

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM14-0164241		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	10/09/2014	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	06/15/2004
<b>Decision Date:</b>	02/10/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	09/06/2014
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	10/06/2014

### 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 Neurology, has a subspecialty in Neuromuscular Medicine and is licensed to practice in New Jersey. 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 patient is a 67-year-old man who sustained a work-related injury on June 15, 2004. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic neck and back pain for which she was treated with medications and physical therapy and injections, TENS as well as cervical surgery. According to a progress report dated on June 26 2014, the patient was complaining of ongoing neck pain with myofascial pain and right shoulder pain despite pain medications and physical therapy and TENS. The patient physical examination demonstrated cervical tenderness with reduced range of motion and the main patient pain. The provider requested authorization for Opana.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Opana IR 10mg #60:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment Page(s): 47-49, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use Page(s): 78. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG); Pain Chapter.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids Page(s): 76-79.

**Decision rationale:** According to MTUS guidelines, Opana is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules: (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 non-adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework. There is no clear evidence of objective and recent functional and pain improvement with previous use of high Opioid that justify continuing Opana. There is no clear documentation of the efficacy/safety of previous use of Opioid. There is no clear justification for the need to continue the use of Opana. Therefore, the prescription of Opana IR 10mg #60 is not medically necessary.