

Case Number:	CM15-0109393		
Date Assigned:	06/19/2015	Date of Injury:	09/10/2001
Decision Date:	10/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/05/2015

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: California

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 78 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 9/10/2001. The current diagnoses are bilateral L5 radiculopathy, L5-S1 disk protrusion, lumbar stenosis, lumbar sprain/strain, right knee internal derangement, right knee pain, and status post knee surgery, peptic ulcer secondary to Motrin, and bilateral hand and upper extremity pain. According to the progress report dated 4/9/2015, the injured worker complains of low back pain with radiation to bilateral buttocks, bilateral lateral calves, and bottom of right foot. The level of pain is not rated. The physical examination of the lumbar spine reveals tenderness to palpation over the bilateral paraspinal muscles, right worse than left, positive bilateral lumbar discogenic maneuvers, and positive straight leg raise test, bilaterally. The current medications are Protonix, Effexor, Topiramate, Tramadol, Soma, Hydrocodone, Motrin, and Norco. Treatment to date has included medication management, MRI studies, physical therapy, epidural steroid injection, and right knee genicular nerve block. The plan of care includes prescriptions for Omeprazole, Motrin, Tramadol, Protonix, Soma, Effexor, Topiramate, and Hydrocodone.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Omeprazole (Unknown amount): 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: According to the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, prior to starting the patient on a proton pump inhibitor, physicians are asked to evaluate the patient and to determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events. Criteria used are: (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. There is documentation that the patient has at least one of the risk factors needed to recommend a proton pump inhibitor, the patient is over sixty-five years old and a history of peptic ulcer disease, but the request is non-specific for dose, sig, and amount of medication; consequently, omeprazole is not medically necessary.

Motrin (Unknown amount): 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 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Decision rationale: The MTUS recommends NSAIDs at the lowest dose for the shortest period in patients with moderate to severe pain. NSAIDs appear to be superior to acetaminophen, particularly for patients with moderate to severe pain. There is no evidence of long-term effectiveness for pain or function. The medical record contains no documentation of functional improvement. Motrin (Unknown amount) is not medically necessary.

Tramadol (Unknown amount): 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 neuropathic pain.

Decision rationale: The Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that continued or long-term use of opioids should be based on documented pain relief and functional improvement or improved quality of life. Tramadol is a centrally acting synthetic opioid analgesic and it is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic. Despite the long-term use of Tramadol, the patient has reported very little, if any, functional improvement or pain relief over the course of the last 6 months. Tramadol (Unknown amount) is not medically necessary.

Protonix 40mg (Unknown amount), twice daily: 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: According to the Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, prior to starting the patient on a proton pump inhibitor, physicians are asked to evaluate the patient and to determine if the patient is at risk for gastrointestinal events. Criteria used are: (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. There is documentation that the patient has at least one of the risk factors needed to recommend a proton pump inhibitor, the patient is over sixty-five years old, but the request is non-specific for amount of medication; consequently, Protonix 40mg (Unknown amount), twice daily is not medically necessary.

Soma 350mg #90: 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): Carisoprodol (Soma).

Decision rationale: The MTUS states that carisoprodol is not recommended and is not indicated for long-term use. Abuse has been noted for sedative and relaxant effects. In regular abusers the main concern is the accumulation of meprobamate. There was a 300% increase in numbers of emergency room episodes related to carisoprodol from 1994 to 2005. There is little research in terms of weaning of high dose carisoprodol and there is no standard treatment regimen for patients with known dependence. Original reviewer modified the request to Soma 350mg #20. Soma 350mg #90 is not medically necessary.

Effexor (Unknown amount): 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), Venlafaxine (Effexor).

Decision rationale: Recommended as an option in first-line treatment of neuropathic pain; Venlafaxine (Effexor) is a member of the Selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) class of antidepressants. It has FDA approval for treatment of depression and anxiety disorders. It is off-label recommended for treatment of neuropathic pain, diabetic neuropathy, fibromyalgia, and headaches. The patient is not diagnosed with the above indications. Effexor (Unknown amount) is not medically necessary.

Topiramate 50mg (Unknown amount): 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): Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs).

Decision rationale: Topiramate (brand name Topamax) is an anticonvulsant (anti-epilepsy) drug. A 'good' response to the use of AEDs has been defined as a 50% reduction in pain and a 'moderate' response as a 30% reduction. It has been reported that a 30% reduction in pain is clinically important to patients and a lack of response of this magnitude may be the 'trigger' for the following: (1) a switch to a different first-line agent (TCA, SNRI or AED are considered first-line treatment); or (2) combination therapy if treatment with a single drug agent fails. After initiation of treatment there should be documentation of pain relief and improvement in function as well as documentation of side effects incurred with use. The continued use of AEDs depends on improved outcomes versus tolerability of adverse effects. There is no documentation of any of the above criteria. The original reviewer modified the request to a quantity of 30 with no refills. Topiramate 50mg (Unknown amount) is not medically necessary.

Hydrocodone (Unknown amount): 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): Medications for chronic pain.

Decision rationale: According to the MTUS in regard to medications for chronic pain, only one medication should be given at a time, and interventions that are active and passive should remain unchanged at the time of the medication change. A trial should be given for each individual medication. A record of pain and function with the medication should be recorded. According to this citation from the MTUS, medications should not be initiated in a group fashion, and specific benefit with respect to pain and function should be documented for each medication. There is no documentation of the above criteria for either of the narcotics that the patient has been taking. Hydrocodone (Unknown amount) is not medically necessary.