

Case Number:	CM15-0036089		
Date Assigned:	03/04/2015	Date of Injury:	06/10/2003
Decision Date:	04/08/2015	UR Denial Date:	01/30/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	02/25/2015

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: North Carolina
 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 53-year-old female who sustained an industrial injury to her bilateral upper extremities from repetitive computer duties on June 10, 2003. The injured worker underwent bilateral carpal tunnel releases (no dates documented). The injured worker was diagnosed with chronic bilateral wrist and hand tendinitis with bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, bilateral shoulder strain; mid and low back pain and insomnia. According to the primary treating physician's progress report on January 12, 2015, the injured worker continues to experience paresthesia to her fingers and thoracic spine discomfort. The shoulder examination noted mild to slight tenderness of the acromioclavicular joint bilaterally. The lumbar spine was slightly tender with muscle spasm with negative bilateral straight leg. Thoracic spine noted spasm with interscapular parathoracic muscles. Range of motion of the wrists and hands was within normal limits bilaterally with tenderness over the volar aspect. Tinel's sign was negative bilaterally and Phalen's sign was positive in producing numbness after 30 seconds to the 3rd 4th and 5th digits bilaterally, greater on the right than the left hand. Current medications consist of Soma, Hydrocodone, Morphine Sulfate, Fentanyl Patches, Omeprazole and Alprazolam. Current treatment modalities consist of ice and home exercise program. The treating physician requested authorization for Fentanyl Patch 100mcg/hour for 72 hours up to #11 patches per month. (Rx 9/2/14). On January 30, 2015 the Utilization Review denied certification for Fentanyl Patch 100mcg/hour for 72 hours up to #11 patches per month. (Rx 9/2/14). Citations used in the decision process were the Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS), Chronic Pain Guidelines.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Continue Fentanyl Patch 100mcg/hr for 72 hours up to #11 per month Rx 9/2/14: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, criteria for use Page(s): 80.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines opioids Page(s): 76-84.

Decision rationale: The California chronic pain medical treatment guidelines section on opioids states for ongoing management: On-Going Management. Actions Should Include: (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 for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. (Passik, 2000) (d) Home: To aid in pain and functioning assessment, the patient should be requested to keep a pain diary that includes entries such as pain triggers, and incidence of end-of-dose pain. It should be emphasized that using this diary will help in tailoring the opioid dose. This should not be a requirement for pain management. (e) Use of drug screening or inpatient treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. (f) Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion). (g) Continuing review of overall situation with regard to non-opioid means of pain control. (h) Consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Consider an addiction medicine consult if there is evidence of substance misuse. When to Continue Opioids; (a) If the patient has returned to work. (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain. (Washington, 2002) (Colorado, 2002) (Ontario, 2000) (VA/DoD, 2003) (Maddox-AAPM/APS, 1997) (Wisconsin, 2004) (Warfield, 2004). The long-term use of this medication class is not recommended per the California MTUS unless there documented evidence of benefit with measurable outcome measures and improvement in function. There is no documented improvement in VAS scores. There are also no objective measurements of

improvement in function. Therefore, criteria for the ongoing use of opioids have not been met and the request is not certified.