

Case Number:	CM15-0203920		
Date Assigned:	10/20/2015	Date of Injury:	10/01/2003
Decision Date:	12/02/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/05/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/16/2015

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: Montana, Oregon, Idaho
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

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 57 year old female with an industrial injury dated 10-01-2003. A review of the medical records indicates that the injured worker is undergoing treatment for bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, right greater than left and complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) of upper extremities, right greater than left. Medical records (03-02-2015 to 09-21-2015) indicate bilateral hand pain. Current medication: Norco 10-325mg. Pain level score was not provided. Objective findings (09-21-2015) revealed tenderness along the palms and particularly in the flexor tendon sheaths about the thumbs and extensor sheaths in the typical de Quervain's position, worse on the left. The treating physician reported that the injured worker's condition is essentially unchanged. The treating physician also reported that the injured worker gets along satisfactorily on the current medication and there is no evidence of abuse. The treating physician indicated that the injured worker had the medication for many years and gets through her activities of daily living. Treatment has included splints, prescribed medication, and periodic follow up visits. The utilization review dated 10-05-2015, modified the request for Norco 10-325mg #150 (original #240) for weaning purposes.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Norco 10/325mg #240: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids, long-term assessment. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) pain.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, a therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. 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. Four domains have been proposed as most relevant for ongoing monitoring of chronic pain patients on opioids: pain relief, side effects, physical and psychosocial functioning, and the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or non-adherent) drug-related behaviors. These domains have been summarized as the "4 A's" (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug-taking behaviors). The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. Opioids may be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved functioning and pain. According to the ODG pain section a written consent or pain agreement for chronic use is not required but may make it easier for the physician and surgeon to document patient education, the treatment plan, and the informed consent. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control is recommended. Consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Consider an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse. The ODG-TWC pain section comments specifically on criteria for the use of drug screening for ongoing opioid treatment. The ODG (Pain / Opioids for chronic pain) states "According to a major NIH systematic review, there is insufficient evidence to support the effectiveness of long-term opioid therapy for improving chronic pain, but emerging data support a dose-dependent risk for serious harms." In this case based on the documentation, there is insufficient evidence to recommend the chronic use of opioids. There is no documentation of increased level of function, percentage of pain relief, duration of pain relief, compliance with urine drug screens, a signed narcotic contract or that the injured worker has returned to work. Therefore, the criteria set forth in the guidelines have not been met and the request is not medically necessary.