

<b>Case Number:</b>	CM15-0081867		
<b>Date Assigned:</b>	05/04/2015	<b>Date of Injury:</b>	12/15/1999
<b>Decision Date:</b>	06/08/2015	<b>UR Denial Date:</b>	04/22/2015
<b>Priority:</b>	Standard	<b>Application Received:</b>	04/28/2015

### 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: Massachusetts

Certification(s)/Specialty: Anesthesiology, 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 49 year old female who sustained an industrial injury on 12/15/1999. Her diagnoses, and/or impressions, are noted to include: cervical pain; cervical sprain, cervical disc disorder, cervical facet syndrome, cervical radiculopathy; and status-post cervical disc fusion surgery & 2 other surgeries; shoulder pain, status-post multiple shoulder surgeries; mood disorder; and depression with anxiety. No current imaging studies are noted. Her treatments have included 3 neck and 3 shoulder surgeries; failed spinal cord stimulator, implanted and removed; failed methadone, Lexapro, Zanaflex, Baclofen, Flexeril & Robaxin, & "SSRI"; urine toxicology studies; and medication management. The progress notes of 3/26/2015 noted complaints that included severe, unchanged pain that is improved to moderate on her current medications; as well as improved functionality and continued fair quality of sleep on her current medications, that are working well. Also reported was that she was unable to perform her magnetic resonance imaging, in 2/2015, due to anxiety and would re-schedule. Reported was that she had failed "SSRI" medications in the past, that additional surgery would not benefit her based on her prior discography and magnetic resonance imaging studies of 2006, that non-operative management with medications is appropriate, and that she continues to have improved functionality with Norco. The physician's requests for treatments included Norco.

### IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

**Norco 10/325mg #160, 1-2 tablets every 4-6 as needed for pain: Overturned**

**Claims Administrator guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen Page(s): 91.

**MAXIMUS guideline:** Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids Page(s): 74-97.

**Decision rationale:** According to the MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines section on Opioids, On-Going Management, p 74-97, (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 injured worker'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 injured worker'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 injured workers 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 for documentation of the clinical use of these controlled drugs. (Passik, 2000) (d) Home: To aid in pain and functioning assessment, the injured worker should be requested to keep a pain diary that includes entries such as pain triggers, and incidence of end-of-dose pain. It should be emphasized that using this diary will help in tailoring the opioid dose. This should not be a requirement for pain management. (e) Use of drug screening or in injured worker treatment with issues of abuse, addiction, or poor pain control. (f) Documentation of misuse of medications (doctor-shopping, uncontrolled drug escalation, drug diversion). (g) Continuing review of overall situation with regard to nonopioid means of pain control. (h) Consideration of a consultation with a multidisciplinary pain clinic if doses of opioids are required beyond what is usually required for the condition or pain does not improve on opioids in 3 months. Consider a psych consult if there is evidence of depression, anxiety or irritability. Additionally, the MTUS states that continued use of opioids requires (a) the injured worker has returned to work, (b) the injured worker has improved functioning and pain. There is current documentation of baseline pain, pain score with use of opioids, functional improvement on current regimen, side effects and review of potentially aberrant drug taking behaviors as outlined in the MTUS and as required for ongoing treatment. Therefore, at this time, the requirements for treatment have been met and medical necessity has been established and is medically necessary.