

Case Number:	CM15-0024361		
Date Assigned:	02/13/2015	Date of Injury:	08/05/2010
Decision Date:	04/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/02/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/09/2015

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: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

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 34 year old male sustained an industrial injury on 8/5/10, with subsequent ongoing lumbar spine pain. No recent magnetic resonance imaging was available for review. In a PR-2 dated 1/21/15, the injured worker complained of severe lumbar spine with radiation to the legs. Physical exam was remarkable for lumbar spine spasm with restricted range of motion, positive straight leg raise and hypoesthesia at L5-S1. Current diagnoses included chronic pain syndrome and lumbar and cervical sprain/strain. Significant past medical history included gastroesophageal reflux disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and obesity. The treatment plan included continuing medications Norco, Anaprox and Prilosec. On 2/2/15, Utilization Review noncertified a request for Anaprox DS 550 mg #60, Norco 10/325 mg #120 and Prilosec 20 mg #60, citing CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines. As a result of the UR denial, an IMR was filed with the Division of Workers Comp.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Anaprox DS 550 mg #60: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs Page(s): 67-72.

Decision rationale: Anaprox is one the brand names for the generic drug naproxen. Regarding the request for Naproxen, Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that NSAIDs are recommended at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is no indication that Naproxen is providing any specific analgesic benefits (in terms of percent pain reduction, or reduction in numeric rating scale), or any objective functional improvement. In the absence of such documentation, the currently requested Naproxen is not medically necessary.

Norco 10/325 mg #120: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioid Monitoring Page(s): 76-80.

Decision rationale: With regard to this request, the California Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the following about on-going management with opioids: "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 nonadherent) 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 for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs." Guidelines further recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improvement in function and reduction in pain. In the progress reports available for review, the requesting provider did not adequately document monitoring of the four domains. Improvement in function was not clearly outlined. The MTUS defines this as a clinical significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restrictions. Furthermore, there did not appear to be adequate monitoring for aberrant behaviors such as querying the CURES database, risk stratifying patients using metrics such as ORT or SOAPP, which would help dictate the frequency of urine drug testing. Based on the lack of documentation, medical necessity of this request cannot be established at this time. Although this opioid is not medically necessary at this time, it should not be abruptly halted, and the requesting provider should start a weaning schedule as he or she sees fit or supply the requisite monitoring documentation to continue this medication.

Prilosec 20 mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs ,GI symptoms and Cardiovascular Risk.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines PPI
Page(s): 68-69.

Decision rationale: This request involves the appropriateness of proton pump inhibitors. The Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines on page 68-69 states the following regarding the usage of proton pump inhibitors (PPI): "Clinicians should weight the indications for NSAIDs against both GI and cardiovascular risk factors. 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)." In the case of this injured worker, there is no documentation of any of the risk factors above including age, history of multiple NSAID use, history of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding, or use of concomitant anticoagulants or corticosteroids. The use of a non-selective NSAID by itself does warrant a PPI. The documentation also notes "gastric irritation" as the rationale for PPI, but no additional gastrointestinal work-up performed by a specialist is noted. This is a symptom and not a pathologic diagnosis. Given this, this request is not medically necessary.