

Case Number:	CM15-0032418		
Date Assigned:	02/25/2015	Date of Injury:	11/10/2009
Decision Date:	04/13/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/06/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/20/2015

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:

This 54 year old male sustained an industrial injury on 11/10/09, with subsequent ongoing neck pain. Magnetic resonance imaging cervical spine (8/21/13) showed post-surgical changes of spinal fusion with progression of fusion at C5-6 and degenerative changes at C4-5. Treatment included epidural steroid injections, heat, ice, rest and medications. In a PR-2 dated 1/5/15, the injured worker reported that he woke up with severe pain to the thoracic spine and cervical spine, rated 10/10 on the visual analog scale. The injured worker reported that until that morning a recent epidural steroid injection had given him much relief. Physical exam was remarkable for cervical spine with severe tenderness to palpation over the trapezius bilateral with spasms. The injured worker received trigger point injections during the office visit. The treatment plan included continued use of heat, ice, rest and exercise, and continuing medications (MSER, Oxycodone and Ibuprofen). On 2/6/15, Utilization Review noncertified a request for MSER 20mg #60 and Oxycodone IR 10mg #60, citing CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines. As a result of the UR denial, an IMR was filed with the Division of Workers Comp.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

MSER 20mg # 60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 78.

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

Decision rationale: 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. 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. In this case, the patient's cervical and thoracic spine complaints and symptoms seem not improving despite the use of Morphine ER. In fact, in January 5, 2015 progress report; the patient reported he woke up with severe pain to the thoracic spine and cervical spine. Therefore, the request for prescription of Morphine Sulfate ER 20mg #60 is not medically necessary.

Oxycodone IR 10mg # 60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 78.

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

Decision rationale: According to MTUS guidelines, Oxycodone 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. 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 evidence of objective and recent functional and pain improvement with previous use of opioids. There is no clear documentation of the efficacy/safety of previous use of Oxycodone. There is no clear justification for the need to continue the use of Oxycodone. Therefore, the prescription of Oxycodone IR 10mg #60 is not medically necessary.