

Case Number:	CM15-0194123		
Date Assigned:	10/07/2015	Date of Injury:	03/15/2002
Decision Date:	11/20/2015	UR Denial Date:	09/11/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/02/2015

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: New York, Tennessee
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Emergency 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 71 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on March 15, 2002, incurring low back injuries. He later developed a bowel obstruction secondary to a lumbar discectomy, lumbar fusion on November 27, 2006. Treatment included pain medications, neuropathic medications, proton pump inhibitor, trigger point injections, and activity restrictions. Currently, the injured worker complained of abdominal pain secondary to an incisional hernia and pain and discomfort in the thoracolumbar region. He noted limited range of motion of the lumbar spine. Bending and flexion were limited and produced increased back pain. Pain medications helped relieve the ongoing pain. He noted increased muscle spasm and pain with activity in the lower back interfering with his activities of daily living. The treatment plan that was requested for authorization on October 2, 2015, included a prescription for Acetaminophen- Hydrocodone 10-325 mg #360. On September 11, 2015, a request for Acetaminophen- Hydrocodone was modified to a quantity of #120 by utilization review.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Acetaminophen/Hydrocodone 10/325 mg #360: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Acetaminophen, Opioids, criteria for use.

Decision rationale: Acetaminophen/hydrocodone is the compounded medication containing hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state that opioids are not recommended as a first line therapy. Opioid should be part of a treatment plan specific for the patient and should follow criteria for use. Criteria for use include establishment of a treatment plan, determination if pain is nociceptive or neuropathic, failure of pain relief with non-opioid analgesics, setting of specific functional goals, and opioid contract with agreement for random drug testing. If analgesia is not obtained, opioids should be discontinued. The patient should be screened for likelihood that he or she could be weaned from the opioids if there is no improvement in pain or function. It is recommended for short term use if first-line options, such as acetaminophen or NSAIDS have failed. Opioids may be a safer choice for patients with cardiac and renal disease than antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Acetaminophen is recommended for treatment of chronic pain & acute exacerbations of chronic pain. Acetaminophen overdose is a well-known cause of acute liver failure. Hepatotoxicity from therapeutic doses is unusual. Renal insufficiency occurs in 1 to 2% of patients with overdose. The recommended dose for mild to moderate pain is 650 to 1000 mg orally every 4 hours with a maximum of 4 g/day. In this case the patient has been receiving acetaminophen/hydrocodone since at least August 2014 and has not obtained analgesia. In addition there is no documentation that the patient has signed an opioid contract. Criteria for long-term opioid use have not been met. The request is not medically necessary.