

Case Number:	CM14-0047911		
Date Assigned:	07/02/2014	Date of Injury:	10/09/1995
Decision Date:	08/21/2014	UR Denial Date:	03/21/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	04/16/2014

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 Medicine, has a subspecialty in 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 61 year-old with a date of injury of 10/09/95. A progress report associated with the request for services, dated 03/11/14, identified subjective complaints of neck and low back pain. Objective findings included tenderness to palpation of the cervical and lumbar spines. Motor and sensory changes were present. Diagnoses included cervicalgia; radiculitis; post laminectomy syndrome; thoracic disc disease; and lumbar disc disease. Treatment has included previous laminectomy and medications. A Utilization Review determination was rendered on 03/20/14 recommending non-certification of Prospective request for 1 prescription of Oxycontin 20 mg #60.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Prospective request for 1 prescription of Oxycontin 20 mg #60.: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Oxycontin; Opioids for chronic pain; Opioids, criteria for use; Weaning of Medications.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 308, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 74-96 Page(s): 74-96.

Decision rationale: Oxycontin (oxycodone) is classified as an opioid analgesic. The California Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) 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; how long it takes for pain relief; and how long pain relief lasts. 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 documentation submitted lacked a number of the elements listed above, including the level of functional improvement afforded by the chronic opioid therapy. The 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). The MTUS Guidelines further state that opioid therapy is not recommended for the low back beyond 2 weeks. The patient has been on opioids in excess of 16 weeks. In this case, though there is description of the level of pain relief, there is no documentation of the other elements of the pain assessment referenced above for necessity of therapy beyond 16 weeks, where the evidence is otherwise unclear. Therefore, there is no documented medical necessity for oxycodone.