

Case Number:	CM14-0138348		
Date Assigned:	09/05/2014	Date of Injury:	11/15/2010
Decision Date:	11/25/2015	UR Denial Date:	08/15/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	08/26/2014

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. 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, Oregon, Washington
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

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 female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11-15-10. She reported back pain with radiation to the right leg. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar spine radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included physical therapy and medication including Omeprazole, Tramadol, Norco, and Flexeril. Physical examination findings on 8-4-14 included sciatic notch tenderness and a positive straight leg raise test on the left with decreased motor and sensory function. No gastrointestinal symptoms were noted. On 8-4-14, the injured worker complained of low back pain with radiation to the bilateral lower extremities with numbness and tingling. The treating physician requested authorization for urine toxicology and Omeprazole. On 8-15-14 the request were non-certified by utilization review.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Urine Toxicology: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, steps to avoid misuse/addiction.

Decision rationale: Per the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines pages 94-95, use of urine toxicology is encouraged particularly when opioids are prescribed. It states, opioids, steps to avoid misuse/addiction. The following are steps to avoid misuse of opioids, and in particular, for those at high risk of abuse: a) Opioid therapy contracts. See Guidelines for Pain Treatment Agreement. b) Limitation of prescribing and filling of prescriptions to one pharmacy. c) Frequent random urine toxicology screens. In this case there is insufficient evidence of drug misuse to warrant urine toxicology. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.

Omeprazole x1: 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: Per the CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, (NSAIDs, GI symptoms & cardiovascular risk), page 68, recommendation for Prilosec is for patients with risk factors for gastrointestinal events. Proton pump inhibitors may be indicated 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). 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. The cited records from do not demonstrate that the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary.