

Case Number:	CM15-0030036		
Date Assigned:	02/23/2015	Date of Injury:	09/16/2008
Decision Date:	04/07/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/27/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/18/2015

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 61 year old, female patient, who sustained an industrial injury on 09/16/2008. A primary treating office visit dated 01/19/2015, reported subjective complaint of low back pain. The following diagnoses are applied; pain limb, back pain status post decompression L3-5 and posterior L5-S1 fusion; lumbar/thoracic radiculopathy and post laminectomy lumbar. There is note of urine drug screen history with inappropriate results of alcohol and THC at various times and also one occasion for Dilaudid found. The primary treating discontinued opiate management due to that behavior with note of being treated by [REDACTED] for controlled medications. A request was made for medication Tramadol 50 MG # 50 for weaning purposes over the next three months. On 01/27/2015, Utilization Review, non-certified the request noting the CA MTUS, Chronic Pain Guidelines, Page 78, Use of Opioids was cited

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tramadol 50mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Criteria for use of opioids, when to continue opioids Page(s): 78, 80.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Tramadol
Page(s): 113.

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Ultram (Tramadol) is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. 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.” There is no clear documentation of pain and functional improvement with previous use of the Tramadol. There is no clear documentation of continuous documentation of patient compliance to her medications. There is no documentation of the medical necessity of Tramadol over NSAID. Therefore, the prescription of Tramadol 50 mg is not medically necessary.