

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0045848		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/18/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	02/02/2004
<b>Decision Date:</b>	04/24/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	02/23/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/10/2015

### 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: California  
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Internal 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 52 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 2/2/04. He reported low back injury. The injured worker was diagnosed as having degenerative disc disease, lumbar spinal stenosis, lumbar radiculopathy, lumbar facet arthropathy and major depression with anxiety. Treatment to date has included oral medications including opioids and home exercise program. Currently, the injured worker complains of low back pain. The injured worker states Opana is more effective with increased dose. The treatment plan included continuing medications, exercising and continuing treatments with psychiatrist.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Opana ER 30mg, #60:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 47-48, 308-310, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page 74-96.

**Decision rationale:** Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines address opioids. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. Recommend that dosing not exceed 120 mg oral morphine equivalents per day. 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). American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) 2nd Edition (2004) Chapter 3 states that opioids appear to be no more effective than safer analgesics for managing most musculoskeletal symptoms. Opioids should be used only if needed for severe pain and only for a short time. ACOEM guidelines state that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. The agreed medical evaluator report dated 7/29/14 documented a work-related low back injury on 2/2/04, hepatitis C, liver cirrhosis, multi-level lumbar spondylosis, history of substance abuse, psychiatric comorbidity, and chronic pain syndrome. The pain management report dated 2/13/15 documented a history of lumbar degenerative disc disease, lumbar spine stenosis, lumbar radiculopathy, and lumbar facet arthropathy. Medical records document the long-term use of opioids. ACOEM guidelines indicate that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Per MTUS, the lowest possible dose of opioid should be prescribed. The request for Opana is not supported by MTUS & ACOEM guidelines. Therefore, the request for Opana ER 30 mg is not medically necessary.

**Opana 10mg, #90:** Upheld

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

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 3 Initial Approaches to Treatment, Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 47-48, 308-310, Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page 74-96.

**Decision rationale:** Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule (MTUS) Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines address opioids. The lowest possible dose should be prescribed to improve pain and function. Recommend that dosing not exceed 120 mg oral morphine equivalents per day. 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). American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) 2nd Edition (2004) Chapter 3 states that opioids appear to be no more effective than safer analgesics for managing most musculoskeletal symptoms. Opioids should be used only if needed for severe pain and only for a short time. ACOEM guidelines state that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. The agreed medical evaluator report dated 7/29/14 documented a work-related low back injury on 2/2/04, hepatitis C, liver cirrhosis, multi-level lumbar spondylosis, history of

substance abuse, psychiatric comorbidity, and chronic pain syndrome. The pain management report dated 2/13/15 documented a history of lumbar degenerative disc disease, lumbar spine stenosis, lumbar radiculopathy, and lumbar facet arthropathy. Medical records document the long-term use of opioids. ACOEM guidelines indicate that the long-term use of opioids is not recommended for back conditions. Per MTUS, the lowest possible dose of opioid should be prescribed. The request for Opana is not supported by MTUS & ACOEM guidelines. Therefore, the request for Opana 10 mg is not medically necessary.