

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0062539		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	04/08/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	11/02/2000
<b>Decision Date:</b>	05/12/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	03/24/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	04/02/2015

### 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 73 year old male, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/02/2000. He has reported subsequent back and lower extremity pain and was diagnosed with lumbar spinal stenosis, sacroiliac joint dysfunction, facet arthropathy of the lumbar spine, failed back surgery syndrome and myofascial pain syndrome of the left upper thoracic spine. Treatment to date has included oral pain medication, spinal cord stimulator, application of heat and a home exercise program. In a progress note dated 02/12/2015, the injured worker complained of low back and lower extremity pain and significant difficulty walking. Objective findings were notable for diffuse tenderness to palpation of the cervical and thoracic spine, positive Patrick's, Fabere and sitting straight leg raise tests and decreased sensation to light touch on the right at L5. A request for authorization of an Oxycodone refill was made.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Oxycodone HCL 10mg #150:** Upheld

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

**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, Oxycodone is a synthetic opioid indicated for the pain management but not recommended as a first line oral analgesic. In addition and 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. 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 of objective and recent functional and pain improvement with previous use of opioids. There is no clear documentation of the efficacy/safety of previous use of Oxycodone. There is no clear justification for the need to continue the use of Oxycodone. Therefore, the prescription of Oxycodone HCL 10mg #150 is not medically necessary.