

Case Number:	CM15-0143623		
Date Assigned:	08/04/2015	Date of Injury:	01/31/2003
Decision Date:	09/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/15/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	07/24/2015

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: Arizona, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

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 50 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 1-31-2003. The mechanism of injury was repetitive bending and lifting. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar post-laminectomy syndrome. Lumbar magnetic resonance imaging showed multilevel disc desiccation, lumbar 4-5 foraminal stenosis and evidence of laminectomy. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), acupuncture, injections, spinal cord stimulator and medication management. In a progress note dated 5-18-2015, the injured worker complains of low back pain radiating to the bilateral lower extremities rated 5 out of 10. Physical examination showed incision sites free from signs of infection. Recent urine drug screen was consistent with prescribed medications. The treating physician is requesting 10 Fentanyl patches 75 mcg per hour and Norco 10-325 mg #170.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

10 Fentanyl patches 75mcg/hour: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Fentanyl
Page(s): 47.

Decision rationale: According to the guidelines, Fentanyl is an opioid analgesic with potency eighty times that of morphine. Fentanyl is not recommended as a first-line therapy. The FDA-approved product labeling states that Fentanyl is indicated in the management of chronic pain in patients who require continuous opioid analgesia for pain that cannot be managed by other means. In this case, the claimant had been on Norco along with the Fentanyl for several months. There was no indication for combining multiple opioids and no one opioid is superior to another. Pain score reduction was reduced over time indicating medication tolerance. There was no mention of failure of long-acting oral opioids. Continued use of Fentanyl is not medically necessary.

170 tablets of Morco 10/325mg: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids
Page(s): 82-92.

Decision rationale: Norco is a short acting opioid used for breakthrough pain. According to the MTUS guidelines, it is not indicated as 1st line therapy for neuropathic pain, and chronic back pain. It is not indicated for mechanical or compressive etiologies. It is recommended for a trial basis for short-term use. Long Term-use has not been supported by any trials. In this case, the claimant had been on Norco along with Fentanyl for several months without significant improvement in pain or function. There was decreasing pain response over time indicating tolerance to medication. There was no mention of Tylenol, NSAID, Tricyclic or weaning failure. The continued use of Norco is not medically necessary.