear to improve function. The use of tramadol for osteoarthritis is indicated for short-term use only (<3 months) with poor long-term benefit. In this case, the patient does not meet the qualifying criteria. This is secondary to the duration of use, with this medication being indicated on a short-term basis only. As such, the request is not certified.