

Case Number:	CM14-0002038		
Date Assigned:	04/04/2014	Date of Injury:	11/01/2001
Decision Date:	05/08/2014	UR Denial Date:	12/17/2013
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	01/07/2014

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 Internal and Emergency Medicine and is licensed to practice in Florida. 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:

This patient is a 53 year-old with a date of injury of 11/01/01. A progress report associated with the request for services, dated 11/21/13, identified subjective complaints of low back pain. Objective findings included bilateral lumbar spasm and decreased motor function in the right lower extremity. Diagnoses included lumbar disc disease with radiculopathy. Treatment has included long-term opioids and NSAIDs. A Utilization Review determination was rendered on 12/17/13 recommending non-certification of "pharmacy purchase of morphine ER 30mg, #30 (15 day supply)".

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

PHARMACY PURCHASE OF MORPHINE ER 30MG, #30 (15 DAY SUPPLY): Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 5 Cornerstones of Disability Prevention and Management Page(s): Table 5-1.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 308, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, Oral Morphine Page(s): 74-82, 96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Opioids for Chronic Pain.

Decision rationale: Morphine ER is a sustained-release oral formulation of morphine. The California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Guidelines related to on-going treatment of opioids state that there should be documentation and ongoing review of pain relief, functional status, appropriate 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 state that there should be documentation and ongoing review of pain relief, functional status, appropriate use, and side effects. The guidelines note that a recent epidemiologic study found that opioid treatment for chronic non-malignant pain did not seem to fulfill any of the key outcome goals including pain relief, improved quality of life, and/or improved functional capacity (Eriksen 2006). The Chronic Pain Guidelines also state that with chronic low back pain, opioid therapy "Appears to be efficacious but limited for short-term pain relief, and long-term efficacy is unclear (> 16 weeks), but also appears limited." Additionally, "There is also no evidence that opioids showed long-term benefit or improvement in function when used as treatment for chronic back pain (Martell - Annals, 2007)." Guidelines further state that opiate therapy is not recommended beyond two weeks for the low back and oral morphine is not recommended as primary treatment for persistent pain. The Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) state: "While long-term opioid therapy may benefit some patients with severe suffering that has been refractory to other medical and psychological treatments, it is not generally effective achieving the original goals of complete pain relief and functional restoration." Therapy with opioids has been ongoing and in excess of 16 weeks, and long-term therapy is not recommended. The documentation submitted lacked a number of the elements listed above, including the level of functional improvement afforded by the chronic opioid therapy. Therefore, the record does not demonstrate medical necessity for morphine ER.