

Case Number:	CM14-0086536		
Date Assigned:	07/23/2014	Date of Injury:	12/31/2003
Decision Date:	10/06/2014	UR Denial Date:	05/22/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/09/2014

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. The expert reviewer is Board Certified in Anesthesiology, has a subspecialty in Pain Management and is licensed to practice in California. 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/services. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

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

According to the records made available for review, this is a 55-year-old female with a 12/31/03 date of injury, and status post 8 anterior and posterior neck surgeries (undated). At the time (5/5/14) of request for authorization for Genetic Opioid metabolism test, there is documentation of subjective (chronic neck pain with frequent migraines and muscle spasm) and objective (cervical spine tender and stiff, palpable twitch positive trigger points noted in muscles of head and neck, pain with cervical extension and lateral rotation, and dyesthesia left upper extremity) findings, current diagnoses (cervical radiculopathy, fibromyalgia/myositis, cervical failed back syndrome, unspecified sleep apnea, and temporomandibular joint syndrome), and treatment to date (medications (including ongoing treatment with Maxalt, Ambien, Norco, Soma, and Valium), surgery, and pool therapy). Medical report identifies a plan for genetic opioid metabolism test that evaluates genetic predisposition in cytochrome P450 drug metabolizing enzymes. There is no documentation of a condition/diagnosis (with supportive subjective/objective findings for which genetic cytochrome testing for opiate metabolic defect is indicated.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

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

Genetic Opioid metabolism test.: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS ACOEM. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines Genetic testing for potential Opioid Abuse

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Other Medical Treatment Guideline or Medical Evidence:

<http://www.practicalpainmanagement.com/treatments/pharmacological/opioids/genetic-screening-defects-opioid-metabolism-historical>

Decision rationale: MTUS and ODG do not address the issue. Medical Treatment Guideline identifies documentation of a condition/diagnosis (with supportive subjective/objective findings) for which genetic cytochrome testing for opiate metabolic defect is indicated (such as: to screen for CYP450 defects only if there is historical evidence and/or abnormal opioid blood levels that suggest the presence of a CYP450 defect), as criteria necessary to support the medical necessity of genetic metabolism testing. Within the medical information available for review, there is documentation of diagnoses of cervical radiculopathy, fibromyalgia/myositis, cervical failed back syndrome, unspecified sleep apnea, and temporomandibular joint syndrome. However, there is no documentation of a condition/diagnosis (with supportive subjective/objective findings) for which genetic cytochrome testing for opiate metabolic defect is indicated (to screen for CYP450 defects only if there is historical evidence and/or abnormal opioid blood levels that suggest the presence of a CYP450 defect). Therefore, based on guidelines and a review of the evidence, the request for Genetic Opioid metabolism test is not medically necessary.