

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0021990		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	02/11/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/11/2002
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/08/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	01/22/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	02/05/2015

### 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: Pennsylvania

Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal Medicine, Hospice & Palliative 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 64 year old male who sustained an industrial injury to his lower back on November 11, 2002. The injured worker underwent a bilateral decompression and fusion L4-S1 on June 9, 2003, bilateral knee arthroscopies with debridement in 2005 and right shoulder arthroscopy labral tear repair and debridement in 2007. The injured worker was diagnosed with failed back syndrome, lumbar facet osteoarthritis, chronic pain syndrome, bilateral knee degenerative joint disease and bilateral shoulder degenerative joint disease. According to the primary treating physician's progress report on December 8, 2014 the injured worker continues to experience low back and bilateral hip pain. Current medications consist of Norco, Lidoderm Patch, Lyrica and Voltaren Gel. Treatment modalities with heat, ice, rest, gentle stretching and exercise to continue. The treating physician requested authorization for Norco 10/325mg #120. On January 22, 2015 the Utilization Review denied certification for Norco 10/325mg #120. Citations used in the decision process were the Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS), Chronic Pain Guidelines.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 10/325mg #120:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, Weaning of Medications Page(s): 74-95, page 124.

**Decision rationale:** Norco (hydrocodone with acetaminophen) is a combination medication in the opioid and pain reliever classes. The MTUS Guidelines stress the lowest possible dose of opioid medications should be prescribed to improve pain and function, and monitoring of outcomes over time should affect treatment decisions. The Guidelines recommend that the total opioid daily dose should be lower than 120mg oral morphine equivalents. Documentation of pain assessments should include the current pain intensity, the lowest intensity of pain since the last assessment, the average pain intensity, pain intensity after taking the opioid medication, the amount of time it takes to achieve pain relief after taking the opioid medication, and the length of time the pain relief lasts. Acceptable results include improved function, decreased pain, and/or improved quality of life. The MTUS Guidelines recommend opioids be continued when the worker has returned to work and if the worker has improved function and pain control. When these criteria are not met, a slow individualized taper of medication is recommended to avoid withdrawal symptoms. The submitted documentation indicated the worker was experiencing lower back pain and pain in both knees, shoulders, and hips. The documented pain assessments were minimal and did not include many of the elements recommended by the Guidelines. There was no discussion describing how long the benefit from this specific medication lasted, how often it was needed and used, how it was determined the lowest dose was prescribed, the amount of time it took to achieve pain relief, or an individualized risk assessment. In the absence of such evidence, the current request for 120 tablets of Norco (hydrocodone with acetaminophen) 10/325mg is not medically necessary. Because the potentially serious risks outweigh the benefits in this situation based on the submitted documentation, an individualized taper should be able to be completed with the medication the worker has available.