

Case Number:	CM14-0172922		
Date Assigned:	10/23/2014	Date of Injury:	09/29/2011
Decision Date:	11/25/2014	UR Denial Date:	10/15/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/20/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Family Medicine, and is licensed to practice in North Carolina. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

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 patient is a 53-year-old with a reported date of injury of 09/09/2011. The patient has the diagnoses of disc disease with myelopathy, rotator cuff sprain and neck sprain. Per the most recent progress notes provided for review from the primary treating physician dated 09/18/2014, the patient had complaints of significant right shoulder pain if the patient works for 3-4 days in a row. The physical exam noted tenderness over the right rotator cuff with positive impingement test. Treatment recommendations included continuation of shoulder exercises medications and a repeat MRI of the right shoulder for persistent symptoms. Previous MRI form 08/02/2013 noted mild to moderate AC joint arthritis with impingement, 40% tear of the distal supraspinatus tendon, degenerative changes in the labrum and mild tendinopathy of the distal biceps tendon.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MRI of the right shoulder: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints Page(s): 208-209.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 9 Shoulder Complaints Page(s): 207-208.

Decision rationale: The ACOEM shoulder complaint captor states the following concerning imaging studies: Primary criteria for ordering imaging studies are:- Emergence of a red flag (e.g., indications of intra-abdominal or cardiac problems presenting as shoulder problems)- Physiologic evidence of tissue insult or neurovascular dysfunction (e.g., cervical root problems presenting as shoulder pain, weakness from a massive rotator cuff tear, or the presence of edema, cyanosis or Raynaud's phenomenon)- Failure to progress in a strengthening program intended to avoid surgery.- Clarification of the anatomy prior to an invasive procedure (e.g., a full thickness rotator cuff tear not responding to conservative treatment) this patient has already had 2 MRIs of the right shoulder with the most recent being in 08/2013. The documentation states the request for repeat MRI is due to persistence of symptoms. However there is no documentation of significant change in the patient's shoulder exam, emergence of red flags or evidence of tissue insult or neurovascular dysfunction. Therefore the criteria set for per the ACOEM have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.

1 prescription of Tramadol 150mg ER #30: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 76-84.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on opioids states: On-Going Management. Actions Should Include: (a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy.(b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function.(c) Office: Ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use, and side effects. Pain assessment should include: current pain; the least reported pain over the period since last assessment; average pain; intensity of pain after taking the opioid; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. Satisfactory response to treatment may be indicated by the patient's decreased pain, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: 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 non-adherent) 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. (Passik, 2000).(d) Home: To aid in pain and functioning assessment, the patient should be requested to keep a pain diary that includes entries such as pain triggers, and incidence of end-of-dose pain. It should be emphasized that using this diary will help in tailoring the opioid dose. This should not be a requirement for pain management.(e) Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control.(f) Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion).(g) Continuing review of overall situation with regard to nonopioid means of pain control.(h) Consideration of a consultation with a

multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Consider an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse. When to Continue Opioids (a) If the patient has returned to work (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. The long-term use of this medication is not recommended unless certain objective outcome measures have been met as defined above. There is no provided objective outcome measure that shows significant improvement in function while on the medication. There is no evidence of failure of other conservative treatment modalities and other first line choices for chronic pain. There is no documentation of significant improvement in VAS scores while on the medication. For these reasons criteria for ongoing and continued use of the medication have not been met. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

1 prescription of Orphenadrine 100mg #50: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines muscle relaxants Page(s): 63-65.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on muscle relaxants states: Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP. Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP 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. Orphenadrine (Norflex, Banflex, Antiflex, Mio-Rel, Orphenate, generic available): This drug is similar to diphenhydramine, but has greater anticholinergic effects. The mode of action is not clearly understood. Effects are thought to be secondary to analgesic and anticholinergic properties. This drug was approved by the FDA in 1959. The long term chronic use of this medication is not recommended per the California MTUS. The medication has not been prescribed for the acute flare up of chronic low back pain. The specific use of this medication for greater than 3 weeks is not recommended per the California MTUS. The criteria set forth above for its use has not been met. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

1 prescription of Omeprazole 20mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

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

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on NSAID use and proton pump inhibitors (PPI) states: 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). Recent studies tend to show that H. Pylori does not act synergistically with NSAIDs to develop gastroduodenal lesions. Recommendations are patients with no risk factor and no cardiovascular disease: Non-selective NSAIDs OK (e.g., Ibuprofen, Naproxen, etc.) Patients at intermediate risk for gastrointestinal events and no cardiovascular disease: (1) A non-selective NSAID with either a PPI (Proton Pump Inhibitor, for example, 20 mg omeprazole daily) or misoprostol (200 g four times daily) or (2) a Cox-2 selective agent. Long-term PPI use (> 1 year) has been shown to increase the risk of hip fracture (adjusted odds ratio 1.44). Patients at high risk for gastrointestinal events with no cardiovascular disease: A Cox-2 selective agent plus a PPI if absolutely necessary. There is no supplied documentation that places this patient at intermediate or severe gastrointestinal risk that would require a use of a PPI with NSAID therapy. There is also no mention of separate gastrointestinal disease that would require the use of a PPI independent of NSAID use. For these reasons the criteria as set forth above have not been met for the use of the medication. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

1 prescription of Flurbiprofen 25% cream: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines topical analgesics Page(s): 111-113.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on topical analgesics states: Recommended as an option as indicated below. Largely experimental in use with few randomized controlled trials to determine efficacy or safety. Primarily recommended for neuropathic pain when trials of antidepressants and anticonvulsants have failed. These agents are applied locally to painful areas with advantages that include lack of systemic side effects, absence of drug interactions, and no need to titrate. (Colombo, 2006) Many agents are compounded as monotherapy or in combination for pain control (including NSAIDs, opioids, capsaicin, local anesthetics, antidepressants, glutamate receptor antagonists, adrenergic receptor agonist, adenosine, cannabinoids, cholinergic receptor agonists, agonists, prostanoids, bradykinin, adenosine triphosphate, biogenic amines, and nerve growth factor). There is little to no research to support the use of many of these agents. Any compounded product that contains at least one drug (or drug class) that is not recommended is not recommended. Topical NSAID therapy: Indications: Osteoarthritis and tendinitis, in particular, that of the knee and elbow or other joints that are amenable to topical treatment: Recommended for short-term use (4-12 weeks). There is little evidence to utilize topical NSAIDs for treatment of osteoarthritis of the spine, hip or shoulder. Neuropathic pain: Not recommended as there is no evidence to support use. FDA-approved agents: Voltaren Gel 1% (Diclofenac). The California MTUS does not recommend topical NSAID therapy for shoulder complaints. It also does not recommend

treatment for greater than 4-12 weeks. The requested topical NSAID is also not a listed recommended agent. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.