

Case Number:	CM13-0028289		
Date Assigned:	11/22/2013	Date of Injury:	09/02/2010
Decision Date:	03/04/2014	UR Denial Date:	08/26/2013
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	09/23/2013

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to a physician reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. The physician reviewer is Board Certified in Pain Management has a subspecialty in Disability Evaluation and is licensed to practice in California. 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 physician 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:

This 48 year old male sustained an injury on 9/2/10. The mechanism of Injury occurred when he was lifting and lowering a box of material. The diagnosis was history of right indirect inguinal hernia. On 6/19/13, the patient was seen by orthopedic surgeon, [REDACTED]. The patient complained of right lower quadrant abdominal pain, which was worsened by exertion. ACT scan of the abdomen was ordered, which shows cortical cysts in both kidneys and further evaluation with renal ultra-sound was recommended to exclude a complex cyst. Incidentally note is a bullet from gunshot wound lying along the anterior aspect of T11. The gastro intestinal structures show no acute findings. On examination, there was a palpable right lower quadrant hernia, which was tender. [REDACTED] had requested a refill of Norco 10/325mg 2 tablets three times a day (TID) #180.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #180: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 78-79.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Norco Hydrocodone Page(s): 82.

Decision rationale: MTUS (July 18, 2009) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines Norco Hydrocodone (is a semi-synthetic opioid which is considered the most potent oral opioid) and Acetamenophen) is Indicated for moderate to moderately severe pain however results of studies of opioids for musculoskeletal conditions (as opposed to cancer pain) generally recommend short use of opioids for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks, and do not support chronic use (MTUS page 82). 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 nonadherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drugtaking 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 dairy 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. 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 consu