

Case Number:	CM15-0100682		
Date Assigned:	06/03/2015	Date of Injury:	09/25/2001
Decision Date:	07/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/13/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/26/2015

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. 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/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:

State(s) of Licensure: Texas, Florida, California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine

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 injured worker is a 64 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 9/25/01. He reported back pain after twisting his back while unloading a box. The injured worker was diagnosed as having L5-S1 disc bulge with chronic/progressing L5-S1 radiculopathy. Treatment to date has included oral opiates including Norco and OxyContin, physical therapy, aqua therapy, chiropractic treatment and activities restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complains of only able to walk short distances, difficulty concentrating and thinking and only able to sit and stand for 15 minutes without opiates; with opiates he can walk a quarter mile, has unlimited concentrating and can sit and stand for over 30 minutes. It is noted he has been using the opiates as prescribed for many years with substantial functional improvement and aberrant behavior related to the use of the opiates for early refills is also noted. He is currently retired. The injured worker noted excellent pain reduction and substantial improvement in his functional ability while using OxyContin and Norco. Physical exam noted restricted lumbar flexion due to pain, mild scoliosis, absent bilateral patellar and Achilles reflexes and mild depression and anxiety. A request for authorization was submitted for OxyContin, Norco and functionally oriented physical therapy.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325 MG #120: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines 8 C.C.R Page(s): 79, 80 and 88 of 127.

Decision rationale: The current California web-based MTUS collection was reviewed in addressing this request. They note in the Chronic Pain section: When to Discontinue Opioids: Weaning should occur under direct ongoing medical supervision as a slow taper except for the below mentioned possible indications for immediate discontinuation. They should be discontinued: (a) If there is no overall improvement in function, unless there are extenuating circumstances. When to Continue Opioids: (a) If the patient has returned to work; (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. In the clinical records provided, it is not clearly evident these key criteria have been met in this case. Moreover, in regards to the long term use of opiates, the MTUS also poses several analytical necessity questions such as: has the diagnosis changed, what other medications is the patient taking, are they effective, producing side effects, what treatments have been attempted since the use of opioids, and what is the documentation of pain and functional improvement and compare to baseline. These are important issues, and they have not been addressed in this case. As shared earlier, there especially is no documentation of functional improvement with the regimen. The MTUS sets a high bar for effectiveness of continued or ongoing medical care in 9792.24.1. "Functional improvement" means either a clinically significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restrictions as measured during the history and physical exam, performed and documented as part of the evaluation and management visit billed under the Official Medical Fee Schedule (OMFS) pursuant to Sections 9789.10-9789.111; and a reduction in the dependency on continued medical treatment. With this proposed treatment, there is no clinically significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restrictions as measured during the history and physical examination, or a reduction in the dependency on continued medical treatment. The request for the opiate usage is not certified per MTUS guideline review. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.

Oxycontin 40 MG #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines 8 C.C.R Page(s): 79, 80 and 88 of 127.

Decision rationale: As shared earlier, the current California web-based MTUS collection was reviewed in addressing this request. They note in the Chronic Pain section: When to Discontinue Opioids: Weaning should occur under direct ongoing medical supervision as a slow taper except for the below mentioned possible indications for immediate discontinuation. They should be discontinued: (a) If there is no overall improvement in function, unless there are extenuating

Circumstances. When to Continue Opioids: (a) If the patient has returned to work; (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. In the clinical records provided, it is not clearly evident these key criteria have been met in this case. Moreover, in regards to the long term use of opiates, the MTUS also poses several analytical necessity questions such as: has the diagnosis changed, what other medications is the patient taking, are they effective, producing side effects, what treatments have been attempted since the use of opioids, and what is the documentation of pain and functional improvement and compare to baseline. These are important issues, and they have not been addressed in this case. As shared earlier, there especially is no documentation of functional improvement with the regimen. The MTUS sets a high bar for effectiveness of continued or ongoing medical care in 9792.24.1. "Functional improvement" means either a clinically significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restrictions as measured during the history and physical exam, performed and documented as part of the evaluation and management visit billed under the Official Medical Fee Schedule (OMFS) pursuant to Sections 9789.10-9789.111; and a reduction in the dependency on continued medical treatment. With this proposed treatment, there is no clinically significant improvement in activities of daily living or a reduction in work restrictions as measured during the history and physical examination, or a reduction in the dependency on continued medical treatment. The request for the opiate usage is not certified per MTUS guideline review. Therefore the request is not medically necessary.