

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0032621		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/23/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	05/22/1987
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/01/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	01/30/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	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: Colorado

Certification(s)/Specialty: Family Practice

### 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 79 year old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 5/22/1987. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar neuralgia, lumbar facet pain and sacroiliac joint pain. Treatment to date has included medial branch block, Rhizotomy procedure, physical therapy and medication management. Currently, a progress note from the treating provider dated 1/6/2015 indicates the injured worker reported low back pain with intermittent right lower extremity pain. The treating physician also notes patient has a "waddling gait" that makes her prone to falls. The current request is for 6 additional visits Physical Therapy and refill on Norco.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**6 Physical Therapy Visits:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Treatments Page(s): 98-99.

**Decision rationale:** Per the MTUS Guidelines, Physical Therapy is recommended in specific circumstances. Passive therapies have been shown to be beneficial in early stages / acute pain, to help control pain, inflammation, and swelling and to promote healing of soft tissue injuries. While passive therapies can be helpful short term, active therapies have shown clinically significant improvement long term. Active therapies require energy expenditure on the part of the patient and may require supervision, but are expected to be continued as home exercise program as well. Per the guidelines, Physical Therapy can be recommended in specific frequency and duration for specific conditions (unlike gait training which has no specific limitations): Myalgia and myositis, unspecified (ICD9 729.1): 9-10 visits over 8 weeks, Neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis, unspecified (ICD9 729.2) 8-10 visits over 4 weeks, Reflex sympathetic dystrophy (CRPS) (ICD9 337.2): 24 visits over 16 weeks. Per the records supplied for the patient of concern, patient has diagnosis of chronic low back pain. Furthermore, the records mention prior Physical therapy for the patient, 12 sessions. The number of Physical Therapy visits requested exceeds the recommended total number of visits specified in the Guidelines. The request for 6 additional visits of Physical Therapy is not medically necessary.

**Norco 10/325 MG #120 1 Every 6 Hours:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Treatments Page(s): 79-80, 85, 88-89, and 91.

**Decision rationale:** The Guidelines establish criteria for use of opioids, including long term use (6 months or more). When managing patients using long term opioids, the following should be addressed: Re-assess the diagnosis and review previous treatments and whether or not they were helpful. When re-assessing, pain levels and improvement in function should be documented. Pain levels should be documented every visit. Function should be evaluated every 6 months using a validated tool. Adverse effects, including hyperalgesia, should also be addressed each visit. Patient's motivation and attitudes about pain / work / interpersonal relationships can be examined to determine if patient requires psychological evaluation as well. Aberrant / addictive behavior should be addressed if present. Do not decrease dose if effective. Medication for breakthrough pain may be helpful in limiting overall medication. Follow up evaluations are recommended every 1-6 months. To summarize the above, the 4A's of Drug Monitoring (analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug-taking Behaviors) have been established. The monitoring of these outcomes over time should affect therapeutic decisions and provide a framework for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. (Passik, 2000) Several circumstances need to be considered when determining to discontinue opioids: 1) Verify patient has not had failure to improve because of inappropriate dosing or under-dosing of opioids 2) Consider possible reasons for immediate discontinuation including diversion, prescription forgery, illicit drug use, suicide attempt, arrest related to opioids, and aggressive or threatening behavior in clinic. Weaning from the medication over 30 day period, under direct medical supervision, is recommended unless a reason for immediate discontinuation exists. If a medication contract is in place, some physicians will allow one infraction without immediate discontinuation, but the contract and clinic policy should be

reviewed with patient and consequences of further violations made clear to patient. 3) Consider discontinuation if there has been no improvement in overall function, or a decrease in function. 4) Patient has evidence of unacceptable side effects. 5) Patient's pain has resolved. 6) Patient exhibits "serious non-adherence". Per the Guidelines, Chelminski defines "serious substance misuse" or non-adherence as meeting any of the following criteria: (a) cocaine or amphetamines on urine toxicology screen (positive cannabinoid was not considered serious substance abuse); (b) procurement of opioids from more than one provider on a regular basis; (c) diversion of opioids; (d) urine toxicology screen negative for prescribed drugs on at least two occasions (an indicator of possible diversion); & (e) urine toxicology screen positive on at least two occasions for opioids not routinely prescribed. (Chelminski, 2005) 7) Patient requests discontinuing opioids. 8) Consider verifying that patient is in consultation with physician specializing in addiction to consider detoxification if patient continues to violate the medication contract or shows other signs of abuse / addiction. 9) Document the basis for decision to discontinue opioids. Likewise, when making the decision to continue opioids long term, consider the following: Has patient returned to work? Has patient had improved function and decreased pain with the opioids? Per the records supplied for review, the patient of concern has not exhibited improved pain control with her current regimen which includes Norco. Patient's pain levels through the records are consistently 5-6/10, without indication that pain is changed without medications. Furthermore, the records do not indicate any objective, verifiable assessment of function / functional improvement, and there is no documentation of side effects or discussion of aberrant drug taking behaviors. (The 1/6/2015 clinic note indicates patient has no aberrant drug taking behaviors, but that is never previously documented as part of clinic discussions with patient.) There is no documentation that patient has pain contract or urine drug screens for ongoing monitoring. As pain is not documented as well controlled and functional assessment is not documented as improved, and as there is not adequate documentation / discussions of monitoring of opioid use, the request to continue Norco is not medically necessary.