

Case Number:	CM15-0237859		
Date Assigned:	12/15/2015	Date of Injury:	06/18/2003
Decision Date:	01/21/2016	UR Denial Date:	11/25/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/07/2015

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, Oregon, Washington
Certification(s)/Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

This 55-year-old man sustained an industrial injury on 6-18-2003. Treatment has included oral medications including Lexapro, Oxycontin, and Oxycodone. Physician notes dated 11-19-2015 show complaints of worsening back and neck pain. The worker rates his pain 8-9 out of 10 without medications and 2-3 out of 10 with medications. The oxycodone dose has been cut by 50% and the worker is taking only 3 tablets per day. Recommendations include weaning of Lexapro, Oxycodone, Oxycontin, and follow up in two weeks. Utilization Review modified requests for Oxycodone and Oxycontin on 11-25-2015.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Oxycontin 20mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids for chronic pain, Opioids, specific drug list. Decision based on Non-MTUS

Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain / Opioids for chronic pain, Pain / Opioids criteria for use.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, opioids (criteria for use & specific drug list): A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. The patient should have at least one physical and psychosocial assessment by the treating doctor (and a possible second opinion by a specialist) to assess whether a trial of opioids should occur. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. Guidelines recommend 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 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring include analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug-taking behaviors. Opioids may be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved function/pain. The ODG-TWC pain section comments specifically on criteria for the use of drug screening for ongoing opioid treatment. The ODG Pain / Opioids for chronic pain states "According to a major NIH systematic review, there is insufficient evidence to support the effectiveness of long-term opioid therapy for improving chronic pain, but emerging data support a dose-dependent risk for serious harms." ODG criteria (Pain / Opioids criteria for use) for continuing use of opioids include: "(a) If the patient has returned to work (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain." CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, states that oxycontin tablets are not intended for use as a prn "as needed" analgesic. It is indicated for management of moderate to severe pain, where around the clock analgesic for extended period of time is needed. There is insufficient evidence from the records of 11/19/15 that there is anticipated moderate to severe pain, which will require the degree of analgesic effect provided by Oxycontin. Based upon the records reviewed there is insufficient evidence to support the medical necessity of chronic narcotic use. There is lack of demonstrated functional improvement, percentage of relief, demonstration of urine toxicology compliance, return to work, or increase in activity. Therefore the prescription is not medically necessary. While the requested amount of medications is not medically necessary, a short course for weaning to avoid symptoms of withdrawal maybe necessary.

Oxycodone/APAP 10/3625mg #90: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Medical Treatment 2009, Section(s): Opioids, criteria for use, Opioids, specific drug list. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG) Pain / Opioids for chronic pain, Pain / Opioids criteria for use.

Decision rationale: According to the CA MTUS/Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines, opioids (criteria for use, chronic pain & specific drug list): A therapeutic trial of opioids should not be employed until the patient has failed a trial of non-opioid analgesics. The patient should have at least one physical and psychosocial assessment by the treating doctor (and a possible second opinion by a specialist) to assess whether a trial of opioids should occur. Before initiating therapy, the patient should set goals, and the continued use of opioids should be contingent on meeting these goals. Guidelines recommend 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 4 A's for Ongoing Monitoring include analgesia, activities of daily living, adverse side effects, and aberrant drug-taking behaviors. Opioids may be continued if the patient has returned to work and the patient has improved function/pain. The ODG-TWC pain section comments specifically on criteria for the use of drug screening for ongoing opioid treatment. The ODG Pain / Opioids for chronic pain states "According to a major NIH systematic review, there is insufficient evidence to support the effectiveness of long-term opioid therapy for improving chronic pain, but emerging data support a dose-dependent risk for serious harms." ODG criteria (Pain / Opioids criteria for use) for continuing use of opioids include: "(a) If the patient has returned to work (b) If the patient has improved functioning and pain." ODG criteria recommend discontinuation of opioids if "there is no overall improvement in function, unless there are extenuating circumstances." Based upon the records reviewed there is insufficient evidence to support the medical necessity of chronic narcotic use. There is lack of demonstrated functional improvement, demonstration of urine toxicology compliance, return to work, or increase in activity from the exam note of 11/19/15. Therefore the prescription is not medically necessary. While the requested amount of medications is not medically necessary, a short course for weaning to avoid symptoms of withdrawal maybe necessary.