

Case Number:	CM15-0021395		
Date Assigned:	02/10/2015	Date of Injury:	09/03/2002
Decision Date:	03/31/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/10/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/04/2015

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 Jersey, Michigan, California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Neurology, Neuromuscular 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 49 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 9/3/2002. He reports low back pain. Diagnoses include lumbar disc displacement without myelopathy, depression and lumbosacral neuritis. Treatments to date include physical therapy and medication management. A progress note from the treating provider dated 12/26/2014 indicates the injured worker reported low back and left lower extremity pain. On 1/9/2015, Utilization Review non-certified the request for Methadone Hcl 5mg #90 and modified the request for Dulcolax 5mg #30 with 6 refills to no refills and Fortesta 10mg gel pump with 3 refills to no refills, citing MTUS and Official Disability Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Methadone HCL 5 mg #90: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids, page(s) 76-79 Methadone page 61.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Methadone: Recommended as a second-line drug for moderate to severe pain if the potential benefit outweighs the risk. The FDA reports that they have received reports of severe morbidity and mortality with this medication. This appears, in part, secondary to the long half-life of the drug(8-59 hours). Pain relief on the other hand only lasts from 4-8 hours. Methadone should only be prescribed by providers experienced in using it. In addition and according to MTUS guidelines, ongoing use of opioids should follow specific rules:”(a) Prescriptions from a single practitioner taken as directed, and all prescriptions from a single pharmacy.(b) The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function.(c) Office: 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. Information from family members or other caregivers should be considered in determining the patient's response to treatment. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring: 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.” According to the patient file, there is no objective documentation of pain and functional improvement to justify continuous use of high narcotics dose in this patient. Therefore, the prescription of METHADONE 10 MG #120 is not medically necessary.

Dulcolax 5 mg #30 with 6 refills: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Opioid induced constipation treatment. (<http://worklossdatainstitute.verioiponly.com/odgtwc/pain.htm#Opioidinducedconstipationtreatment>)

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, Dulcolax is recommended as a second line treatment for opioid induced constipation. The first line measures are : increasing physical activity, maintaining appropriate hydration, advising the patient to follow a diet rich in fiber, using some laxatives to stimulate gastric motility, and use of some other over the counter medications. It is not clear from the patient file that first line measurements were used. Therefore the use of Dulcolax 5 mg #30 with 6 refill is not medically necessary.

Fortesta 10 mg Gel pump 10 mg/actuation #1 with 3 refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Testosterone replacement for hypogonadism (related to opioids) <http://www.odg-twc.com/index.html>

Decision rationale: According to ODG guidelines, testosterone replacement “Recommended in limited circumstances for patients taking high-dose long-term opioids with documented low testosterone levels. Hypogonadism has been noted in patients receiving intrathecal opioids and long-term high dose opioids. Routine testing of testosterone levels in men taking opioids is not recommended; however, an endocrine evaluation and/or testosterone levels should be considered in men who are taking long term, high dose oral opioids or intrathecal opioids and who exhibit symptoms or signs of hypogonadism, such as gynecomastia.” There is no documentation that the patient is suffering from low testosterone level or hypogonadism. Therefore the request for Fortesta 10 mg Gel pump 10 mg/actuation #1 with 3 refills is not medically necessary.