

Case Number:	CM15-0054964		
Date Assigned:	03/30/2015	Date of Injury:	03/19/2008
Decision Date:	05/01/2015	UR Denial Date:	03/12/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	03/23/2015

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: Iowa, Illinois, Hawaii

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Public Health & General Preventive 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 64 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 3/19/08. The initial injury complaints are documented as low back pain with subsequent radiation into the left leg. The injured worker was diagnosed as having lumbar radiculopathy; lumbago; thoracic/lumbosacral neuritis. Treatment to date has included MRI lumbar (3/3/14); status post left L5 hemilaminectomy (2/16/10); status post lumbar epidural steroid injection, continuous catheter directed, epidurography (8/21/14); medications. Currently, per the PR-2 notes dated 3/2/15, the injured worker remains symptomatic with of low back pain and has gradually increasing left lower extremity pain. The notes submitted indicate the previous epidural steroid injection of 8/21/14 provided 99% pain relief for three weeks followed by 50% thereafter until this time. The injured worker reports that he does not take Tramadol every day, but it does allow walking longer distances. The provider is requesting continued prescription of Tramadol ER 150 mg with a quantity of 120.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Tramadol ER 150 mg quantity 120.00: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 93-94-113.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, Tramadol, Ultram Page(s): 74-96, 113, 123. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain (Chronic) - Medications for acute pain (analgesics), Tramadol (Ultram[®] 1/2).

Decision rationale: Tramadol is classified as a central acting synthetic opioids. MTUS states regarding Tramadol that a therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. ODG further states, Tramadol is not recommended as a first-line oral analgesic because of its inferior efficacy to a combination of Hydrocodone/ acetaminophen. The treating physician did not provide sufficient documentation that the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics at the time of prescription or in subsequent medical notes. Additionally, no documentation was provided which discussed the setting of goals for the use of Tramadol prior to the initiation of this medication. MTUS states that 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. The treating physician does not fully document the least reported pain over the period since last assessment, intensity of pain after taking opioid, or improved quality of life. As such, the request for Tramadol ER 150 mg quantity 120.00 is not medically necessary.