

Case Number:	CM15-0030453		
Date Assigned:	02/24/2015	Date of Injury:	05/01/1998
Decision Date:	04/06/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/30/2015
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: Indiana

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational 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 53 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 5/1/1998. On 2/18/15, the injured worker submitted an application for IMR for review of Oxymorphone Tab HCL 10mg QTY 180. The treating provider has reported on 1/14/15 the injured worker complains of back pain, bilateral wrist and shoulders. The notes dated 2/11/15 the injured worker complained of cervical, thoracic spine and low back pain. There is also a procedure note that is signed on this same date that indicates the injured worker has a "left shoulder intraarticular injection" and "left suprascapular nerve block" procedure. The diagnoses have included joint pain-shoulder; cervical displacement, cervical disc degeneration; brachial neuritis NOS, chronic pain syndrome, depressive disorder NEC, joint pain - upper arm; cervicalgia, pain in thoracic spine, vertiginous syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome. Treatment to date has included physical therapy, status post microdiscectomy and medications. On 1/30/15 Utilization Review non-certified Oxymorphone Tab HCL 10mg QTY 180. The MTUS Guidelines were cited.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Oxymorphone Tab HCL 10mg QTY 180: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-96. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Neck and Upper Back (Acute and Chronic), Low Back - Lumbar & Thoracic (Acute & Chronic), Shoulder, Pain, Opioids.

Decision rationale: ODG does not recommend the use of opioids for neck and low back pain except for short use for severe cases, not to exceed 2 weeks. The patient has exceeded the 2 week recommended treatment length for opioid usage. MTUS does not discourage use of opioids past 2 weeks, but does state that 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 treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, pain relief, increased level of function, or improved quality of life. Additionally, medical documents indicate that the patient has been on an opioid since 2003, in excess of the recommended 2-week limit. The treating physician does not detail sufficient information to substantiate the need for continued opioid medication. Prior utilization reviews have noted the need for tapering and weaning, which is appropriate. As such, the question for oxymorphone is not medically necessary.