

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0126889		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	08/13/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	01/02/1996
<b>Decision Date:</b>	09/16/2014	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	08/04/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	08/11/2014

### 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 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and is licensed to practice in Nevada. 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 records presented for review indicate that this 65-year-old female was reportedly injured on January 2, 1996. The mechanism of injury is not listed in these records reviewed. The most recent progress note, dated June 25, 2014, indicates that there are ongoing complaints of low back pain. Pain is stated to be 9/10 without medications and 7/10 with medications. The physical examination demonstrated tenderness the lumbar spine and lumbar spine facet joints. There was decreased lumbar spine range of motion. Diagnostic imaging studies were not reviewed during this visit. Previous treatment was not discussed. A request had been made for OxyContin and OxyIR and was not certified in the pre-authorization process on August 4, 2014.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Oxycontin 80mg #90:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 75,78,92,97.

**Decision rationale:** The California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Guidelines support long-acting opiates in the management of chronic pain when continuous around-the-

clock analgesia is needed for an extended period of time. Management of opiate medications should include the lowest possible dose to improve pain and function, as well as the ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use and side effects. The injured employee has chronic pain; however, there is no documentation of improvement in their pain level or function with the current treatment regimen. In the absence of subjective or objective clinical data, this request for OxyContin is not medically necessary.

**Oxy IR 5mg #180:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 75,78,92,97.

**Decision rationale:** The California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Guidelines support short acting opiates in the management of chronic pain when continuous around-the-clock analgesia is needed for an extended period of time. Management of opiate medications should include the lowest possible dose to improve pain and function, as well as the ongoing review and documentation of pain relief, functional status, appropriate medication use and side effects. The injured employee has chronic pain; however, there is no documentation of improvement in their pain level or function with the current treatment regimen. In the absence of subjective or objective clinical data, this request for OxyContin is not medically necessary.