

Case Number:	CM15-0210903		
Date Assigned:	10/29/2015	Date of Injury:	03/12/2007
Decision Date:	12/10/2015	UR Denial Date:	10/08/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	10/26/2015

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, Oregon, Washington
 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 50 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 03-12-2007. According to a progress report dated 09-24-2015, the injured worker reported neck pain with bilateral shoulder pain, bilateral elbow pain and left hand pain and weakness. She had a history of bilateral frozen shoulders. She had not worked since 2010. She reported increased left hand and thumb pain. Her grip strength continued to decrease and was affecting her ability to dress herself and cook. Hand therapy had been denied. Lidocaine ointment helped decrease her pain. Celebrex, Lidocaine and Skelaxin were all helpful but had been denied. Tylenol with Codeine allowed her to be minimally functional. She reported occasional heartburn from Celebrex and mild nausea from Tylenol No. 3. She had gastroesophageal reflux disease and increased asthma symptoms with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The lack of Celebrex had increased the pain in the left shoulder and left elbow and decreased functioning such as driving or combing her hair. Neck pain was rated 7 on a scale of 1-10. Current medications included Celebrex, Pepcid, Skelaxin and Tylenol No. 3. Physical examination demonstrated left sided neck tenderness, posterior shoulder pain, tenderness in both shoulders and deltoid area, tenderness both medially and laterally in both elbows, sacroiliac joint tenderness, diffuse left buttock tenderness, spasm in the left scalene and trapezius muscle, tenderness in the thenar eminence left hand, decreased range of motion of the left wrist and decreased grip strength in left hand. Diagnoses included neck pain, shoulder pain, chronic pain syndrome, myofascial pain, depression, elbow pain and hand pain. The treatment plan included hand therapy, Meloxicam and Skelaxin. Documentation submitted for review showed use of Tylenol No. 3 dating back to April 2015. Urine toxicology reports were not submitted for review. On 10-08-2015, Utilization Review non-certified the request for Tylenol No.3 #60 with 2 refills.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tylenol no. 3 #60 with 2 refills: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids, specific drug list. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain / Opioids for chronic pain.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, opioids (criteria for use & specific drug list): A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. The patient should have at least one physical and psychosocial assessment by the treating doctor (and a possible second opinion by a specialist) to assess whether a trial of opioids should occur. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. Guidelines recommend 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. The 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring include analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug- taking behaviors. Opioids may be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved function/pain. 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." Based upon the records reviewed there is insufficient evidence to support chronic use of narcotics. There is lack of demonstrated functional improvement, percentage of relief, demonstration of urine toxicology compliance, return to work, or increase in activity from the exam note of 9/24/15. Therefore, the request is not medically necessary and the determination is for non-certification.