

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0047515		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	03/19/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	10/06/2001
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/01/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	02/25/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	03/12/2015

### 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:

The injured worker is a 48-year-old female who sustained an industrial injury on 10/06/2001. Diagnoses include lumbosacral neuritis and unspecified neuropathy, and complex narcotic dependent chronic pain syndrome. Treatment to date has included diagnostic studies, epidural steroid injection, medications, and home stretches. A physician progress note dated 02/18/2015 documents the injured worker is complaining of increased pain in her low back, pain in her feet, and poor sleep. Her pain is worse and she is now unable to cook or clean. Her pain is rated as 5 out of 10 with medications and 7 out of 10 without medications. She has pain with all activities. The neurosurgeon reviewed the Magnetic Resonance Imaging and she was told she would need surgery. Treatment requested is for Dilaudid 8mg # 120 and Fentanyl 75 # 15.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Fentanyl 75mg #15:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, specific drug list, Criteria for use of Opioids Page(s): 78-80, 93 and 124.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 75-81; Duragesic (fentanyl transdermal system) page 68 Page(s): 75-81; 68.

**Decision rationale:** Duragesic (fentanyl transdermal system). Not recommended as a first-line therapy. Duragesic is the trade name of a fentanyl transdermal therapeutic system, which releases fentanyl, a potent opioid, slowly through the skin. It is manufactured by [REDACTED] Corporation and marketed by [REDACTED] (both subsidiaries of [REDACTED]). The FDA-approved product labeling states that Duragesic is indicated in the management of chronic pain in patients who require continuous opioid analgesia for pain that cannot be managed by other means. According to MTUS guidelines, long acting opioids are highly potent form of opiate analgesic. Establishing a treatment plan, looking for alternatives to treatment, assessing the efficacy of the drug, using the lowest possible dose and considering multiple disciplinary approaches if high dose is needed or if the pain does not improve after 3 months of treatment. Fentanyl is indicated for the management of moderate to severe chronic pain that requires continuous around the clock opioid therapy and that is resistant to alternative therapies. The patient continued to have pain despite the previous use of Fentanyl and other opioids. The patient was prescribed Fentanyl without clear and objective documentation of function improvement. There is no recent documentation of tolerance to opioids. There is no documentation that the patient condition required around the clock opioid therapy. Therefore, the prescription of Fentanyl 75mg #15 is not medically necessary.

**Dilaudid 8mg #120:** Upheld

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, specific drug list, Criteria for use of Opioids Page(s): 78-80, 93 and 124.

**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, Dilaudid is a short acting opioids is seen an effective medication to control pain. "Hydromorphone (Dilaudid; generic available): 2mg, 4mg, 8mg. Side Effects: Respiratory depression and apnea are of major concern. Patients may experience some circulatory depression, respiratory arrest, shock and cardiac arrest. The more common side effects are dizziness, sedation, nausea, vomiting, sweating, dry mouth and itching. (Product Information, Abbott Labs 2006) Analgesic dose: Usual starting dose is 2mg to 4mg PO every 4 to 6 hours. A gradual increase may be required, if tolerance develops." 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. 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" There is no clear evidence and documentation form the patient file, for a need for more narcotic medications. There is no clear evidence of objective and recent functional and pain improvement with previous use of opioids. There is no evidence of pain breakthrough. There is no clear documentation of the efficacy/safety of previous use of opioids. Therefore, the prescription of Dilaudid 8mg #120 is not medically necessary.