

Case Number:	CM15-0144241		
Date Assigned:	08/05/2015	Date of Injury:	01/11/2013
Decision Date:	09/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	07/09/2015
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: California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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 49 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 01-11-2013. He has reported injury to the jaw, right wrist-arm, and right hip. The diagnoses have included maxillofacial trauma; myofascial pain dysfunction; dislocation of jaw open injury; pain in joint involving pelvic region and thigh; fracture of olecranon process of ulna closed; fracture of head of radius closed; other closed fractures of distal end of radius; sprain of other specified sites of hip and thigh; right hip contusion; and right distal radius and ulna fracture, status post open reduction internal fixation. Treatment to date has included medications, diagnostics, and surgical intervention. Medications have included Voltaren, Tramadol, and Protonix. A progress report from the treating physician, dated 03-02-2015, documented an evaluation with the injured worker. Currently, the injured worker complains of right hip pain; and right wrist pain. Objective findings included tenderness with range of motion of the right wrist; x-ray of the right wrist reveals status post open reduction internal fixation distal radius fracture volar pate healed radius, non-union ulnar styloid; pain on range of motion of the right hip; and x-ray of the right hip is within normal limits. The treatment plan has included the request for Tramadol 50 mg #60.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tramadol 50 mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 80, 113.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 74-96.

Decision rationale: The MTUS Guidelines cite opioid use in the setting of chronic, non-malignant, or neuropathic pain is controversial. Patients on opioids should be routinely monitored for signs of impairment and use of opioids in patients with chronic pain should be reserved for those with improved functional outcomes attributable to their use, in the context of an overall approach to pain management that also includes non-opioid analgesics, adjuvant therapies, psychological support, and active treatments (e.g., exercise). Submitted documents show no evidence that the treating physician is prescribing opioids in accordance to change in pain relief, functional goals with demonstrated improvement in daily activities, decreased in medical utilization or change in functional status. There is no evidence presented of random drug testing results or utilization of pain contract to adequately monitor for narcotic safety, efficacy, and compliance. The MTUS provides requirements of the treating physician to assess and document for functional improvement with treatment intervention and maintenance of function that would otherwise deteriorate if not supported. From the submitted reports, there is no demonstrated evidence of specific functional benefit derived from the continuing use of opioids with persistent severe pain for this chronic January 2013 injury without acute flare, new injury, or progressive deterioration. The Tramadol 50 mg #60 is not medically necessary and appropriate.