

Case Number:	CM15-0052247		
Date Assigned:	03/25/2015	Date of Injury:	03/31/2010
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	02/24/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/19/2015

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: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Pain Management

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 male, who sustained an industrial injury on March 31, 2010. He reported an injury of the back. The injured worker was diagnosed as having failed back syndrome with intractable pain, lumbosacral radiculopathy, status post lumbar spine surgery. Treatment to date has included medications, lumbar surgery, and trigger point injections. On January 6, 2015, he was seen for headaches, and constant upper back pain. He had 60% improvement with trigger point injections, and 60-70% improvement of lower back pain with improved function, with the current medication regimen. On February 6, 2015, he had continued upper back, and low back pain with pain and numbness in the lower extremities. The current treatment plan on included: discontinuing Remeron and Prozac; started Wellbutrin SR, prescription for Percocet, and request for a urine drug screen. The note indicates that the patient is monitored on a periodic basis and there is no evidence of abuse, diversion, or hoarding. Specific examples of functional improvement are given. The request is for a urine drug screen. A urine drug screen performed on August 1, 2014 is consistent.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Urine Drug Screen: Upheld

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines 8 C.C.R. 9792.20 - 9792.26 MTUS (Effective July 18, 2009) Page(s): 76-79 and 99 of 127. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG), Chronic Pain Chapter Urine Drug Testing.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for a repeat urine toxicology test (UDS), CA MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state the drug testing is recommended as an option. Guidelines go on to recommend monitoring for the occurrence of any potentially aberrant (or nonadherent) drug related behaviors. ODG recommends urine drug testing on a yearly basis for low risk patients, 2-3 times a year for moderate risk patients, and possibly once per month for high risk patients. Within the documentation available for review, it appears the patient is taking controlled substance medication. The patient recently underwent a urine drug screen. There is no documentation of risk stratification to identify the medical necessity of drug screening at the proposed frequency. Additionally, there is no documentation that the physician is concerned about the patient misusing or abusing any controlled substances. In light of the above issues, the currently requested repeat urine toxicology test is not medically necessary.

Percocet 10/325mg, #180 (Prescribed 02/06/2015): Overturned

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

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines 8 C.C.R. 9792.20 - 9792.26 MTUS (Effective July 18, 2009) Page(s): 44, 47, 75-79, 120 of 127.

Decision rationale: Regarding the request for Percocet, California Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines note that it is an opiate pain medication. Due to high abuse potential, close follow-up is recommended with documentation of analgesic effect, objective functional improvement, side effects, and discussion regarding any aberrant use. Guidelines go on to recommend discontinuing opioids if there is no documentation of improved function and pain. Within the documentation available for review, there is indication that the medication is improving the patient's function and pain with no side effects or aberrant use, and the patient is noted to undergo regular monitoring. In light of the above, the currently requested Percocet is medically necessary.