

Case Number:	CM15-0131623		
Date Assigned:	08/18/2015	Date of Injury:	02/22/2000
Decision Date:	09/14/2015	UR Denial Date:	06/26/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/07/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 65 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on February 22, 2000. Treatment to date has included opioid pain medications, NSAIDS, intrathecal pump, and right total hip replacement. Currently, the injured worker complains of continued pain in the low back and hip area. She reports that she has been more comfortable on her current medications yet still with a lot of pain. She uses a cane for ambulation. The diagnoses associated with the request include cervical disc disease, lumbar degenerative disc disease, and hip degenerative joint disease. The treatment plan includes intrathecal pump refill, clonidine, over-the-counter cortisone, and OxyContin.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Oxycontin 60mg, #21: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Low Back-Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic) and Pain, Opioids.

Decision rationale: Oxycodone is the generic version of Oxycontin, which is a pure opioid agonist. ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for low back pain "except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks." The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that "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." The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Additionally, guidelines recommend a MEQ of no greater than 120; the requested dosage would be in excess of guidelines. As such, the request for Oxycontin 60mg, #21 is not medically necessary.

Robaxin 750mg, #30: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxant (for pain).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Muscle Relaxants Page(s): 63-66. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain, Muscle Relaxants.

Decision rationale: MTUS states regarding muscle relaxants, "Recommend non-sedating muscle relaxants with caution as a second-line option for short-term treatment of acute exacerbations in patients with chronic LBP" and "they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs. Efficacy appears to diminish over time, and prolonged use of some medications in this class may lead to dependence." ODG states "Muscle relaxants may be effective in reducing pain and muscle tension, and increasing mobility. However, in most LBP cases, they show no benefit beyond NSAIDs in pain and overall improvement. Also there is no additional benefit shown in combination with NSAIDs." Guidelines recommend against long-term use of muscle relaxants. The treating physician has not provided sufficient documentation to meet guideline recommendations. As such, the request for Robaxin 750mg, #30 is not medically necessary.