

Case Number:	CM14-0203127		
Date Assigned:	12/15/2014	Date of Injury:	09/23/2011
Decision Date:	02/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/11/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/04/2014

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 64 year old woman who sustained a work-related injury on September 23 2011. Subsequently, the patient developed a chronic back pain and left knee pain. According to a progress report dated on September 17 2014, the patient was complaining of ongoing left knee pain despite the use of pain medications including Norco. The patient physical examination demonstrated lumbar tenderness with reduced range of motion and left knee tenderness. The patient was diagnosed with left knee osteoarthritis and multilevel lumbar spondylosis. The provider requested authorization for Oxycodone.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Oxycodone 7.5mg, #150 with 3 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of a therapeutic trial of Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 75-81.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Oxycodone as well as other short acting opioids are indicated for intermittent or breakthrough pain. It can be used in acute post operative pain. It is not recommended for chronic pain of long-term use as prescribed in this case. 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 documentation that the patient have pain breakthrough. There is no documentation of pain and functional improvement with previous use of opioids. There is no rational for a continuous and chronic use of Oxycodone. There is no recent documentation of the patient compliance with her medications. Therefore, the prescription of Oxycodone IR 15mg #90 is not medically necessary at this time.