

Case Number:	CM15-0088832		
Date Assigned:	05/13/2015	Date of Injury:	11/16/2000
Decision Date:	06/12/2015	UR Denial Date:	04/21/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	05/08/2015

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, Alabama, 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 an 81-year-old female, who sustained an industrial injury on 11/16/00. The injured worker has complaints of chronic severe low back pain. The diagnoses have included lumbosacral spondylosis without myelopathy. Treatment to date has included physical therapy; acupuncture; epidural injections; spinal cord stimulator generator replacement on 8/6/14 and an adjustment on 1/9/15; lumbar facet rhizotomies; fentanyl; oxycodone and ambien. The request was for fentanyl 12mcg #10 and medial branch block at bilateral L3, 4 and 5.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Fentanyl 12 mcg #10: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Page(s): 44. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation <http://www.drugs.com/pro/duragesic.html>.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Opioids, page(s) 75-81; Duragesic (fentanyl transdermal system) page 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] 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 12 mcg #10 is not medically necessary.

Medial branch block at bilateral L3, 4 and 5: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Page(s): 300. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG).

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM Chapter 12 Low Back Complaints Page(s): 309.

Decision rationale: According MTUS guidelines, "Invasive techniques (e. g., local injections and facet-joint injections of cortisone and lidocaine) are of questionable merit. Although epidural steroid injections may afford short-term improvement in leg pain and sensory deficits in patients with nerve root compression due to a herniated nucleus pulposus, this treatment offers no significant long-term functional benefit, nor does it reduce the need for surgery. Despite the fact that proof is still lacking, many pain physicians believe that diagnostic and/or therapeutic injections may have benefit in patients presenting in the transitional phase between acute and chronic pain." According to ODG guidelines regarding facets injections, "Under study. Current evidence is conflicting as to this procedure and at this time no more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is suggested. If successful (pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is positive). If a therapeutic facet joint block is undertaken, it is suggested that it be used in consort with other evidence based conservative care (activity, exercise, etc.) to facilitate functional improvement. (Dreyfuss, 2003) (Colorado, 2001) (Manchikanti , 2003) (Boswell, 2005) See Segmental rigidity (diagnosis). In spite of the overwhelming lack of evidence for the long-term effectiveness of intra-articular steroid facet joint injections, this remains a popular treatment modality. Intra-articular facet joint injections have been popularly utilized as a therapeutic procedure, but are not currently recommended as a treatment modality in most evidence-based reviews as their benefit remains controversial." Furthermore and according to ODG guidelines, Criteria for use of therapeutic intra-articular and medial branch blocks are as follows: 1. No more than one therapeutic intra-articular block is recommended. 2. There should be no evidence of radicular pain, spinal stenosis, or previous fusion. 3. If successful (initial pain relief of 70%, plus pain relief of at least 50% for a duration of at least 6 weeks), the recommendation is to proceed to a medial branch diagnostic block and subsequent neurotomy (if the medial branch block is

positive). 4. No more than 2 joint levels may be blocked at any one time. 5. There should be evidence of a formal plan of additional evidence-based activity and exercise in addition to facet joint injection. The ODG guidelines did not support facet injection for lumbar pain in this clinical context. There is no documentation of facet-mediated pain or that facets are the main pain generator. There is no documentation of failure of conservative therapies in this patient. Therefore, the request for Medial branch block at bilateral L3, 4 and 5 is not medically necessary.