

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0042163		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/12/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	06/21/2002
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/13/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	02/06/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/05/2015

### 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, Michigan

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 55 year old male who sustained an industrial injury on 02/01/1999. Treatment to date includes cortisone injection to left shoulder and medications. He presents on 01/06/2015 with complaints of pain in left shoulder. Medications help decrease pain intensity from 8/10 to 2-3/10 and allows for activities of daily living. Objective findings noted positive impingement test bilaterally with tenderness of rotator cuff bilaterally. Diagnosis included right shoulder impingement syndrome/tendinitis, left shoulder impingement syndrome/tear per MRI scan dated 08/12/2011 and symptoms of anxiety and depression. Treatment plan consisted of home exercise kit for the shoulder for self-rehab at home and medications.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 10/325mg #180 quantity 180.00:** Overturned

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96 (78, 89, 95).

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS, opioids should be discontinued if there is no overall improvement in function, unless there are extenuating circumstances, Opioids should be continued if the patient has returned to work or has improved functioning and pain. Ongoing management actions should include prescriptions from a single practitioner, taken as directed and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. Documentation should follow the 4 A's of analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors. Long term users of opioids should be regularly reassessed. In the maintenance phase the dose should not be lowered if it is working. Also, patients who receive opioid therapy may sometimes develop unexpected changes in their response to opioids, which includes development of abnormal pain, change in pain pattern, persistence of pain at higher levels than expected. when this happens opioids can actually increase rather than decrease sensitivity to noxious stimuli. it is important to note that a decrease in opioid efficacy should not always be treated by increasing the dose or adding other opioids, but may actually require weaning. A review of the injured workers medical records reveal that the injured worker is having a satisfactory response to opioid therapy with documentation of improvement in pain and functional ability including ADL's, therefore a request for Norco 10/325mg #180, 3 months supply is medically necessary.

**Ultram 150 mg #80 quantity 90.00:** Overturned

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, Tramadol (Ultram) Page(s): 74-96, 113.

**Decision rationale:** The MTUS states that tramadol is a centrally acting synthetic opioid analgesic and it is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic. Opioids are recommended for chronic pain, especially neuropathic pain that has not responded to first line recommendations like antidepressants and anticonvulsants. Long terms users should be reassessed per specific guideline recommendations and the dose should not be lowered if it is working. Per the MTUS, Tramadol is indicated for moderate to severe pain. A review of the injured workers medical records reveal documentation of pain and functional improvement with the use of Ultram for moderate pain and the continued use of Ultram 150mg quantity of 90 is medically necessary.

**Anaprox 550mg #240 quantity 240.00:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Nsaids. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAID's Page(s): 67-68.

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS, NSAIDs are 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. A review of the injured workers medical records that are available to me reveal subjective and objective documentation of the injured workers pain and the continued use of an NSAID would be appropriate in the injured worker, therefore the request for Anaprox 550mg #240 is medically necessary.

**Prilosec 20mg #120 quantity 120.00:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAids. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI symptoms and cardiovascular risk Page(s): 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic) / Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs).

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS, Clinicians should weigh the indications for NSAIDs against both GI and cardiovascular risk factors according to specific criteria listed in the MTUS and a selection should be made based on these criteria; 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). Per the ODG, PPI's are Recommended for patients at risk for gastrointestinal events. Prilosec (omeprazole), Prevacid (lansoprazole) and Nexium (esomeprazole magnesium) are PPIs. Healing doses of PPIs are more effective than all other therapies, although there is an increase in overall adverse effects compared to placebo. Nexium and Prilosec are very similar molecules. (Donnellan, 2010) In this RCT omeprazole provided a statistically significantly greater acid control than lansoprazole. (Miner, 2010) In general, the use of a PPI should be limited to the recognized indications and used at the lowest dose for the shortest possible amount of time. PPIs are highly effective for their approved indications, including preventing gastric ulcers induced by NSAIDs. Studies suggest, however, that nearly half of all PPI prescriptions are used for unapproved indications or no indications at all. Many prescribers believe that this class of drugs is innocuous, but much information is available to demonstrate otherwise. Products in this drug class have demonstrated equivalent clinical efficacy and safety at comparable doses, including esomeprazole (Nexium), lansoprazole (Prevacid), omeprazole (Prilosec), pantoprazole (Protonix), dexlansoprazole (Dexilant), and rabeprazole (Aciphex). (Shi, 2008) A trial of omeprazole or lansoprazole had been recommended before prescription Nexium therapy (before it went OTC). The other PPIs, Protonix, Dexilant, and Aciphex, should be second-line. According to the latest AHRQ Comparative Effectiveness Research, all of the commercially available PPIs appeared to be similarly effective. (AHRQ, 2011). A review of the injured workers medical records that are available to me reveal long-term use of NSAID's and the continued prophylactic use of prilosec 20mg is medically necessary.

**Home exercise kit for bilateral shoulders quantity 1.00:** Overturned

**Claims Administrator guideline:** The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Physical Medicine Page(s): 98-99. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Shoulder (Acute and Chronic) / Home Exercise kits.

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS, physical therapy is recommended following specific guidelines, allowing for fading of treatment frequency from up to 3 visits per week to 1 or less, plus active self directed home physical medicine. Per the ODG, home exercise kits are recommended. home exercise programs and active self-directed home physical therapy is recommended. "In this RCT a specific shoulder home exercise program resulted in 69% good outcomes versus 24% in the sham exercise group, and 20% of patients in the specific exercise group subsequently chose to undergo surgery versus 63% in the control group. (Holmgren, 2012)." Therefore based on the guidelines the request for Home exercise kit for bilateral shoulders quantity 1.00 is medically necessary.